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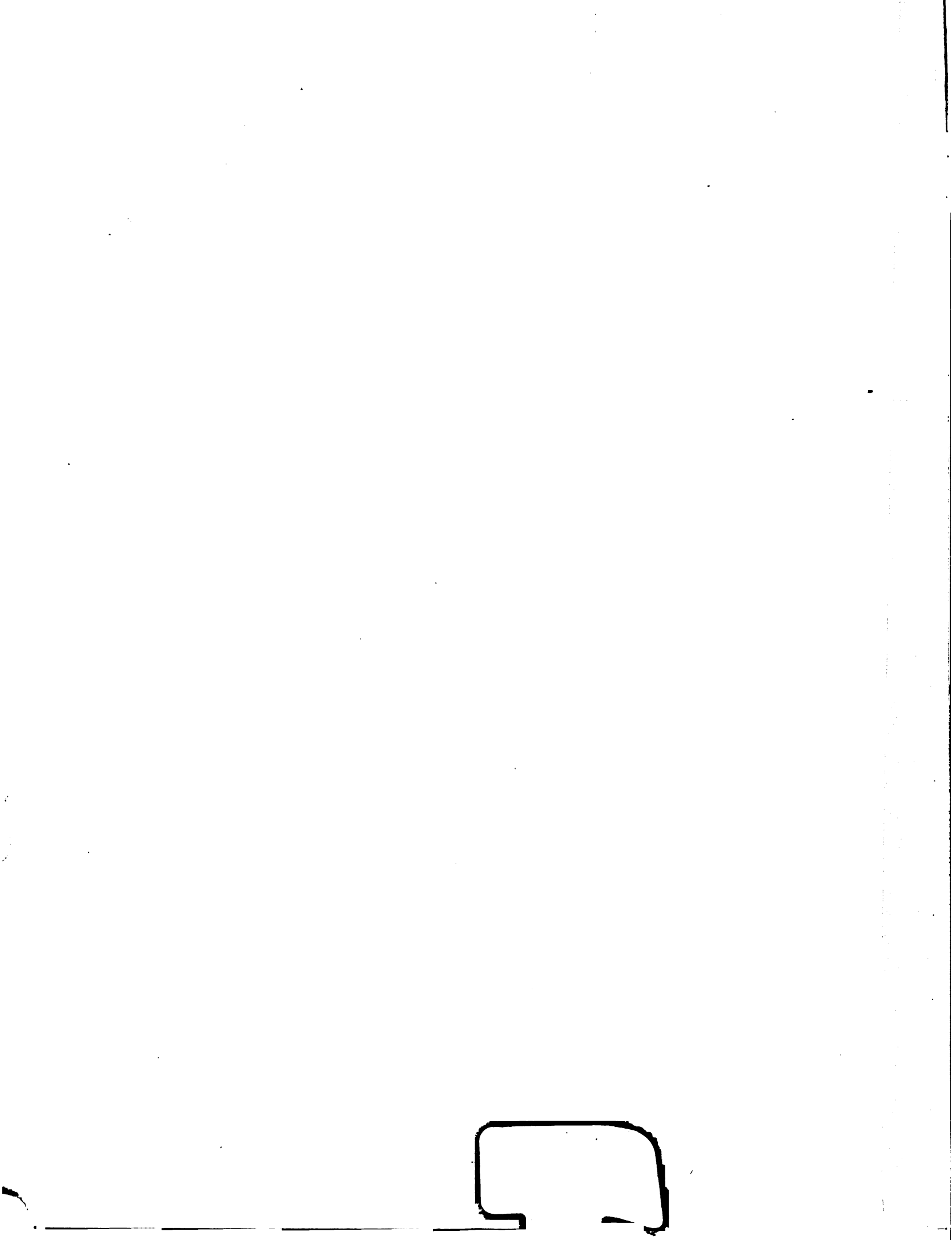
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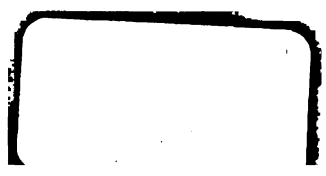
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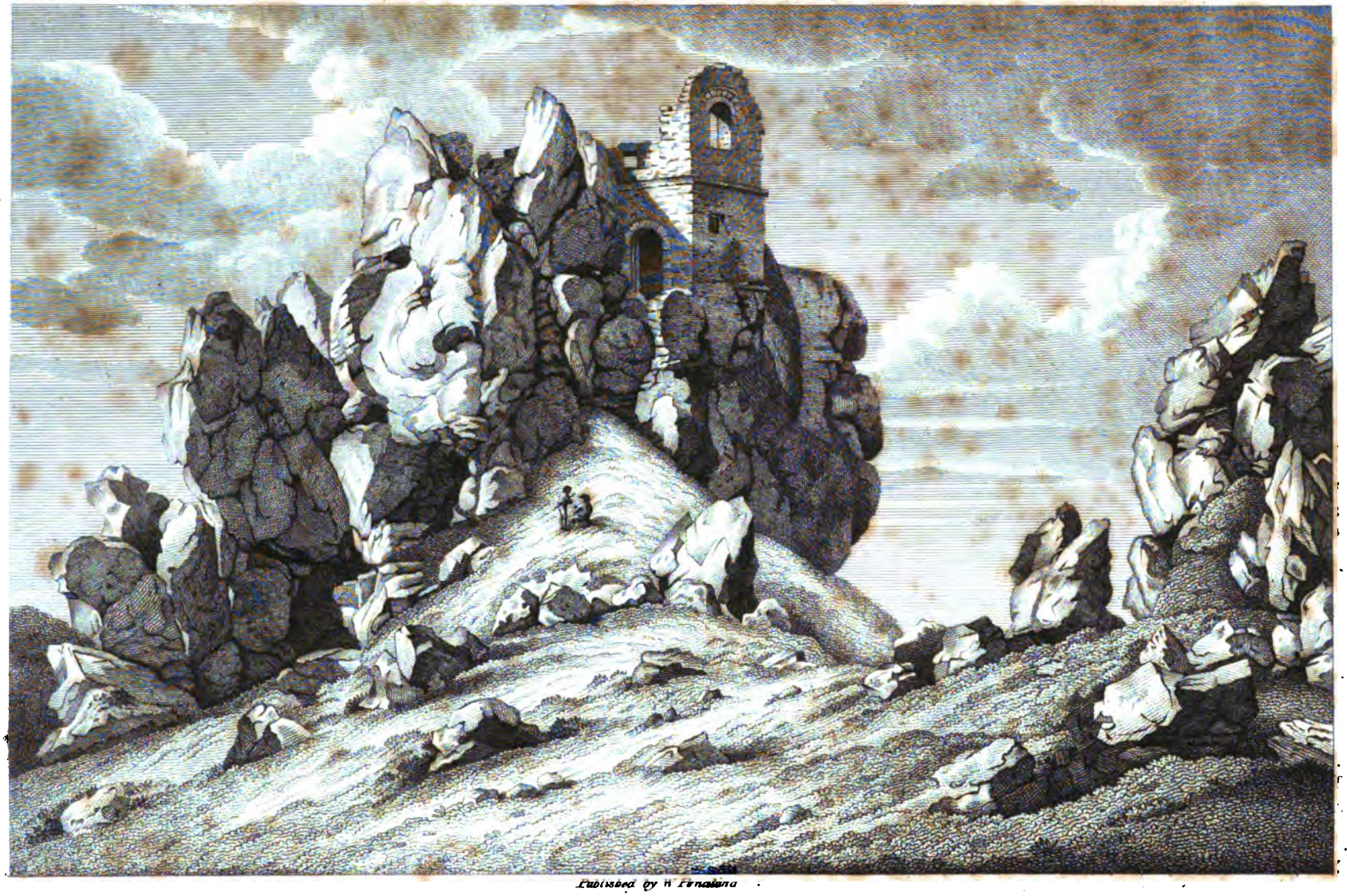
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SOUTH EAST VIEW of ROCHE ROCK and HERMITAGE

THE

HISTORY

OF

CORNWALL,

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS AND TRADITIONS, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED BY

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AND EDITED BY

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THE

HISTORY OF CORNWALL.

General Observations on the Number of Parishes, a List of which is given.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; Ancient Religious Houses; and Progress of Population.

ALTHOUGH nothing can apparently be more simple, than to ascertain the number of parishes in a county, it is obvious from the various statements that have been given respecting those of Cornwall, that the fact itself will admit of different modes of calculation. Carew in his Survey asserts, that this county contains 161 parishes; in which opinion he is supported by Camden, although he admits that others have augmented the number to 180. Hals, in his Parochial History, extends his calculation beyond either of the former, making the whole amount to 203; while Martyn in his alphabetical list, fixes them at 202; notwithstanding others have even given the names of 204.

To account for these variations may at first view appear difficult; but a minute inspection will easily reconcile these apparent inconsistencies. From the number of Carew and Camden, all those parishes must have been excluded, in which subordinate churches had been erected, of which there are many in Cornwall, uniformly known by the name of daughter-churches; while the parishes themselves must have been included in the parent parish, and thus have followed the regulations of the churches: Thus, St. Blazey being a daughter-church to St. Austell, was accompanied with its parish, and both were swallowed up in the latter, in the same manner as the churches and parishes of Cury, Germoe, and Gunwalloe, were all incorporated in their parent Breage. Hals, on the contrary, who extends his number to 203, admits not only those parishes and churches which were deemed subordinate, as distinct parishes, but he takes in also Bridgerule, Helston, and St. Thomas near Launceston, to complete his list. Whereas Martyn, whose number coincides nearly with that of Hals, adds

North Petherwin which is in Devonshire, and also St. Erney, which is not in Hals's list, while he omits Helston, Lostwithiel, Stratton, and Truro. According to the modern computations which prevail, by adopting all the daughter-parishes, and by excluding North Petherwin, and some towns that were formerly introduced, 203 will be included in the list. Of these parishes, considered in relation to their ecclesiastical endowments, the proportion that subsists between rectories, vicarages, curacies and donatives, may be perceived at one view, together with the number of acres in each parish, and the hundred in which it is situated, on inspecting the following

TABLE OF PARISHES.*

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH PARISH.	RECTORY, VICARAGE, OR CURACY.	DEANERY.	HUNDRED.
*Advent	3844	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
**St. Agnes*, commonly called *St. Anns*	6657	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
St. Allen	3493	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
Alternon	12770	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
Antony, *alias* East Anthony, *alias* Anthony St. Jacobs	2903	Vicarage	East	East—South Division
† *St. Anthony* in Roseland	571	Perpetl. Curacy	Powder	Powder—West Division
St. Anthony in Meneage	1268	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
St. Austell, generally St. Austle	10018	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
* St. Blazey	1480	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
Blisland	6025	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Boconnoc	1772	Rectory	West	West
Bodmin	5279	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Botesfleming	985	Rectory	East	East—South Division
Boyton	3710	Curacy	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Breage	6456	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
† *St. Breock*	6875	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
St. Breward, or Simon Ward	6552	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Broadoak, often called *Braddock*	2935	Rectory	West	West
† *Budock*, alias *St. Budock*	3507	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
St. Burian, otherwise *Buryan*	6274	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith
* Callington	2387	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
Calstock	5035	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
Camborne	5933	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Diyision
Cardinham	7750	Rectory	West	West
St. Cleather	3242	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
St. Cleer	9118	Vicarage	West	West
St. Clement's	3156	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
Colan	1481	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
St. Columb Major	12045	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
St. Columb Minor	4759	Donative	Pyder	Pyder
Constantine	6883	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Cornelly	1047	Curacy	Powder	Powder—West Division

* Those marked with an asterisk are subordinate or daughter-churches; those printed in italics are peculiars; and those marked thus †, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter.

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH PARISH.	RECTORY, VICARAGE, OR CURACY.	DEANERY.	HUNDRED.
Crantock	2490	Curacy	Pyder	Pyder
Creed	2552	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
Crowan	6742	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Cubert	2009	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
Cuby or Keby	2186	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
* Cury	2673	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Davidstow, vulgarly Dewstow	5734	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
St. Dennis	2789	Rect. & Vic.	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Dominick	2778	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
Duloe	5051	Vicarage	West	West
† *Egloshayle*	4251	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Egloskerry	2829	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Endellion	3083	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
St. Enoder	6140	Vicarage	Pyder	Powder and Pyder
St. Erme	4155	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
* † *St. Erney*	881	Vicarage	East	East—South Division
St. Erth	3791	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
† *St. Ervan*	3034	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
† *St. Evall*	2707	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
St. Ewe	5085	Rectory	Powder	Powder—East Division
† *Falmouth*	621	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Feock, vulgarly Feage	2580	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
Filley or Philleigh	2179	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
Forrabury	432	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
Fowey	1726	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Gennis	5350	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
† *St. Germans*	9029	Curacy	East	East—South Division
* Germoe	1062	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
† *Gerrans*	2460	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
† *Gluvias*	2271	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Gorran	4596	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
Grade	2005	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Gulval	3950	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
* Gunwalloe	1175	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Gwennap	5289	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Gwinear	3882	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
* Gwithian, or Withian	2249	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Helland	2033	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
* Helston, Borough		Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
St. Hilary	3228	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Jacobstow	4206	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Illogan	8028	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
St. John, generally called St. John's	872	Rectory	East	East—South Division
† *St. Issey*	3932	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
St. Juliot, vulgarly called St. Jilt	2276	Curacy	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
St. Just in Roseland	2340	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
St. Just in Penwith	6984	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
St. Ive	5039	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
* St. Ives	1524	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
* Kea	7382	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
St. Kayne	769	Rectory	West	West
Kenwyn	8094	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
St. Keverne	8792	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
St. Kew	6343	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Kilkhampton	7234	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Ladock	4859	Rectory	Powder	Powder—East Division
Lamorran	1130	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH PARISH.	RECTORY, VICARAGE, OR CURACY.	DEANERY.	HUNDRED.
Landewednack	1843	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
† *Landrake*	2217	Vicarage	East	East—South Division
Landulph	1564	Rectory	East	East—South Division
Laneast	2111	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Lanhydrock	1659	Curacy	Pyder	Pyder
Lanivet	4690	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
Lanlivery	5951	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
Lanreath	4353	Rectory	West	West
Lansallos	2774	Rectory	West	West
Lanteglos, near Camelford	3562	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
Lanteglos, near Fowey	2773	Vicarage	West	West
Launcells	5610	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Launceston, or St. Mary Magdalen	1090	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
† *Lawhitton*	2455	Rectory	East	East—North Division
Lelant	3279	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Lesnewth	1734	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
Lostwithiel		Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
* *St. Levan*	2079	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Lewanick	3516	Vicarage	East	East—North Division
† Lezant	4857	Rectory	East	East—North Division
Linkinhorne	7292	Vicarage	East	East—North Division
Liskeard	7126	Vicarage	West	West
Ludgvan	3941	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Luxulian	5041	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
† *Mabe*	2029	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
St. Mabyn	3846	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Madern or Madron	5450	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Maker	1867	Vicarage	East	East—South Division
Manaccan	1371	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Marham-Church	2392	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Stratton
St. Martin near Looe	2719	Rectory	West	West
* St. Martin in Meneage	2923	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Mawgan in Pyder	6078	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
Mawgan in Meneage	4573	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Mawnan	1702	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
St. Mellion	2410	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
Menheniot	6047	Vicarage	East	East—Middle Division
† *St. Merryn*	3044	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
Merther	1492	Curacy	Powder	Powder—West Division
Mevagissey	1222	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Mewan	2240	Rectory	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Michael Carhayes	815	Rect. & Vic.	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Michael Penkevil	961	Rectory	Powder	Powder—East Division
Michaelstow	1338	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
† *Milor* or *Mylor*	3463	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Minster	2838	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
St. Minver	6604	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
* Morva	1060	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Morval	2925	Vicarage	West	West
Moorwinstow	7038	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Mullion	4663	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
St. Neot	12739	Vicarage	West	West
Newlyn	7685	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
Northill	6815	Rectory	East	East—North Division
Otterham	2694	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
† Padstow	3073	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
Paul or St. Paul	2865	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH PARISH.	RECTORY, VICARAGE, OR CURACY.	DEANERY.	HUNDRED.
Pelynt	4170	Vicarage	West	West
* Perranarwothal or Perranwell	1229	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Perranuthnoe	924	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Perranzabuloe	9499	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
† *Little Petherick*	1315	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
† *South Petherwin*	4710	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Phillack	2575	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Pillaton	1957	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
St. Pinnock	2674	Rectory	West	West
Poughill	1759	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Poundstock	4304	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
Probus	7341	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
Quethiock	3774	Vicarage	East	East—Middle Division
Rame	1296	Rectory	East	East—South Division
Redruth	3763	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—East Division
Roach	6080	Rectory	Powder	Powder—East Division
Ruanlanyhorne	1925	Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
Ruan-Major	2325	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Ruan-Minor	628	Rectory	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
* St. Saunpson's, or Golant	1340	Curacy	Powder	Powder—East Division
Sancreed	3997	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
* *Sennen*	2223	Rectory	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Sheviock	2122	Rectory	East	East—South Division
Sithney	4896	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
Southill	3089	Rectory	East	East—Middle Division
St. Stephen's near Launceston	3401	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
St. Stephen's near Saltash	5430	Vicarage	East	East—South Division
* St. Stephen's in Brannell	8556	Rect. & Vic.	Powder	Powder—East Division
Stithians	3987	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division
Stokeclimsland	7973	Rectory	East	East—North Division
Stratton	2300	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Talland	2208	Vicarage	West	West
Tamerton or North Tamerton	4788	Curacy	Trigg-Major	Stratton
St. Teath	4721	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Temple	936	Curacy	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
St. Thomas	1750	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Tintagel	4001	Vicarage	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
* Towednack	2569	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division
Tremaine	806	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Trenegloss	2362	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
Tresmeer	982	Curacy	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Trevalga	1096	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Lesnewth
† *Trewen*	868	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	East—North Division
Truro, or St. Mary's, Borough		Rectory	Powder	Powder—West Division
St. Tudy	2881	Rectory	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Tywardreath	2967	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—East Division
St. Veep	2394	Vicarage	West	West
Veryan	4864	Vicarage	Powder	Powder—West Division
* Warbstow	3557	Vicarage	Trigg-Major	Lesnewth
Warleggan	1807	Rectory	West	West
Week St. Mary	5617	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Stratton
Wendron	12317	Vicarage	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division
St. Wenn	3858	Vicarage	Pyder	Pyder
Whitstone	3429	Rectory	Trigg-Major	Stratton
St. Winnow	5501	Vicarage	West	West
Withiel	2517	Rectory	Pyder	Pyder
Zennor	3647	Vicarage	Penwith	Penwith—West Division

EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CORNWALL.

In ancient times the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Cornwall was placed under its own bishops, whose see was generally supposed to be fixed at Bodmin. This opinion prevailed for ages, until Mr. Whitaker in his Cathedral of Cornwall, questioned the authenticity of the fact, examined and overturned its evidence, and actually proved by the most incontestable appeals to antiquity and authority, that St. Germans had alone the right of claiming this singular honour. According to the statements of this learned gentleman, the bishop's residence continued at St. Germans from the time of its commencing a see, until the reign of Canute, who united the two sees of St. Germans and Crediton together. From this time Cornwall and Devonshire were placed under the jurisdiction of one bishop, whose residence was fixed at Exeter, in which place it remains to the present day.

The archdeaconry of Cornwall, though nearly coinciding with the limits of the county, admits of some variation. Stretching into Devonshire, it extends over three parishes, namely, St. Giles on the Heath, North Petherwin, and Werrington; and in the west it embraces the Scilly Islands. But to counteract this surplus of jurisdiction, there are thirty-two parishes in various parts of the county, over which it claims no commanding influence. Three of these parishes, namely, Buryan, Sennen, and St. Levan, are under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Buryan. For these parishes wills and administrations are registered, either at Doctors' Commons, or in the dean's own registry at Penzance, where his courts are regularly held. Five others, namely, St. Agnes, Boconnoc, Broadoak, Perranzabuloe, and St. Winnow, are under the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Exeter. For these parishes, wills and letters of administration are registered, either at Doctors' Commons, or in the registry of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Twenty-one others are in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter; for which the visitation courts are held at Launceston, Wadebridge, Falmouth or Penryn, Lostwithiel, and St. Germans. For these parishes which are distinguished in the preceding list, wills and administrations are registered either at Doctors' Commons, or in the bishop's consistory court at Exeter. Between the town and parish of Padstow, there is a remarkable distinction; the former being under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and the latter under that of the bishop, who by virtue of a deed bearing date March 20, 1616, claims some singular privileges.

For all other parishes in Cornwall, as well as the three which are in Devonshire, the wills and administrations are registered, either at Doctors' Commons, or in the archdeacon's court at Bodmin. These registers begin in the year 1569; but few wills or administrations are to be found prior to the year 1602. In these registers the parishes are arranged in an alphabetical order, in each of which the entries are made with chronological exactness.

In former years the archdeacon's court was held at St. Neots. From this place it was removed to Lostwithiel, about the year 1750, where it continued until the year

1773, when it was established at Bodmin, in which place the courts are regularly held, once every fortnight, on Fridays, throughout the year, holidays excepted.

From the commencement of the register to the year 1740, when the property of individuals was less diffused than it has been since, wills and administrations were more commonly entered at Bodmin than at Doctors' Commons. But since that time, on the death of persons possessed either of funded property, or of estates lying in different counties, their friends have frequently chosen to make their entries at Doctors' Commons. Besides this, as the powers of the archdeacon are suspended during the bishop's triennial visit, wills are sometimes proved before his officers; and whenever this is done, they are registered in his consistory court at Exeter. The towns in which the archdeacon's visitations are held, are Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston, and Penzance.

Of the value attached to the several benefices in Cornwall, about the beginning of the last century, Hals has given the following general statement: St. Columb Major, he estimates at £400, this being the only benefice in Cornwall then computed to be worth more than £300 per annum. In the king's books this rectory is valued at £53 6*s*. 8*d*. The deanery of Buryan, and the rectories of St. Breock, St. Michael Carhayes, Southill, and Stokeclimsland, he values at £300 per annum each. These in the same order are calculated in the king's books at £48 12*s*.; £41 10*s*. 8*d*.; £27 10*s*. 7½*d*.; £40, &c. Two of the other benefices are estimated by Hals at £220 each; fifteen at £200, one at £170, nine at £150, twelve between £150 and £100, twenty-seven at £100, and all the remainder under £100 each per annum.

Among the most valuable benefices of the present day, Menheniot, Liskeard, Probus, and Wendron, appear in the list of vicarages; particularly Menheniot, which is endowed with the great tithes. But St. Columb, Calstock, and some other rectories not mentioned, still retain a superiority in value, which no vicarage can presume to rival.

Since the days of Mr. Hals, a new era has taken place in agricultural produce, and in the value of lands; and consequently in the annual worth of benefices. These, however, like all other fluctuating property, are subject to variations. Of late years the greatness of the demand has augmented the price of all the necessary articles of subsistence, and carried them to a rate which our forefathers never knew. The tide however, has passed its flood. A retrograde motion is already felt; but some years may be expected to elapse, before the counterbalance of consumption and supplies can render them stationary.

Besides the parish churches, the chapels of ease which are at present scattered over the county, are few in number; most of the ancient ones having been either so far demolished or mutilated, as to exhibit little more than mouldering fragments of their

departed honours. There is a chapel of ease at Saltash, which is connected with St. Stephens. At East Looe there is another belonging to St. Martin. St. Nighton belongs to St. Winnow; St. Enadoc and St. Michael belong to St. Minver; Trevenson, lately erected by Lord de Dunstanville, belongs to Illogan; Grampound to Creed; Marazion to St. Hilary; and Penzance to Madern. There is also in the parish of Tywardreath, a chapel that was lately erected, and which is supplied with a minister at the expence of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. This chapel has been consecrated by the bishop during the present year, 1816. In former years there was a chapel at St. Mawes, connected with St. Just in Roseland, which, according to Leland, was dedicated to Machutus, a bishop, of which some notice will be taken hereafter. No vestige of this chapel at present remains. Another has however been erected here of late years, at the private expence of the Marquis of Buckingham. It was finished in the year 1812; but it is only lately that it has been applied to any use. There is also a chapel on St. Michael's Mount; but this, though extra-parochial at present, is thought to have been the parent church of St. Hilary. This chapel, although it has been erected for many years, still remains in an unfinished state; and, being without a minister and without a congregation, exhibits to the world nothing more than the building and a name.

Besides the ancient chapels which have been either wholly demolished, or suffered to fall into ruins, there have been several monasteries, colleges, and hospitals, the greater part of which have shared in the common fate of public edifices when abandoned. Among the monasteries of Cornwall the principal were at Bodmin, St. Germans, and Launceston. The Augustine monks had also a cell at Launcells, and another at St. Anthony in Roseland, subject to superiors in Devonshire. In the parish of Tywardreath the Benedictines had an alien priory, which was of extensive influence and in high repute, and to which was subject a cell at St. Anthony in Meneage. In the parish of Talland there was also another priory at a place called Lammana, subject to the rich abbey at Glastonbury; another was at Minster, or Tolcarne; and another of high antiquity and fame at St. Michael's Mount. In St. Keverne the Cistercians had a cell; there was another belonging to the Cluniacs in St. Veep; both subject to distant religious houses; and according to Dr. Borlase, there was a priory of Black Canons at a place called Bonury in this county; but in what parish Bonury was situated, is not at present known. At Padstow there was a monastery said to have been founded very early by St. Petrock, which was destroyed by the Danes in the year 981. At Trebigh, in St. Ive, the Knights Hospitallers had a preceptory. In Truro the Black Friars had a convent; and the Grey Friars had another at Bodmin; and Carew mentions another house of friars at Launceston, but of what order is not known.

ASTONISHING INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF CORNWALL DURING THE LAST THREE CENTURIES.

Among the nunneries of Cornwall, there was one belonging to the Poor Clares in Liskeard; another is said to have been established at Tresilian Bridge; but this is known with less certainty, than that which was founded at Truro. Another nunnery is said to have been placed at St. Bennet's in the parish of Lanivet; a second at Credis in Padstow; and a third at Hellnoweth in St. Martin's Meneage; the latter of which is reported to have belonged to St. Michael's Mount. Some doubts however have been entertained as to the existence of the last three *as nunneries;* though nothing can be more unquestionable than that a religious house of some description or other was established at Lanivet, and that Credis was a cell immediately connected with it. At Trugan, in the parish of St. Michael Penkevil, according to Hals, there was another nunnery; and if an inscribed stone on some rising ground known by the name of Nunnery Hill, may be allowed to confirm a tradition, there was a time when another was established in the parish of St. Ewe.

Besides these monasteries, priories, and nunneries, several colleges or collegiate churches were established in this county; one at Buryan, another at St. Columb, another at Constantine, and another at Penryn. Others were also founded at Crantock, St. Neots, Endellion, Probus, Perran, and another was founded by Thomasine Bonaventure, in the parish of Week St. Mary, the place of her nativity.

In the town of Bodmin there were two hospitals, namely, St. Anthony, and St. George. Besides these, there was another of still greater celebrity at St. Laurence, near Bodmin, exclusively appropriated to the use of lepers. In the parish of Menheniot, in Launceston, and also at Newport, near Launceston, hospitals were founded. And another is well known to have stood in the parish of Sithney, joining the town of Helston. This hospital was under the government of a prior, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Some notice of these religious houses will be taken hereafter, in their respective parishes. In some places not one stone is left upon another; in others, nothing but a heap of ruins is exhibited; and in all, the firmest parts are mouldering to decay.

On adverting to the ancient population of Cornwall, it appears by a census taken in the year 1377, in order to levy a poll-tax, that, exclusive of mendicants, and children under fourteen years of age, all the inhabitants amounted to 34,960. In this census were included the religious of both sexes, which taken separately, at that time amounted to 686. Whether in subsequent years, but prior to the days of Mr. Carew, the population had considerably increased, this author in his Survey of Cornwall, seems to entertain very serious doubts. It has been said, that the census of 1377 was taken at a time when the county was but thinly peopled; several towns having been nearly depopulated by the plague, among which Bodmin is said to have suffered severely.

INQUIRY INTO THE INCREASE AND DECLINE OF THE POPULATION OF CORNWALL.

Investigating the question of declining population, it is urged, says Carew, by those who hold the affirmative, that many inland towns were in a state of decay; that whole streets had been abandoned; and that the wild moors which exhibited the fragments of ruined buildings, furnished a decisive evidence in favour of a more extensive population in former years. Against this it is argued, that although the ruins and deserted streets appear, this will furnish no proof of a declining population, since it is highly probable, that these places were only inhabited for a season by people who found it necessary to retire from the shores, to escape the incursions of the Saxons and Danes; and that as soon as the occasion of their retreat subsided, they returned again to the coasts, and resumed their former occupations, leaving these marks of apparent depopulation behind them. In these maritime situations, the people are said so to have multiplied, that the decayed inland towns were more than countervailed with a surplusage of increase on the coasts, and the desolate walls on the moors were compensated with a seven-fold race of cottages near the sea.

But whatever prosperity might have appeared in the population of Cornwall in Mr. Carew's time, it is certain that prior to his days, the declining state of many Cornish towns was viewed in so serious a light as to attract the notice of parliament, and to induce the legislature to pass an act for their repairs and restoration. This act was passed in the year 1540; it included the towns of Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Lostwithiel, Truro, and several others. But the encouragement held out to the inhabitants of the county to rebuild the demolished houses, and to repair such as were verging to decay, though apparently more than sufficient to stimulate them to the undertaking, was not productive of any considerable effects. The prospect of procuring a better livelihood in other parts, was a more powerful incentive; and to these they thronged, and in these they erected their cottages.

Since the days of Mr. Carew, these towns have again reared their languid heads, and Truro in particular has been considerably enlarged. And in addition to these, several places that were nothing more than obscure villages, have grown up into large and flourishing towns. Falmouth, indeed, which could hardly be said at that time to have an existence, is now one of the principal towns in Cornwall, containing a population of nearly 6000 souls. According to the census which was taken in the year 1801, the total population of this county amounted to 188,269. In 1811 another census was taken, when it was found that the total number was 216,667; so that the increase during ten years, admitting the numbers to have been correctly taken in both instances, amounted to 28,398 persons. These individuals with their respective families and habitations, were scattered through the different parishes, according to the following table:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	INHABITED HOUSES.		UNINHABITED HOUSES.		FAMILIES.		PERSONS.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Advent - -	37	42	4	6	37	45	170	219
St. Agnes - -	777	848	24	17	817	998	4161	5024
St. Allen - -	73	74	2	5	75	75	360	418
Alternon - -	118	134	9	12	118	148	679	784
Antony (East) -	254	320	10	11	427	533	1795	2144
St. Anthony in Kirrier -	52	36	2	2	54	45	262	224
St. Anthony in Roseland	34	35	1	—	35	38	161	157
St. Austell - -	663	710	44	32	707	775	3788	3686
St. Blazey - -	87	82	10	3	89	86	467	442
Blisland - -	81	92	3	5	82	93	437	487
Boconnoc - -	40	47	7	4	42	56	212	236
Bodmin, town -	266	253	12	12	374	396	1951	2050
——— parish -	59	62	5	6	59	63	348	333
Botesfleming - -	34	41	—	—	42	46	201	237
Boyton - -	50	72	2	2	55	73	319	402
Breage - -	492	581	33	16	509	591	2534	2888
St. Breock - -	185	181	16	5	194	210	962	996
St. Breward - -	97	93	6	12	108	102	513	506
Bridgerule, the Cornish part	34	34	5	2	34	34	192	176
Broadoak - -	35	31	2	4	36	32	173	188
Budock - -	124	200	4	6	157	384	779	1514
St. Buryan - -	207	210	15	7	224	218	1161	1188
Callington - -	144	164	1	6	177	213	819	938
Calstock - -	197	354	1	6	217	411	1105	2064
Camborne - -	880	873	18	14	949	939	4811	4714
Cardinham - -	99	104	6	7	101	114	552	662
St. Cleer - -	147	166	18	2	155	171	774	780
St. Clement's - -	229	300	24	7	308	402	1342	1692
St. Clether - -	19	25	—	3	19	29	134	165
Colan - -	31	37	2	—	32	39	191	221
St. Columb Major -	309	410	12	9	323	444	1816	2070
St. Columb Minor -	204	229	5	5	211	254	999	1126
Constantine - -	246	261	19	6	266	280	1229	1327
Cornelly - -	22	23	1	—	28	29	137	151
Crantock - -	53	65	8	7	59	72	299	358
Creed - -	29	35	4	—	41	38	217	226
—— Grampound in Creed	80	96	5	1	109	131	525	601
Crowan - -	418	466	9	12	489	530	2587	3021
Cubert - -	52	52	3	—	55	56	269	289
Cuby - -	20	21	1	1	24	22	139	152
—— Tregony in Cuby	128	174	6	7	238	231	937	923
Cury - -	62	70	3	3	62	73	304	347
Davidstow - -	38	45	5	5	44	49	217	262
St. Dennis - -	83	89	2	1	86	96	318	478
St. Dominick - -	103	100	2	4	109	100	538	534
Duloe - -	96	131	—	5	114	134	709	821
St. Erth - -	216	244	4	2	216	255	1122	1317
Egloshayle - -	161	182	8	9	184	203	782	954
Egloskerry - -	54	61	1	2	69	79	307	395
Endellion - -	140	165	4	3	156	201	727	950
St. Enoder - -	159	168	6	4	180	175	869	881
St. Erme - -	70	79	3	3	70	90	358	431
St. Erney.—See Landrake								
St. Ervan - -	72	63	2	6	74	65	358	331
St. Eval - -	62	56	2	3	63	61	288	309
St. Ewe - -	229	222	11	10	241	228	1176	1125

NAMES OF PLACES.	INHABITED HOUSES.		UNINHABITED HOUSES.		FAMILIES.		PERSONS.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Falmouth, town -	465	465	3	5	947	1017	3684	3933
——— parish -	113	182	1	5	271	329	1165	1374
Feock - -	148	183	2	2	151	220	696	968
Filleigh - -	66	70	6	4	70	78	315	342
Forrabury -	33	44	5	—	36	51	140	212
Fowey - -	213	227	26	12	280	320	1155	1319
St. Gennys -	114	116	4	6	122	119	597	658
St. Germans -	350	383	16	21	390	435	2030	2139
Germoe - -	130	150	5	4	139	155	629	735
Gerrans - -	165	155	9	12	182	167	771	698
Gluvias - -	92	122	4	1	113	142	624	714
—— Penryn in Gluvias	294	350	11	10	553	574	2324	2713
Gorran - -	183	202	2	—	206	235	1009	1116
Grade - -	62	63	—	7	63	63	320	306
Gulval - -	211	240	4	8	225	248	1076	1224
Gunwalloe -	44	43	2	6	44	43	216	206
Gwennap -	944	986	24	26	970	1025	4594	5303
Gwinear - -	314	369	—	4	314	377	1654	1952
Gwithian - -	67	72	2	—	70	75	329	372
Helland - -	33	38	2	3	36	38	221	223
Helston - -	301	328	12	1	436	531	2248	2297
St. Hilary - -	146	443	5	4	159	449	990	1248
—— Marazion in St. Hilary	206	184	18	11	242	184	1009	1022
Jacobstow -	83	98	9	9	85	102	432	489
Illogan - -	529	751	7	19	582	803	2895	4078
St. John - -	22	27	1	1	26	33	110	143
St. Issey - -	103	117	7	23	106	130	522	632
St. Juliot - -	42	41	2	2	42	41	199	208
St. Just in Penwith -	536	598	7	8	571	635	2779	3057
St. Just in Roseland -	163	272	10	4	321	338	1416	1639
St. Ive - -	77	96	4	5	95	100	486	535
St. Ives - -	—	712	12	15	621	748	2714	3281
St. Kayne - -	24	24	4	2	24	25	139	157
Kea - -	451	517	21	18	480	530	2440	2766
Kenwyn - -	558	909	17	50	822	1017	4017	5000
St. Keverne -	440	453	31	27	458	467	2104	2242
St. Kew - -	206	215	8	1	209	229	1095	1113
Kilkhampton -	158	147	5	3	178	176	808	852
Ladock - -	114	112	10	—	116	113	542	551
Lamorran - -	14	16	2	4	15	18	78	94
Landewednack -	51	53	2	6	54	53	244	303
Landrake with St. Erney	123	129	2	9	125	140	613	768
Landulph - -	84	89	3	7	99	108	529	590
Laneast - -	30	30	—	1	32	30	179	149
Lanhydrock -	33	39	2	—	38	42	187	235
Lanivet - -	131	120	6	5	149	142	513	687
Lanlivery -	132	159	2	2	147	192	778	965
Lanreath - -	76	92	3	1	92	99	478	548
Lansallos - -	162	165	—	2	175	179	847	804
Lanteglos by Fowey -	146	141	4	2	150	166	678	859
Lanteglos including Camelford	188	216	2	15	214	254	912	1100
Launceston -	223	262	3	7	313	353	1483	1758
—— St. Thomas Street	28	28	2	—	45	47	182	218
Lawhitton - -	52	55	3	2	57	55	289	360
Launcells - -	113	118	4	—	122	119	647	672

NAMES OF PLACES.	INHABITED HOUSES.		UNINHABITED HOUSES.		FAMILIES.		PERSONS.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Lelant - -	199	209	8	9	215	233	1083	1180
Lesnewth - -	18	20	—	—	21	21	104	105
St. Levan - -	72	82	11	2	75	86	400	434
Lewanick - -	101	101	14	6	109	107	548	563
Lezant - -	124	132	—	3	132	138	620	671
Linkinhorne -	163	174	12	7	186	187	924	1002
Liskeard, town -	302	361	21	13	424	402	1860	1975
——— parish -	160	167	24	5	160	173	848	909
Lostwithiel -	121	132	4	6	177	178	743	825
Ludgvan - -	259	268	8	1	259	310	1324	1431
Luxulian - -	143	185	6	1	171	204	875	1047
Mabe - -	52	60	4	1	64	67	387	396
St. Mabyn -	91	103	12	7	108	112	475	560
Madern - -	303	315	16	4	311	340	1564	1817
Maker - -	223	507	—	10	257	740	1691	3678
Manaccan -	92	100	6	7	109	117	489	506
Marham-Church -	74	79	8	8	81	99	414	448
St. Martin in Kirrier -	70	75	2	5	76	84	363	391
St. Martin in the hund. of West	61	61	1	6	65	64	344	343
—— East Looe in St. Martin	117	128	9	14	143	168	467	608
Mawgan in Kirrier -	127	155	4	10	140	167	785	800
Mawnan in Pyder -	100	111	6	5	119	118	543	622
Mawnan - -	85	82	4	4	102	91	427	397
St. Mellion -	54	56	1	4	54	61	284	326
Menheniot -	150	171	11	10	157	208	918	1024
St. Merran -	72	81	12	3	73	82	425	458
Merther - -	59	71	5	1	65	78	305	350
Mevagissey -	309	373	4	12	465	485	2052	2225
St. Mewan -	130	130	7	27	130	140	780	626
St. Michael Carhayes -	13	11	1	2	14	16	86	104
St. Michael Penkevil -	31	35	1	—	33	38	154	178
St. Michael's Mount, extra parochial -	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelstow -	28	30	4	10	40	32	158	181
Milor - -	328	356	21	13	391	472	1665	1897
Minster - -	70	74	4	7	72	79	311	396
St. Minver - -	157	157	4	1	157	174	788	851
Morva - -	40	55	2	2	40	58	282	273
Morval - -	82	104	3	13	101	120	533	574
Moorwinstow -	140	165	2	2	160	207	874	940
Mullion - -	102	106	5	3	102	109	529	571
St. Neot - -	141	165	3	5	141	192	906	1041
Newlyn - -	146	153	6	8	146	162	735	798
Northill - -	134	137	10	4	143	166	782	893
Otterham - -	27	27	1	—	27	28	141	176
Padstow - -	182	219	19	17	291	333	1332	1498
St. Paul - -	611	622	19	18	652	684	2937	3371
Pelynt - -	89	116	7	1	103	117	630	708
Penzance - -	667	772	27	12	773	858	3382	4022
Perranarwothal -	125	214	4	2	188	240	884	1104
Perranuthnoe -	112	124	6	1	113	124	506	626
Perranzabuloe -	284	264	20	12	289	318	1389	1527
Little Petherick -	23	22	3	3	25	26	126	134
South Petherwin -	124	105	13	3	139	105	699	733
Phillack - -	272	369	1	1	302	403	1475	2119

NAMES OF PLACES.	INHABITED HOUSES.		UNINHABITED HOUSES.		FAMILIES.		PERSONS.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Philleigh.—See Filleigh								
Pillaton - -	53	58	4	2	74	75	336	477
Pinnock - -	55	57	3	—	56	57	302	316
Poughill - -	49	55	3	2	49	62	297	355
Poundstock - -	109	113	5	11	124	121	617	633
Probus - -	194	199	6	7	232	242	1013	1163
Quithiock - -	91	108	8	6	102	108	587	585
Rame - -	137	162	6	1	194	227	904	978
Redruth - -	648	844	16	26	1010	1162	4924	5903
Roach - -	183	210	7	2	189	210	954	1164
Ruanlanyhorne -	62	56	6	2	65	68	329	328
Ruan-Major -	25	28	—	1	25	29	142	167
Ruan-Minor -	69	58	2	15	70	60	317	274
St. Sampson -	33	36	2	3	37	38	169	186
Sancreed - -	150	162	11	7	159	164	782	790
Sennen - -	80	95	8	5	88	102	431	495
Sheviock - -	76	67	2	5	89	81	409	428
Sithney - -	265	284	15	9	269	298	1420	1552
Southill - -	79	87	7	1	88	97	447	466
St. Stephens in Brannell	342	348	5	15	345	360	1738	1904
St. Stephens near Launceston	125	159	2	—	159	162	738	896
St. Stephens near Saltash	183	177	12	20	212	227	1004	1121
Saltash in St. Stephens -	153	190	7	5	292	352	1150	1478
Stithians - -	228	183	5	5	238	255	1269	1394
Stokeclimsland -	214	222	6	12	234	239	1153	1237
Stratton - -	191	203	8	13	213	215	960	1094
Talland - -	149	171	—	18	153	174	760	801
—— West Looe in the parish of Talland -	72	92	3	1	85	112	376	433
Tamerton - -	75	74	2	1	75	76	403	420
St. Teath - -	150	134	8	2	160	190	911	857
Temple - -	2	3	1	—	3	3	15	18
St. Thomas - -	36	44	—	3	36	46	173	241
Tintagel - -	116	141	17	—	177	151	649	730
Towednack - -	95	99	5	2	99	100	465	532
Tremaine - -	19	21	—	—	19	21	91	122
Treneglos - -	34	42	2	3	36	44	196	200
Tresmeer - -	26	32	3	1	26	32	129	154
Trevalga - -	20	22	3	2	20	24	100	112
Trewen - -	30	31	1	—	33	31	193	190
St. Tudy - -	98	91	4	13	106	102	500	512
Truro - -	354	381	15	19	501	501	2358	2482
Tywardreath -	137	135	2	5	144	155	727	741
St. Veep - -	99	94	12	8	112	102	506	511
Veryan - -	201	234	13	6	205	243	1007	1082
Warbstow - -	52	59	5	4	61	65	330	323
Warleggan - -	37	43	1	2	43	49	166	228
Week St. Mary -	104	104	6	3	111	121	566	612
Wendron - -	583	659	10	28	583	682	3006	3555
St. Wenn - -	66	83	5	2	68	83	358	452
Whitstone - -	61	63	4	5	61	71	345	397
St. Winnow -	116	142	3	7	116	161	671	782
Withiel - -	60	59	3	4	60	66	283	299
Zennor - -	117	129	—	4	117	133	544	671

DERIVATION OF THE NAME OF THE PARISH OF ADVENT.

ADVENT.

The parish of Advent, which is frequently known by the name of St. Anne, is situated in the hundred of Lesnewth, and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor. On the north it is bounded by Lanteglos, with which it is incorporated in its presentation; both parishes forming a consolidated rectory. The borough of Camelford, which is its nearest town, is about a mile and a half distant. In Doomsday Roll, in 1087, its name was not extant; but it was rated under the manorial appellation of Tegleston or Helleston.

Referring to the appellations of this parish, Mr. Hals asserts, that they were derived from the church soon after its erection and consecration; and that it is called Advent, from Advent Sunday, on which it was probably dedicated to God, in the name of St. Anne, by the Bishop of Exon, viz. the nearest to the feast of St. Andrew, and refers to the coming of Christ; Advent being derived from the Latin word *Adventus*, a coming or arrival.

Mr. Whitaker however, rejecting the account thus given by Hals, as without any foundation, considers the parish to have derived its name from a personal appellation. According to this learned antiquary, Brechan, a petty king of Wales, from whom the district of Brecknock took its name, had by his wife Gladwise twenty-four sons and daughters, one of whom was called Adven. As these children advanced to maturity, they all embraced the Christian faith; and, leaving the country of their parents, repaired to Devonshire and Cornwall, in which counties, according to the ideas of sanctity that were then entertained, they became hermits; and after making a noble confession of their faith, many of them suffered martyrdom for the Christian cause. In this variation of settlement, it was the lot of Adven to take up his residence near St. Teath, and a little on the east. "There we have the parish of Advent now dedicated to St. Adven, but united with Lanteglos *juxta* Camelford. 'This,' says Mr. Hals is called Advent, from Advent Sunday,' &c. What the name of this parish means, is obvious to common sense, however Mr. Hals may be puzzled to discover it. The appellation is merely personal, and that of the church's saint; and I have pointed out the very person who bore it."*

In this parish there are three small villages, Trelegoe, Pencarrow, and Tresinny; but neither these nor any part of the parish can boast an extensive population, the whole number of inhabitants in 1801 amounting to no more than 170, and in 1811 to 219. Coinciding in name with Trelegoe, there is a manor in this parish, which for several generations has been in the family of Phillips, in which name and family it

* See Whitaker's Cathedral, Vol. II. p. 98.

THE HUNDRED OF PYDER TAKES ITS NAME FROM PETER THE HERMIT, AN ANCIENT BRITISH DIVINE.

still continues. By the late Rev. William Phillips, rector of Advent and Lanteglos, this manor was bequeathed to his nephew John Phillips Carpenter, Esq. who then resided in Tavistock. From this gentleman it descended to his son, the present possessor. According to Tonkin, Trethyn in this parish was a place of much note during the usurpation of Cromwell, in which Sir Samuel Rolle found an asylum in these days of turbulence and civil animosity. From the Rolles it passed to the Vivians, and from them to the Beales of St. Teath, in which family it continued until the year 1736, when it was the seat of Matthew Beale, Esq. From them it passed to the Gwatkins, by which family it was held until the year 1814, when it was sold by Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. to Mr. Allen Searell. Into this parish some part of the famous deer park of Hellesbury extended; but no vestige of this ancient enclosure at present remains. This ancient park belonged to the dutchy of Cornwall; and, in the patronage of the Prince Regent as Duke of Cornwall, the appointment of the rector is still vested. The church has no ornaments to recommend it to particular notice; its monumental inscriptions are few in number, and even these present nothing either in fact or expression, sufficiently remarkable to be worth recording. Throughout the parish the inhabitants devote their time to agricultural pursuits; in which, without ostentation or vanity, they "pursue the noiseless tenor of their way."

ST. AGNES.

This parish is very different from the preceding, in its dimensions, its situation, its produce, and its population. Extending through a mining district, its subterranean caverns have furnished employment for ages to a multitude of inhabitants, whose numerous cottages are scattered over its surface.

This extensive parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder; which, according to Hals, is synonimous with Peter, and was so denominated from Peter, a celebrated hermit, or British divine, who lived and died at Padstow about the fifth century. It was to his guardianship that the priory of St. Pyder at Bodmin was dedicated, by the Earl of Cornwall, its founder, and endowed with the manor of Ryalton, which is still held by this tenure; "That whosoever under the king is farmer of that manor for twenty-one years, according to the custom of setting annexed church lands, is still bailiff, steward, or lord of the hundred of the priory of St. Pyder aforesaid."

At the time when Doomsday Survey was taken, it does not appear, that, as a distinct parish, the district of St. Agnes had any existence. At that time it passed in rates under the jurisdiction of the Earl of Cornwall's manor of Tywarnhaile, and was included in Perran Sand. Prior to the formation of this parish, or to the erection

of the church, there was an ancient free chapel dedicated to St. Agnes, which stood where the church now stands; which church was erected by charitable contributions in 1484; and like the old chapel which it superseded, was consecrated and dedicated to the honour and worship of Almighty God, in the name of St. Agnes. This was done by Peter Courtenay, then Bishop of Exeter, from which time St. Agnes became a daughter-church to Perran Sand.*

This female saint, according to the accounts which have been preserved, was by birth a Roman, descended from noble ancestors, exceedingly beautiful both in body and mind, and ardently attached to the Christian cause. Being courted at an early age by the son of Sempronius, then governor of Rome, she rejected his addresses because he was not a Christian. The son complained to his father, who sent for Agnes, and by making her large offers of wealth and honours, endeavoured to induce her to accept his son. Agnes however, continuing inflexible, Sempronius, exasperated at her constancy, directed her to sacrifice to the Roman gods. This she absolutely refused to do; in consequence of which he commanded her to be stripped naked, and thrown into a common brothel; but here her chastity was miraculously preserved. Sempronius on hearing this, and determined on her destruction, instantly ordered her to be taken from this scene of abomination; which being done, he immediately condemned her to be burnt. As soon as the fire was kindled, the ascending flames divided into two parts, and encircled her on every side, without doing the least injury to her person. On seeing this, she was dragged from the stake, and by order of Auspitius, was beheaded by the common executioner. This martyrdom took place A. D. 304, in the latter end of the reign of Dioclesian. St. Ambrose wrote her life. St. Isidor, St. Augustine, Demetrius, and Prudentius, together with Lexomanus, Bishop of Seville, have all written commendable things of her. In the glass windows of St. Agnes church Mr. Hals remembers to have seen some fragments of an inscription relative to her history.

Before the appellation of St. Agnes was given to this parish, it was frequently denominated *Carne-Bury-anach*, which signifies the spar stone grave, or burying place. This was in all probability derived from three spar stone tumuli, which still remain in this parish, and continue to retain the name. These consist of a vast number of stones of various dimensions, piled up together, probably to guard

* Such is the statement given by Mr. Hals. It appears however, by Mr. Tonkin's notes, that St. Agnes was deemed a distinct parish, and that it actually had a parochial chapel in it so early as the year 1396. In proof of this he refers to ancient deeds that were in his possession at the time he wrote. He however admits, that a licence to build a new church or chapel, was obtained in the year 1482; and it is to this, and the building that was raised in consequence of it, that Mr. Hals probably refers.

the dust of some distinguished persons that were interred here before the sixth century.

The principal villages in this parish, independently of the church town, are, Malow, where some remains of a chapel are still visible, Mithian, and Stenclose. The church town, which is a name given in Cornwall to all villages in the vicinity of the church, contains many houses, and is thickly peopled; here is a weekly market held on Thursday, in which almost all necessary commodities except corn, are exposed to sale. This market has been held from time immemorial; but it does not appear that it is sanctioned by any charter on record. Mr. Tonkin, who was long an inhabitant of this parish, was so much sensible of this defect, that in the year 1706, he procured the queen's patent for a weekly market and two annual fairs. But after the writ of *ad quod damnum* had been executed in form, and her majesty's sign manual obtained, in consequence of a petition from Truro, the grant was revoked, and Mr. Tonkin's patriotic endeavour proved abortive. From that time however, to the present, the market has been regularly kept up on its original ground; and established usage secures to the inhabitants all the authority that a charter could confer.

Among the natural phenomena of this parish, that of the peculiar strata of the hill on which St. Agnes Beacon is situated, is singularly remarkable. On the side of this hill or mountain, which may be ranked among the highest in Cornwall, its summit being at least 480 feet above the sea, the strata upon digging, has appeared in the following order:—The vegetable soil on the surface, and the common rubble or broken matter under it, extend about six feet in depth. Immediately under this there is a fine white and yellow clay, of which tobacco-pipes were formerly made. This clay is about six feet in depth. Beneath this is a layer of rounded smooth pebbles, such as the beach presents to the eye, mixed with sea sand. Beneath these pebbles and this sand, though nearly eighty fathoms above the sea, and about three hundred fathoms distant from it, another layer or stratum of pebbles about five feet thick appears, in many of which grains of tin have been discovered. Under these stones, nothing but common spar stone land or earth is to be discerned for five or six feet deep; and beneath this the firm rock begins and continues in the whole descent.*

To state these facts is attended with little or no difficulty; but how to account for their existence is not so easy a task, unless we admit some deluge to have inundated the globe. That fishes might have been thrown on the tops of mountains by some great convulsion of nature, and that they might have been entangled, suffocated,

* See Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, p. 77; and Hals's Parochial History of Cornwall, p. 3.

and deserted there, and have been precipitated by descending torrents, and lodged in beds of dissolved earth and stones, we may without much difficulty conceive. But the strata on St. Agnes Beacon exhibit a phenomenon which no earthquake could produce. For let us view the physical structure of these strata in what light soever we please, we cannot but conclude that the bed of the sea once occupied a station which the waves cannot now reach, by more than 480 feet. Earthquakes and hurricanes may be supposed to effect astonishing changes; but neither the former nor the latter could produce what is here displayed. No man can suppose that the convulsions of an earthquake could leave the sand, clay, pebbles, and shingle, in so orderly an arrangement as that in which they now appear, in their horizontal positions, and mutual relations. It seems certain, however, that the cause of this elevation must have been equal in force to that of an earthquake; but that it must have operated in a gentle and uniform manner, to spread with such regularity these various substances on the solid rock. This great cause or agent could be nothing less than the universal Deluge.

Nor was this mountain, when it was opened as a mine, less singular in the riches which it afforded, than in the various strata which were discovered. A considerable part of the ore was so rich, that it needed neither pulverizing nor cleansing; and in some places the lode was so large, as to furnish large rocks of tin. One rock that was carried in March 1750 to Calenick smelting house, near Truro, weighed 664 pounds; and it was so pure as to afford eleven and half for twenty. "I have since been informed," says Dr. Borlase, "that one stone brought to the melting house from the same work, weighed 1200 pounds. It is judged that the late Mr. Donithorne, who had the whole adventure, and who worked it at his sole expence, in a few years last past, got at least £40,000 clear by this mine, and much more he might have raised yearly if he pleased."

To these natural phenomena in this parish, we refer our readers to the description of an ancient work, as mentioned in Vol. I. page 373, of this History, reported by the vulgar to be raised by a giant called Bolster. Many monstrous stories are still preserved in the popish legends, of this giant, and of St. Agnes, which were formerly believed in Cornwall; but of these it will be unnecessary to give any detailed account. In these romances, according to Mr. Tonkin, it is asserted, that St. Agnes escaped from her persecutors at Rome, found means to reach Cornwall, and landed near Perranarwothal. Travelling from thence to the parish now known by her name, she was sorely tempted by the devil; and on turning to rebuke him, he was several times turned into a stone, from which he contrived to escape, leaving a moorstone in his place; which stones are still to be seen about a quarter of a mile asunder, in a straight line on the open downs. On reaching her parish, she

was compelled by the giant Bolster to pick all the stones off his estate, which was enclosed within the before-mentioned intrenchment. This was accordingly done by her, and taken in her apron at three times, and carried to the summit of the hill where they still remain, forming the three barrows that are ascribed by common mortals to less miraculous causes. Having accomplished this work, the giant next attempted to seduce her; and she pretended to comply with his wishes, upon condition that he would fill a hole that she should point out, with his blood. Accepting of this condition, she led him towards the cliff, and pointed out a hole, which, though to him unknown, actually opened to the sea below. At this hole he bled himself to death, when she tumbled him over the precipice. Being now in full possession of the district, she built a chapel near a well of most excellent water, the pavement of which she dyed with her own blood. This well possessed most miraculous virtues, and was formerly a place of great resort; but its reputation is now no more.

So early as the year 1632 an attempt was made by the Tonkin family, then in high repute in the parish, to form a harbour at Trevauance Porth, for the promotion of trade, and the security of vessels; the cliffs being bold and abrupt, and exposed to the violence of northern storms. But this well-meant endeavour proved abortive. In 1684 another effort was made; but like the former, after a waste of considerable sums of money, this also was abandoned. In 1699 a third attempt was made, under the direction of a Mr. Winstanly, a celebrated engineer, that promised to reward their noble endeavours with success. But a tremendous storm assailing the works in the year 1705, proved so destructive as to dishearten the undertakers; and it was again abandoned. Unwilling however, to relinquish an undertaking so flattering to their hopes, though the sport of so many disasters, Mr. Tonkin again resumed his labours in the year 1710, with more ardour than before, and on principles that seemed to ensure perpetuity. He accordingly laid the foundation with large masses of rock, embedded in hot lime made from the lyas stone of Aberddaw, in Wales; and the superstructure corresponded with the foundation. In this work he expended about £6000; but he had the satisfaction to perceive that the structure withstood the violent tempests which assailed it. After having stood nearly a century, and some parts becoming feeble, the work was again undertaken by a company of gentlemen in the year 1794, by whom a pier of moorstone was built, at an expence of £10,000. From this place a considerable trade is carried on with Wales and Ireland. A pilchard fishery was established in the year 1802; but it has not in general been so productive as in many other places.

The manor of Mythian, which formerly belonged to the Winslades, was forfeited to the crown on the execution of John Winslade, who was concerned in Arundell's

rebellion in the year 1549. It was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Reginald Mohun. By William Mohun, Esq. the last male heir of this family, it was bequeathed to his wife Sibella, who was afterwards married to a gentleman of Derbyshire, named Birkhead, and to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Prowse. The part which belonged to Mrs. Prowse was purchased of her devisees by Robert Grylls, from whom it passed to his brother Matthew Grylls, of whom it was purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. in the year 1777. The moiety which was in the family of Birkhead was also purchased at the same time by this gentleman, who is the present proprietor of the whole.

The manor of Trevauance, which for many ages was in the Tonkin family, is said to have been acquired by them through a marriage with the heiress of Crane, who was a younger branch of a family of that name in Glamorganshire. But Mr. Tonkin asserts, that his ancestors were residents at Trevauance so early as the reign of Richard II. which was two generations before the marriage of Crane. But these apparent inconsistencies may be easily reconciled by an appeal to fact. It appears that in the year 1559 the fee of Trevauance estate was sold by Henry Earl of Rutland to Richard Crane, by whom it was conveyed to John Jeffery, who in the year 1593 sold it to Thomas Tonkin, whose family as leaseholders had possessed it long before. Passing through this family it became the property of Thomas Tonkin, Esq. the historian of Cornwall, who resided on it only a few years before he was released by death from those pecuniary embarrassments in which the latter part of his life was involved. Mr. Tonkin died in the year 1742. He left two sons, who succeeded to their paternal inheritance; but neither of these long survived their father. One of these sons, whose name was James, left a daughter who married Thomas Heyes, Esq. in whose possession the estates rested for a season; but on failure of issue, they passed to the representatives of a Thomas Tonkin, who died in the year 1672, whose three daughters had respectively married into the families of Jago, Cornish, and Ley. The third part, which fell to the share of Mr. Cornish, has been since divided between Mr. Geach, the representative of Cornish, Thomas Warren, Esq. and Mr. John Tregellas, of St. Agnes. The part which descended to Mr. Ley, has also been alienated, he having sold his inheritance to T. O. Prout, Esq. and Mr. John Tregellas. The portion which fell to the share of Mr. Jago, is still inherited by his descendant, Mr. Samuel Jago, of St. Erme, who is now the sole heir of the Tonkin family. Amidst these changes, the family seat was taken down within a few years after the death of the historian Tonkin, and a common cottage now occupies its place.

As tenements of this manor, Mr. Tonkin mentions in his papers, Chyton and Trenethick. According to his account, these were owned in the reign of Henry IV.

by the Beauchamps. By one of this family these estates were sold in 1633 to Peter Jenkyn, of Higher St. Columb, of whose descendants Chyton was purchased by Hugh Tonkin, about the end of that century. It is now in moieties: one of which belongs to Francis Enys, Esq. and the other to the representative of the Tonkin family. Trenethick was also sold by the Jenkin family in 1699, to John Tonkin, Esq. of Mullion, in whose possession it remained in the year 1736. From this family it passed to the Johns, of whom it has been recently purchased by Mr. Colan Harvey, of St. Day.

Penwennick, which is a tenement belonging to the manor of Tywarnhaile, that extends into this parish, was divided in the reign of Henry VIII. between Thomas Kemyell, who possessed a moiety, and Sir John Chamond and Urinus Nicholl, who possessed the other, in equal portions. The moiety held by Kemyell was sold in 1568 to Mr. William Whitta, from whom it passed to the Lanyons, who, after residing on it several years, sold it in 1622 to Mr. Edward Noye, of Mawgan, of whom it was purchased about two years afterwards, by John Tonkin, Esq. of Trevauance. The portion which was held by Sir John Chamond, after passing through several female heirs, found its way to Francis Basset, Esq. of Tehidy, who sold it to Thomas Tonkin, Esq. in the year 1705. Thus three parts out of four were vested in the Tonkin family. The remaining fourth part, which had belonged to Urinus Nicholl, became the property of John Nance, Esq. and it was in his possession in 1736, his ancestors having acquired it by purchase. It was sold by these proprietors to John James, Esq. late of Rosemunday in this parish.

Another tenement belonging to the manor of Tywarnhaile, called Trevillis, was for several generations the seat of the Crockers. From these it passed to Mr. Joseph Donnithorne; and it is now the property of Mr. Chilcott; but the mansion is occupied as a farm-house. The only gentleman's seat in this parish, is Rosemunday, lately the residence of John James, Esq. deceased. The house is not large, but it is neat and convenient; and the grounds have lately been considerably improved.

Among the charitable institutions established in this parish, is one of the schools founded by the trustees of the fund left for charitable uses, by the Rev. John Eliot, who died in the year 1760. The endowment however, is no more than £5 per annum. Mr. Nicholas Kent, of Mingoose, by his will bearing date 1688, bequeathed a dwelling-house for the term of 499 years, to be divided into four habitations, each having a garden annexed for the use of poor widows, charging his lands of Mingoose and Tereardrene with the constant repairs of the house; but no evidence appears that this charity was ever endowed. Of late years a Sunday school has also been established. This is supported by voluntary subscription, and is attended by a numerous train of children.

ST. ALLEN.

This parish, which is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and is in the deanery of the same name, is about ten miles north-east from Redruth, and four north-east by north from Truro, which is its post town. It is observed by Mr. Hals, that the name of this hundred was originally *Pow-dre-hane*, and that the term signifies "the hundred of the old county or province town, viz. Lostwithiel; for so it is called in the first Duke of Cornwall's charter, 1336, though now contracted and corrupted to Powder Cantred."

Relying on the authority of Alfred, the Saxon grammarian, the same author informs us, that the name itself is plain Saxon, and is the common construction of *Alwyn*, All Beloved, or Beloved of All. And so St. Allen church must be construed as "The holy or consecrated church beloved of all Christians; which perhaps was the old name of that little ancient chapel, now the minister's chancel, to which in after ages the present church of St. Allen was annexed. However, let it be remembered also, that in Armoric Cornish, St. Allen or Allen, is holy breath, or respiration, or gift of speech."

Dissenting from this opinion of Hals, Dr. Borlase asserts, that about the year 460, St. Breaca, from whom Breage derives its name, came over from Ireland, attended with many saints. She landed at Revyer, on the eastern bank of the river Hayle, where Theodorick had his castle, and slew great part of this holy assembly. Among these saints that followed in the train of St. Breaca, were Sinnin the abbot, Maruan the monk, Germochus the king, and also Elwen, Crewenna, and Helena. These pious missionaries who survived the massacre of Theodorick, were soon dispersed throughout the county. It seems that St. Elwen, or Elwin, secured a residence in the vicinity of Truro, and thus conferred a name on a certain district, which was afterwards known by it, when the church was dedicated to St. Allen; or, as it is called in the early valor, St. Alun, or St. Alleyn. As to the exact time when Breaca and her companions reached the shores of Cornwall, different opinions have been entertained. But to the fact itself of St. Elwen being one of her company, Dr. Borlase specifically alludes; and Mr. Whitaker identifies the person by name, and traces the appellation of this parish up to St. Elwen, an Irish saint.

The principal villages in this parish are Lane and Zelah. Through these villages the great road from Exeter to the Land's End originally passed, before the turnpike was made. As a memorial of this, the ancient mile-stones still remain; and in Zelah there is a house which yet retains the name of tavern.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the district of St. Allen was taxed under the jurisdiction of Laner or Lanher, a place of considerable note in this neighbourhood,

LANHER, NEAR TRURO, THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOPS OF CORNWALL.

and so called from an ancient temple or chapel on it, that was dedicated to St. Martin, or to God, in the name of St. Martin of Towers; *Laner* itself signifying *templer*. Of this ancient chapel no vestiges whatever remain; nor are any fragments of the building recollected by the oldest inhabitants. The name however, seems to have survived the common desolation in "St. Martin's Fields," which are still well known in this parish, and which were probably originally given as an endowment of this religious office.

The church of St. Allen, which is very ancient, was given at the time of its erection, to Glaseney college, near Penryn, by Bishop Stapleton; and appropriated to the vicars of that college so early as the year 1314. This gift was the more valuable, as the bishop had previously endowed this vicarage with the great tithes of Laner, Tretheris, and Venteronisick, in this parish. At present the rectory of St. Allen is the property of Viscount Falmouth, by whom it was derived from the family of Coke, in whom it rested in the seventeenth century. The vicarage is now in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

Laner, in the name of which this parish was originally taxed, has frequently been represented as a manor; and consequently, as possessing all the rights and privileges of a lord's jurisdiction. It appears however, that Laner is not a manor, but only an appendage to the manor of Cargol, in the parish of Newlyn. The occasion of its fame seems to have been, that, for many ages the bishops of Cornwall, and afterwards the bishops of Exeter, had one of their country residences on it. In the reign of Henry VIII. when all the ecclesiastical property underwent a revolution, it was leased out by Bishop Voysey to Clement Throgmorton, cupbearer to the queen, Catherine Parr, from whom it descended by successive conveyances, to the families of Williams and Borlase. This latter family, while it was in their possession, feeling a stronger attachment to the lands that were annexed, than to the mansion in which bishops had resided, suffered the buildings to fall into decay; so that in the days of Hals nothing was extant but the fragments of walls, stones, and rubbish. In this parish, at a place called Tretheris, there were extant about a century since, the walls and ruins of an ancient free chapel and cemetery, built probably by the Bishops of Cornwall and Exeter, when they resided at Laner, the lands of which are contiguous.

The manor of Gwarnike was formerly a place of great celebrity, from its being the ancient inheritance and abode of the once rich and renowned family of the Bevills, whose distant ancestor came from Normandy with William, and was posted as an officer at Truro under William Earl of Moreton, or Robert his father. This family retained the inheritance in all its ancient dignity, for ten generations; when the male line becoming extinct about the time of Elizabeth, or perhaps at an earlier

period, the two co-heiresses married into the families of Arundell of Trerice, and Grenville of Stow. In this division, Gwarnike went to the Arundells. In the year 1597, John Arundell, commonly known by the name of "The Black Arundell," from his always wearing black clothes, dying without issue, bequeathed Gwarnike to his relation Prideaux. In this family it remained until the year 1704, when it was sold to James Kempe, of Penryn. But in 1731 it was again purchased by Edward Prideaux, Esq. of Place House, Padstow, from whom it descended to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, the present proprietor. In the days of its ancient prosperity and splendour, there were two chapels established at Gwarnike; and in the contiguous woody lands there was a treble fortification or castle, which with the chapels are now demolished. One chapel which was near the house, was pulled down before the year 1736; but the other survived a little longer. Since the above year this chapel has been demolished also, together with the "old hall curiously timbered with Irish oak;" and at present the site of the mansion is occupied with a farm house, which has been erected with the materials. Before the old mansion was destroyed, there was cut, either in a stone or in a piece of brass over the entry door, the arms of the ancient Bevill family; and very near it, cut also in stone, in a kind of Saxon English letter, the following inscription, but with which no date appears to have been connected:—

"Man above all thing
Fear God and the king."

It does not appear that any of the Arundells ever actually resided on Gwarnike; but Trerice in this parish and manor, was for some time the seat of a younger branch of the Trerice family in Newlyn. Tolgrogan was also a residence of a younger branch of the Prideaux family.

The manor of Bosvellick is generally supposed to have formed in ancient times a part of the Bevill estate. It must however, have been alienated at a very early period; as, according to Tonkin, it was in the possession of the Robarts's at the close of the sixteenth century. From their representative it has been purchased by John Thomas, Esq. vice warden of the stannaries, in whose possession it still remains.

Another estate called Nancarrow, was for many generations possessed by a family of that name, who held it as lessees; but the site on which their habitation stood, is now occupied by a common farm house. The fee of this estate was at that time in the family of Borlase. From these it passed to the Scawens; and at present it belongs to Mr. Oliver Adams Carveth. The Borlases had also another estate in this parish, called Nanteg; and also a seat at a place called Trefranick, to which a farm house has succeeded.

MARVELLOUS STORY ABOUT AN INFANT BEING SECRETLY CONVEYED FROM HIS FATHER'S HOUSE.

As a remarkable incident which once occurred in this parish, Mr. Hals relates the following story:—About the year 1684, in the month of June, the wife of one Johns of Trevalsa, in this parish, died, and left with her husband an infant son, about ten months old, that could neither go nor speak. It could only stand or sit just where it was placed. The child and father, on shutting up housekeeping, went to lodge with one Hockinge, in the same village. It happened one morning, about eight o'clock, that the child was placed by itself in the entry of the house, while the family went into an inner room to breakfast. During this time it was quietly and secretly removed by some unknown agency. The loss of the child alarmed the family, and the report spread through the village; but no one had either seen the child, or could give any account of it. Concluding that it had been carried off by some strolling beggars, messengers were dispatched in every direction. The whole day was devoted to search and inquiry, but no information could be obtained of the child, until the evening. About six o'clock, as one of the messengers was returning over the wild moors of Perran Sand, three miles from the place where the child had lived, his horse struggled to drink at a small brook or rivulet on Ganhafforne Moor, which gave him an opportunity of looking around. On doing this, to his great surprise he discovered the child at some little distance from him, sitting by the side of a single furzebush, plucking off the blossoms, and playing with them. It was cheerful and well, appearing just the same as when it was lost in the morning, and smiling in his face as he took it up. It was quickly restored to its afflicted father, and lived to reach a state of maturity.

On an incident so singular, it is needless to make many remarks. Of the fact itself no doubt seems to have been entertained; but various conjectures were formed about the child's transportation. Many were disposed to ascribe it to some invisible agency, as no physical cause whatever could be assigned. But even this supposition is not without its difficulties, as no extraordinary effects were observed to follow. We must therefore be content, either to doubt what then was fully believed, as to the fact, or to admit an incident, of which the relations are involved in impenetrable obscurity.

ALTERNON.

The parish of Alternon, though containing more acres than any other in Cornwall, is far from being the most productive, unless it be in water; the ground being in general much exposed, wild, and barren. It is situated in the hundred of Lesnewth, and lies about eight miles south-east of Camelford, and about the same distance west

of Launceston, which is its post town. In Doomsday Survey it was taxed under the name of Trewint, or Treuint, which signifies the spring, fountain, or well town, most probably from its fens or springs. It appears from this circumstance, that at the time of the Norman Conquest its present name was not known; this therefore must be a more modern appellation.

For the origin of this name Mr. Carew refers us to St. Nun's well, and to the custom of bowssening which was practised there, of which an account has been given in Vol. I. p. 533. "In our forefathers' days," he observes, "when devotion as much exceeded knowledge, as knowledge now exceedeth devotion, there were many bowssening places for curing madmen, and among the rest one at Alternunne, called St. Nunne's Pool; which saint's altar it may be by *pars pro toto* gave name to the church."

Alluding to the preceding opinion of Mr. Carew, Mr. Hals observes, that "the word Altar in this place, is not to be construed as a derivative from *Altare*, an altar on which offerings or sacrifices were made by fire or otherwise, at this pool. But rather the chancel of the present church was a chapel pertaining to the nuns or nunnery once here, afterwards augmented and converted to a vicarage church, as it now stands; and that the ground whereon the vicarage house is now extant, was of old the nunnery house itself, wherein those virgins resided; the stones and materials of which old house, are concerted in the new vicarage brave mansion. And to prove this tradition, there yet appears in the fields, the channel or watercourse by which the waters of St. Nun's Pool were carried into this old nunnery house in former ages." From these circumstances he concludes that the name Altar Nun should be interpreted as a corruption of, or deviation from *Alter Nun*, to alter or change from one thing to another; namely, from that of a nunnery of religious votresses, to that of a parochial and vicarage church, from whence it has its denomination.

But without attempting to decide on a point that is both doubtful and unimportant, it is unquestionable, that the name of this parish and its church, are very ancient. The church itself was given by William Earl of Moreton to the prior and convent of Montacute; whose successors, so early as the year 1236, transferred their right to the church of Exeter, And it appears by the Exeter Register, that the church of Alternon was dedicated to St. Noneth; and some mention is made by Dr. Borlase in his manuscripts, of a chapel in this parish called *St. Nonne de Nonnestorys*. This St. Nonnet or St. Nun, according to William of Worcester, was the mother of St. David, and was born in this parish, and buried in this church. From these observations it appears, that the name is rather personal than characteristic; without necessarily implying a nunnery, although many alterations must be admitted to have taken place in the religious edifices, which will fully justify the derivation of Hals.

NAMES OF MANORS IN THE PARISH OF ALTERNON.

The principal villages in this parish, in addition to the church town, are Fivelanes, Gunnon, Tredawl, Trethyn, Treveage, Treween, Trewint, and West Carne. Neither of these villages is large, nor is any thing more than domestic trade carried on in either of them. At Fivelanes there are two fairs in the year, to which all sorts of cattle are brought. These are held on the Monday week after June 24th, and on the first Tuesday in November. In the church town and in some of the other villages, the Wesleyan Methodists have established meetings, which, in proportion to the population, are well attended.

The manor, or rather the united manors of Alternon, alias Penpont, Treglasta, and Trewinneck, which extend into the several parishes of St. Cleather, Davidstow, and Laneast, are now held as the joint property of Jonas Morgan Esq. of Woodovis in Devonshire, the Honourable William Eliot, of Trebursey, William Hocken, Esq. of Trewanta Hall, and John Tillie Coryton, Esq. of Pentillie Castle.* Whether these now consolidated manors were originally separated, cannot be ascertained with precision; Lysons thinks they probably were. "Alternon, alias Penpont," he observes, "is said to have belonged to the Trevelyans. Treglasta, the site of which seems to have been Treglasta, in Davidstow, was parcel of the estate of Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, whose daughter Rohais or Rohesia, gave a moiety of it to William Briwere, a powerful baron in the reign of John. The widow of this William brought it by marriage to Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent, by whom the manor of Treglasta was given in 1234, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somersetshire. In 1630 it was the property of Arthur Arscot, Esq." When these manors, if they were originally separated, were first consolidated, seems very uncertain. It is known that from the family of Arscot, this property was subsequently possessed by that of the Pypers. By these it was sold to a Mr. Rowe, of Devonshire, from whom it was afterwards acquired by purchase, by Edmund Bennet, Esq. who in 1790 divided the whole into four parts, in which state they still remain.

The manor of Tredawl, which also belonged to the Pypers, passed by successive purchases through the family of Tyeth to Jonas Morgan, Esq. by whom it has lately been sold to Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. of St. Austell.

The manor of Trelawney, which originally belonged to a distinguished family of that name, passed, in the reign of Henry VI. most probably on the failure of a male heir, into the hands of a new possessor, and descended successively through the families of Trehawke, Oliver, and Truscott. In 1758, it was purchased of the Wadges, and in 1791 it was sold to Edward Archer, Esq. whose brother, Samuel

* From information communicated by the Rev. W. A. Morgan, vicar of Lewannick.

Archer, Esq. is its present possessor. The manors of Gunnon and Tregarlick were also purchased by Edward Archer, Esq. in the year 1791, of Vyell Vyvyan, Esq.; and these likewise are possessed by Samuel Archer, Esq.

The barton of Trelawney, on which a deer park was once kept, was, in the reign of Henry V. the residence of Sir John Trelawney, whose name had been rendered honourable by his military skill and prowess. His elder son leaving no male issue, divided the family inheritance between his daughters; and in this divided state it still continues. The part that is possessed by William Newcombe, Esq. who resides at Trerithick, was bequeathed to him by the last of the family of Hickes, which family had resided there for many generations.

The manor of Treveage is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha Hall, in Northill; and that of South Carne, which at an early period belonged to the Trelawneys, is now possessed by John Morth Woolcomble, Esq. of Ashbury in Devonshire. The patronage of this vicarage is in the dean and chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated. The only gentleman's seat in this parish, exclusively of the parsonage house, is Trerithick, the ancient mansion of the family of Hickes, but now the residence of William Newcombe, Esq.

Among the memorials of antiquity, and remarkable incidents that this parish furnishes, Hals has recorded the following:—The term *Trelawn-y*, he observes, implies *the oak grove*, or *oak grove town*, a name first given and taken from the natural circumstances of the place, it being situated between two hills, then notable for woods or groves of oak timber. And though there is not now left standing any house or trees to countenance this etymology, yet I have been told by some of the inhabitants of this parish, that tradition saith the greatest part of the stones which built the present church and tower of Altar-Nunn were brought from the dilapidated walls of Trelawny, and much of the oak timber that roofs the same was also cut and carried from that barton. In the years 1791 and 1810, this tower, which, with the exception of Probus, is the highest in the county, was much damaged by storms, and was repaired at a vast expence.

The same author has also recorded a very remarkable instance of longevity in the person of one Peter Joll, or Jowle, who lived in the reign of Charles II. This extraordinary man, who was clerk of the parish, is said to have attained upwards of 150 years of age. When he was advanced to 100, his head, which had long been silvered over with the hoar of time, became partially covered with new black hairs; and a set of new teeth sprang up to supply the place of those which had perished through age and decay. It is however, worthy of remark, that the name of this Peter Jowle, or Joll, does not appear in the parish register; nor is there any tradition

respecting his astonishing age, circulated in the neighbourhood. Nevertheless the name of Joll is still extant among the inhabitants; and the individuals of this family have long been noted for their remarkable longevity.

ST. ANTHONY IN KIRRIER.

In the county of Cornwall there are three parishes, which, with some trifling variation in the orthography, bear this name. One of these is in the hundred of East, another in Powder, and another in Kirrier. St. Anthony in Kirrier is situated in the west division of this district; and, to distinguish it from the others, is called St. Anthony in Meneage. It is about ten miles from Helston, which is its post town, although from Falmouth the distance is not more than seven, but with which, through the intervention of Helford Harbour, a communication cannot always be commanded.

In Doomsday Survey, the name of this parish does not occur; nor is it known under what appellation it submitted to the general tax. In the year 1294, it was rated in the pope's inquisition under its present name, which it must have acquired between the Norman Conquest and that period, although it is not mentioned as a parish in any of the very ancient records. Its whole extent is very inconsiderable; so that it is not without reason it is supposed to have been cut off from Manaccan, and raised into a separate parish on some such extraordinary occasion as recorded by tradition. It has been said, that soon after the Conquest, as some persons of rank and fortune were coming to England from Normandy, they were overtaken by a violent storm, from which they expected immediate destruction. In the midst of their distress, they directed their prayers to St. Anthony, and laid themselves under a solemn vow to erect a church to his memory, if he would condescend to save them from shipwreck; and that this church should be erected on that very spot where they should first get on shore. Driven by the tempest, they were conducted by a power fully equal to that which St. Anthony might be supposed to possess, into Gillan Harbour, and happily landed on that very spot where the church now stands. Such are the tales of tradition respecting the origin of St. Anthony Church; and it appears that the materials with which the tower is built, and the situation which the church and tower occupy, are calculated to give sanction to this tradition.

The church of St. Anthony is situated at the foot of a promontory called Little Dinas, about 160 feet from the sea, and nearly at high water, on a level with it.

The church contains nothing very remarkable; but the tower is a building of a superior order. At its base it is eighteen feet by sixteen; and it is sixty-three feet in height. It is built with a species of very fine granite, such as this country is not known to produce, and which is said to have been imported from Normandy. These stones are very large, and are hewn with great care and exactness.

Admitting the truth of the tradition, it must be very obvious that the persons who could command revenues to build this church and tower, and to endow a religious house, for there is said to have been a priory at St. Anthony, could probably find interest to separate from Manaccan that portion of land which now constitutes the parish. To confirm this probable conjecture, the situation of the whole parish, and of the church in particular, appears in evidence. The latter is erected on the island, so called from its being surrounded on the east, west, and south, by the sea, and on the north by the parish of Manaccan. Hence all those who inhabit the western side of the parish, must pass through Manaccan, and even near its church, in order to reach their own parish, unless they cross Gillan Harbour in boats, or wait until low water, to pass over the stones that are thrown into the channel for the accommodation of foot passengers.

According to Bishop Tanner, there was at the place where the church now stands, a cell of Black Monks of Angiers, belonging to the priory of Tywardreath. This cell is said to have existed so early as the days of Richard I. and its site is supposed to have been on an estate called Lantinny, or Llantinian, which now surrounds the churchyard. On this venerable spot, whenever the field or orchard is turned up at any reasonable depth, either the foundations of buildings, or human bones and lime, are frequently discovered. And if tradition may be permitted to corroborate the testimony of fact, many vaults and graves have formerly been found, with a much greater quantity of human bones than this cell can be supposed to have supplied.

To account for this surplus of human remains, recourse must be had to the disasters occasioned by the civil war. Near this spot are the remains of two ancient intrenchments, known by the names of Great and Little Dennis or Dinas. These castles or fortifications were occupied during the civil wars in the seventeenth century, by the adherents of Charles, as posts necessary for the security of Helford Harbour; and like its more powerful neighbour Pendennis, Little Dennis withstood many formidable attacks of the parliamentary forces. But it was compelled at last to submit to the forces of Fairfax in 1646, after having seen the surrender of every fort in Cornwall, except Pendennis Castle. During these conflicts, many brave men fell on each side, and were interred near the scene of combat; and it is not

improbable that their mouldering bones and ashes are occasionally brought into light in the present day whenever the soil is disturbed.

Like the ancient cell of Black Monks, this church was originally appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath. About the year 1563, the rectory of this parish is said to have been granted by Elizabeth to the Killegrew family; but since that time it has become the property of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick. The benefice however, is in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall; and not many years since, it was bestowed on the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, by whom it is still enjoyed.

The manor of Porthia Prior, the jurisdiction of which is extended from this parish into Gulval, St. Ives, and others, originally belonged to the priory of Tywardreath. In the year 1540 it was in part substituted in lieu of the honour of Wallingford, and was soon after annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall, of which it still constitutes a part. The principal, if not the only estate now belonging to this manor in St. Anthony, comprizes the ancient fort of Little Dennis, and nearly the whole of the church town and contiguous lands. Of this fort, Sir Vyell Vyvyan of Trelowarren, is said to possess some manuscript accounts, which he has inherited from his ancestor, by whom it was commanded.

Another manor called Tregarne Condurra, which is partly in this parish, and partly in St. Keverne, St. Martin's, Manaccan, Budock, and Mawgan, formerly belonged to the Earls of Cornwall. From these it became the property of the Arundells of Lanherne, in which family it continued until the year 1737; when it was purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir William Lemon, bart.

Roscreeg, the property of Mr. W. Morgan, according to Hals, gave name to a genteel family in this parish. Some of their descendants, now known by the name of Roskruge, still reside in St. Anthony, and sustain the rank of respectable yeomen. On this estate is Roscreeg Beacon, which affords one of the most commanding prospects in the south of Cornwall.

The lands of Trewothick or Trewothike, in this parish, in ancient times belong to the family of Tregose, who had their seat here for several generations; which family was quite extinct in the days of Hals. In the reign of Charles II. this estate passed by sale to the Vaughans of Ottery St. Mary, in Devon. In the year 1736, it was purchased of the Vaughans by Robert Trefusis, Esq. by one of whose descendants it was sold to Sir William Lemon, bart. who is the present proprietor.

The only gentleman's seat in this parish is Bosahan, an elegant modern built mansion, erected by the late Thomas Grylls, Esq. of Helston. Its situation is eligible and commanding, and it furnishes a pleasing view of the most diversified scenery. Trewothick is at present used as a farm house.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY IN POWDER DEDICATED TO A PIOUS HERMIT OF THAT NAME.

Among the public benefactors of this parish, Mr. Anthony Hosken, of Lanne, appears as the most conspicuous. This gentleman established a permanent annuity in the year 1743, of £4 per annum, towards paying a schoolmaster or mistress, for teaching poor children of this parish to read and write. This annuity he charged on his estate of Boden Veor, with the payment of which it is to remain encumbered for ever.

ST. ANTHONY IN POWDER.

The name of this parish, like that of the preceding, is not inserted in Doomsday Survey, neither is the district mentioned under any name whatever as a distinct parish. In this survey it passed under the appellation, if not under the jurisdiction of Treligan or Tregeare; nor did it obtain the name of St. Anthony, until the year 1124, at which time William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, founded a church in this place, and dedicated it to St. Anthony. Many monstrous tales of this reputed saint, were formerly circulated, and very generally believed. He is said to have been a native of Egypt, to have flourished about the year 253, and to have died at the advanced age of 105, in the twenty-second year of Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great. He lived a retired hermitical life, spending his time in desarts, austerities, and solitude; on which account he grew so famous for his rigorous sanctity, that he became at once an object of veneration, and an example of imitation. Many monasteries were founded by him, and established in honour of his name; and since his death, several churches have been dedicated to him, as their patron saint. Of these churches Cornwall has its share.

Prior to the endowment of this church, there had been a chapel on the western promontory of the parish, dedicated to St. Anne; but by whom it was erected is rather uncertain. Mr. Whitaker speaking of this rectory, of its ancient connexion with Gerrans, and of its original separation from it, and dependence upon Plympton Priory, in Devonshire, describes its history in the following words:—

"The third parish won from the waste, appears to have been that little intake to the west of Gerrans, which now constitutes the petty district of St. Anthony; but which seems from its very pettiness to have once constituted a part of Gerrans district. It seems also, from its participation with Gerrans, in being detached from the main body of the county, as to the spiritual jurisdiction over it, being made independent of the archdeacon, and subjected immediately to the bishop himself. And it seems once more, from that extraordinary right which it once possessed, which is still continued derivatively from it, and of which I know no parallel in

the whole island; a right to half the revenues of Gerrans rectory itself. As a chapel to Gerrans, it might take a part of its parish, and might receive half of its income. It was thus made a parish, I believe, and thus had a rector; as we know it to be at present, and find it to have had formerly. But it was so made, and so had, I believe, at the very period in which it was annexed to that free chapel of the king's before the Conquest, that erection of one of the Saxon sovereigns, the collegiate church of Plympton in Devonshire. To this it was annexed, probably, at the conquest of Cornwall in 936; when only could an English college come to hold possessions in Roseland, when Athelstan assuredly attached the new rectory to his own or predecessor's college, and when he made it fit for the college's acceptance, by exerting the paramount prerogative of a conquest, by transferring half the endowment of the church to the chapel. To such a transfer, no right, no power is competent, but that which absorbs all power, all right in itself, the englutting authority of conquest. Two canons of the college now lived in a kind of parsonage house at St. Anthony; one of them as half rector of Gerrans, and the other as whole rector of St. Anthony. But the college being turned into a priory in the beginning of the twelfth century, the parsonage house became a cell to a couple of monks; one of them as half rector, having 46*s*. 8*d*. per year, the other as whole rector, enjoying 60*s*. at the making of the first valor. Thus did the right sink with the possessions into a lay fee, at the Reformation."*

The parish of St. Anthony lies in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and is generally distinguished as such, that it may be known from the other two parishes in this county of the same name. In its situation it forms the eastern extremity of Falmouth Harbour, on the opposite side of which is Pendennis Castle; while in some of its north-west projections it bounds the creek of St. Mawes. From this latter place the distance by water is scarcely half a mile; but by land, the distance that stretches round the creek is little less than six miles. St. Mawes is its post town. Its real distance from Falmouth by water is about three miles; but from the intersection of the various branches of the harbour, the public road which leads through Tregony, Truro, and Penryn, extends to about twenty-three miles.

On the dissolution of religious houses, the site on which the ancient priory stood, was granted, in common with the other possessions of the prior and convent at Plympton, by Henry VIII. to Mr. Thomas Goodwin, in the year 1547. This property afterwards passed into the family of Spry, in whose possession the estate has been for many generations. The spot on which the ancient priory stood, is

* Whitaker's Cathedral, Vol. II. pp. 17, 18.

now called Place, and is the habitation of Thomas Spry, Esq. admiral of the blue. This gentleman, who is the lay impropriator, possesses the sole right of presenting to the benefice, which is a donative. According to Hals, the patronage which was formerly in the prior of Plympton, was afterwards in the Hals's of Fentongollan, from whom it was purchased by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. long before it passed to Admiral Spry.

Admiral Spry is also lord of the manor of Bohurtha, or Bohurra, in this parish, having purchased this property, with all its privileges, of the Boscawens, in 1796; these having possessed this lordship during a period of 150 years. A claim was set up by this gentleman, to ascertain the manorial rights that extended over the fishery in St. Mawes Creek. This was opposed by the Marquis of Buckingham, and the disputable points were brought to a legal issue at the summer assizes in the year 1808. By the decision of the court, it appeared that the fishery which Admiral Spry claimed, was an open fishery, over which the manor of Bohurra could extend no jurisdiction; but that by ancient usage he had acquired the right of fishery at St. Anthony mill leat; and on this decision the parties at present rest.

The only gentleman's seat in this parish is Place, the residence of Admiral Spry; the buildings and appendages of which have been considerably improved by its present possessor.

ANTONY IN EAST.

Why the name of this parish should vary in its spelling from those which we have just been describing, no satisfactory reason can probably be assigned. In many ancient records it is written *Antone*; in the title page of Mr. Carew's Survey it is written *Antonie;* in most ecclesiastical memorials it is written *Anthony;* but in the body of Mr. Carew's book, by his present successors, and in all modern transactions, it is denominated *Antony*.

At the time of the Conquest no such parish existed as Antony; nor are either this, or those which resemble it in name, mentioned in the Doomsday Survey. At the period when this general survey took place, the district which now constitutes Antony parish, was taxed either under the name of Abbi-town, now St. Germans, or Cuddenbeck. It however appears in the pope's inquisition into the value of benefices in the year 1294, under the name of *Antoni in Eastwelshire*. Hals says, that this parish is situated in Eastwelshire, so called from Mark's Well, in Landrake; that is to say, the earl's well, viz. the Earl of Cornwall's well; perhaps by some

of those princes founded, and accordingly from them denominated, who were originally lords of all the Cornish cantreds.

According to Leland, there was in this district, so early as the days of Richard I. about the year 1189, a cell of Black Monks of Angiers. This cell most probably belonged to the priory of Tywardreath. It is mentioned in the catalogue of Gervase of Canterbury; and, in the Lincoln taxation, the vicarage of Antonine is expressly said to be in the patronage of Tywardreath.

The church of Antony is said to have been formerly appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, by which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this district was held at the time of the Norman Conquest, and under which it continued until the dissolution of religious houses in the days of Henry VIII. In 1540, the manor and church of Antony were granted to John Lord Russell, in connexion with other possessions that were then taken from the abbey. This property remained in the Russell family until the year 1672, when it was purchased by the Carews, in whose possession it still continues. The present inheritor is the impropriator, and patron of the vicarage.

The parish itself, which lies in the eastern part of the county, is bounded on the north by St. Germans Creek, on the south by St. Johns, on the east by Saltash river, or the Hamoaze, and on the west by part of Sheviock. The church town is about three miles and half south-west from Saltash, and about one mile and half west of Plymouth Dock, exclusive of the passage, which is considered as forming another mile. The principal villages in this parish, besides that which surrounds the church, are Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle. Tregantle is little more than an assemblage of cottages, inhabited by husbandmen. Wilcove supports a small trade with shipping, from its connexion with the water. But Torpoint has of late years been raised from a small village to a very considerable town. In this place, many of the buildings are elegant and magnificent; its inhabitants are numerous; it is a public thoroughfare for strangers, who either pass or repass from Plymouth or Dock into Cornwall; but its trade which in a great degree depends upon the employment which the harbour furnishes, is always subjected to those vicissitudes which peace and war occasion.

In this parish have resided for several centuries, many branches of the well known and justly respected family of Carew. Richard Carew, Esq. the celebrated historian of Cornwall, informs us in his Survey of the county, that his ancestors were originally from the continent, and that they came into this kingdom with William the Conqueror. Of the genealogy, progress, and connexion of his family with others, in passing down the stream of time, a detailed account may be found in his work, from page 102 to 106.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF EAST ANTONY FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES PAST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The manors of East and West Antony, though separated for several ages, were originally in the family of Dawney or Danny; and after passing through many changes, they are again re-united in the possession of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew. East Antony was carried by an heiress from the Dawneys to the Archdeknes. This transfer must have taken place so early as the fourteenth century, since Sir Waren Archdekne, or Erchdeken, left three daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Thomas Arundell, died possessed of this manor in the year 1420. The name of this lady is recorded on a plate of brass, connected with a monument erected to her memory, and containing these facts, now standing in Antony Church. On the death of this lady, who left no issue, the manor became the property of her sister, who married Sir Hugh Courtenay. These left an only daughter, whose name was Joan, and who was married to Sir Nicholas Baron Carew, of Hacomb, on whose fourth son, Alexander, this manor devolved. From this Alexander, the fourth in descent was the well-known, and justly celebrated Richard Carew, Esq. the historian of Cornwall, whose eldest son was created a baronet in the year 1641. On the death of Sir Coventry Carew, in 1748, this title passed into another branch of the family, namely, to the Rev. Alexander Carew, who descended from a younger son of the second baronet, whose family had settled at Harrowbear, but which finally became extinct in the year 1799. By a previous will, which had provided for the descent of this manor, the Antony estate passed to the Carews of Crocombe, in Somersetshire; and from these, in consequence of Thomas and John of that family both dying without issue, it descended to Reginald Pole, Esq. its present possessor, in the year 1771. This gentleman, now the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, is the grandson of Carolus Pole, fourth son of Sir John Pole, bart. of Shute, by Sarah Rashleigh, whose mother, Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, bart. who died in 1692, had married Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

In the third year of Henry VII. Alexander Carew was sheriff of Cornwall; and in the sixth of Henry VIII. his son John succeeded him in this honour. Richard Carew the historian, was sheriff of this county in the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth; and his son Richard Carew, Esq. by letters patent, bearing date August 9, 17th of Charles I. 1641, was created the 278th baronet of England.

The manor of West Antony, which, as we have already noted was originally in the family of Dawney, passed by a daughter from Sir John Dawney, her father, to Sir Edward Courtenay, her husband, and was for several generations possessed by the Earls of Devonshire of that name. But having at a very early period been forfeited to the crown, it was granted to the Duke of Clarence, in whose possession it remained at the time of his death, which took place in the year 1474. On its

thus again falling into the hands of the crown, Henry VII. restored it to its ancient possessors the Courtenay family. But unfortunately it was again forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter; after which it was annexed by Henry VIII. to the dutchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. In this state it remained, in possession of the Dukes of Cornwall, until the year 1798, when it was purchased of the Prince by the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, under the Act for the Redemption of the Land-tax.

The manor of Tregantle, like East and West Antony, was originally in the family of Dawney, from whom it passed to the Courtenays, and was forfeited with West Antony to the crown, on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. Shortly after this event, it was purchased of the crown by the Carew family, in whose possession it still remains.

Thankes or Thancks, a delightful residence in this parish, is situated near Torpoint, on the margin of the Hamoaze. This place originally took its name from a family called Thonke, who resided on it, and to whom it was enfranchised in the reign of Henry V. Its primary name was Pengelly. From the Thonke family it passed to the Searles, and from the Searles it was conveyed to the Warne family. From the Warnes it was brought by an heiress to Captain Thomas Graves, who, as commander of a ship of war, distinguished himself by his valour, in the year 1740, in an attack on Forts St. Jago and St. Philip. Soon after this he retired from active service; in the year 1747, he was invested with the title of rear admiral; but his name stood on the list of superannuated heroes. The ancient seat of Thancks is now occupied by the Dowager Lady Graves.

The only gentlemen's seats in this parish of any long standing, are East Antony House, and Thancks. Besides these, there are several elegant mansions, that have lately been erected in the neighbourhood of Torpoint; but these are scarcely yet distinguished with specific names. Thancks is an ancient building, and delightfully situated; but it is so encircled with trees, that they have thrown over it an air of gloom, and even impressed upon it some marks of solitude; which form a striking contrast to the busy scenes with which it is surrounded on every side. Antony House is not modern, having stood nearly a century. It was finished in the year 1721; the stone of which it is built, was brought from Pentuan, in the parish of St. Austell. It is large, commodious, and elegant; and it can hardly be said to suggest by its appearance the idea that it bears the weight of nearly a century. This family mansion is situated on a rising ground nearly opposite Trematon Castle, overlooking a branch of Lynher Creek, and furnishing an extensive prospect in several directions. The grounds are extensive, and please by their variety; but the fish-pond mentioned by Camden and Carew is now no longer to be found.

Within the house there are several valuable and elegant paintings. Among the portraits drawn by eminent artists, is one of Richard Carew, Esq. the historian, at the age of thirty-two, accompanied with the device of a diamond on an anvil, and a hammer suspended over it, with a suitable motto; there is another of Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII. and his lady, by Holbein. Admiral Van Tromp, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. James Stewart, Duke of Lennox; and Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke, and the late Reginald Pole, Esq. by Sir Joshua Reynolds, before he had visited the metropolis.

Within the church are several monuments, chiefly of this ancient family, which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the spectator. Besides the figure of a lady on a plate of brass, bearing date 1420, to which we have already alluded, there is in the north aisle a tablet of black marble, to commemorate the name of Richard Carew, Esq. with a suitable Latin inscription. But the most remarkable is a memorial of Jane, widow of Sir Alexander Carew, bart. which is rendered interesting from the circumstances of his death. This gentleman having been appointed to the command of St. Nicholas Island, in the mouth of the Hamoaze, when it was garrisoned for the parliament, secretly designed to deliver it up to Charles. But while he was negociating this business, he was discovered by some of Cromwell's emissaries, and being found guilty, was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 23d of December, 1644. His lady, who was daughter of Robert Rolle, Esq. of Heanton, survived till the year 1679. There is also a monument with a head in relief, in memory of Mary Carew, who died in 1731, and another to the memory of Sir John Carew, bart. who died in 1692, and his son Sir Richard, who departed this life in 1703. There is also a white marble to the memory of Thomas Graves, Esq. afterwards Admiral Graves, and grandfather of the present Lord Graves, commemorating his skill and valour in 1740, as already noticed.

ST. AUSTELL.

This parish, which is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder, is bounded on the north by Roach, on the west by St. Mewan, on the south by the British Channel, and on the east by the parish of St. Blazey. There are few parishes in Cornwall, on the origin of whose name more doubts have been entertained, and on which a greater diversity of opinion has prevailed, than on that of St. Austell. Conjecture and probability have indeed supplied the deficiencies of history, and tradition in some instances has become a substitute for fact; but the question is still

enveloped in much obscurity, and the family of De Austell seems destined to continue unknown.

The name of this parish is differently written. Leland, in Vol. III. page 20, calls it St. Austelles, *quasi* Holy Altar, as if the parish had its name from some remarkable altar there of great resort; as the parish of Altarnun had that name from a famous altar of St. Nunne. In Vol. VII. page 111, Leland calls this parish *St. Austols*, with this marginal note; "*St. Austol erat Hermita.*" In the bishop's register at Exeter, the same name, St. Austol, is also inserted; and by the Rev. Dr. Milles, chanter of Exeter, it has been imagined that the proper way of writing this name is St. Aussil, the word being nothing more than a corruption of St. Auxilius, who was an Irish bishop.*

Mr. Hals in speculating on the origin of this name, delivers himself in language still less definite, and even more dubious than the preceding. According to him, the prior of Tywardreath, together with many other benefactors, founded and endowed the church of St. Austell, within the town of Trenance, now St. Austell town. This fact he infers from the carvings and inscriptions on the stones incorporated in the building. After this, he observes, it was indifferently written *Trenance Prior*, which signifies "the Valley Town Prior," or the town pertaining to him; or, *Trenance Aus-tell*, which signifies "the cell, chapel, or hole valley town," or Trenance Austell in such a construction as to signify "the valley town, or out remote cell or chapel," so denominated in reference to Tywardreath Priory, its superior or mother church. From this place was denominated an old family of gentlemen, De Austell, of which family William de Austell was sheriff of Cornwall in the reign of Edward III. which was prior to the middle of the fourteenth century. His grandson John de Austell was also sheriff of the county in the twenty-fifth of Henry VI.; and in the two following years he enjoyed the same honours for Somerset and Dorset. To these facts several of our historians bear the most unequivocal testimony, respecting the family and honours of De Austell; but how to connect the name of the parish with that of the family, is a task which very few presume to undertake. On this point Mr. Hals thus concludes his remarks:—"But in what families the name, blood, and estate of those gentlemen are terminated, I know not, or where they dwelt."†

To corroborate his etymology of *Trenance-Austell*, Mr. Hals makes his appeal to Carew, in whose work little more than a glimpse of the name is to be discovered. Speaking of the knight's fees and acres, he observes, p. 44, "Ric. de Hiwisch ten.

* Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, p. 3.

† Hals's Parochial History, p. 11.

in *Trenasanstel* di feod." And again in p. 47, he says, "*Trenance* priour 12. *Trenananstle* 8." These are the only forms in which Mr. Carew introduces St. Austell to our notice in connexion with Trenance, so as to give any intimation of the origin of its name. And yet on this slender resemblance Mr. Hals lays claim to his auxiliary authority.

Referring to the observations of Hals, Mr. Whitaker with that tone of independent authority, for which all his writings are remarkable, thus proceeds to demolish the fabric he had raised. After quoting from his page the exact words of which we have given the substance, he thus exclaims: "With such a sweep of licentiousness does this hero in absurdity take his course! even when he seems from his references to be most authentic in his accounts, he contrives to dash his folly of fiction in the face of his reader. The etymologies are too contemptible for refutation, and the reference to Carew is absolutely false in itself. Carew in page 47 makes no mention at all of Trenance Prior, mentioning only Trenanstle *(Trenananstle)* for Trenans Austel; as in page 44 he mentions equally under the third of Henry IV. *Trenasanstel* for Trenans Austel."

Having thus discarded as groundless, the etymologies and appeals of Hals, Mr. Whitaker hastens to erect another edifice, which he thus invites us to enter:—"The township was originally called Trenance, and in it resided the denominating saint. 'S. Austol,' notes Leland, in Itin. VII. 120, 'erat heremita.' He took up his residence not far from a fountain here called to this day St. Austell Well, though it is a quarter of a mile to the north of the town, being a hollow in the face of a perpendicular rock, bellying wide within, and arched in a peak without. The very place is denominated *Menacuddle* in writing, or *Menakettle* in pronunciation; a Cornish appellation, that signifies merely the belly or basin in the rock, (See Hist. of Manchester, Vol. II. page 285, quarto) and a basin always attracting the attention of antiquaries, recently engaging them from the title of Baptistery, yet now appropriated for the first time to its own use and its own saint. His cell however, seems to have been on the site of the town itself, to have been there modelled into a chapel after his death, and magnified into a parish church at last; thus proving the origin of the town, and having a district taken for it out of the close adjoining parish of St. Mewan assuredly. A parish church it was, even in the days of the first valor, 1294, being specified in it, as 'Ecclesia de Sancto Austolo,' at the very time when it had been appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, as it had then '*vicarius ejusdem.*' It was so appropriated in the reign of Henry III. 'Cart. 33. Ed. I. n. 38. recit. per inspeximus tres cartas Hen. III. viz. primam,' &c. '*secundum de ecclesia de Austel*, tertiam de libertate sanctuarii S. Austeli.' (Monasticon II. 586, 587. Tanner under Tywardraith.)"

THE SYRIAN CHURCHES IN HINDOSTAN GREATLY RESEMBLE MANY OF OUR OLD PARISH CHURCHES.

Such are the conjectures that have been started by these antiquaries respecting St. Austell, and such are the opinions that have prevailed respecting the origin of its name. It is obvious that Mr. Whitaker's views very nearly coincide with those of Leland and Dr. Borlase, that the parish received its present name from a recluse whose residence has left no traces behind, only that he lived where the town is now erected, at a time when the chapel was subject to the priory of Tywardreath.

It is certain that the name of this parish was not extant when Doomsday Survey was taken, since at that time the districts which now pass under the names of St. Austell, St. Blazey, St. Mewan, and Mevagissey, were taxed under the jurisdiction of Earl Cadoc's manor of Towington, or Tewington, now dutchy, Treverbyn, Trenance, and Pentuan. At what exact period the name of St. Austell was conferred, is however a point of no less difficulty than that which relates to its actual derivation. Whether any religious house was established in this parish prior to the Conquest, is very uncertain; but it is clear that there was a sanctuary at St. Austell previous to the year 1169; for in that year it was discharged by Robert Fitzwilliam, from a payment to which it had before been subject. It appears therefore, that between the year 1087, when Doomsday Survey was compiled, and the year 1169, this name, if not this sanctuary, most probably started into existence.

In the year 1291, "Philip Cornwallis, archdeacon of Winchester, gave the church of St. Cleather for the endowment of a chantry chapel in the churchyard of St. Austell." The churchyard must therefore have been an enclosure before this period, how much soever it may have been enlarged since that time. It appears from an observation just quoted from Mr. Whitaker, that "The cell of St. Austell seems to have been on the site of the town itself, to have been there modelled into a chapel after his death, and magnified into a parish church at last."

In looking at the present fabric which constitutes St. Austell church and tower, nothing can be more obvious than the two distinct orders of architecture that are visible in the parts. In the eastern portion, which scarcely occupies more than one fourth of the whole dimensions, every mark of remote antiquity conspicuously appears. The pillars within are low, large, irregular, and clumsy; the walls are remarkably thick, and supported by buttresses without; the stones in the building are small, and no ornament of any kind is visible in any portion of the work. The appearance of this part seems perfectly to coincide with the following description given by Dr. Buchanan in his account of the Syrian churches in the empire of Hindostan. "The form of the oldest buildings," he observes, "is not unlike that of some of the old parish churches in England. The style of building in both being of Saracen origin. They have sloping roofs, pointed arched windows, and buttresses

supporting the walls."* Every feature thus described is now conspicuous in the eastern part of St. Austell church.

That this part is more ancient than the western, which joins the tower, may be inferred, not only from the internal evidences which the architecture affords, but from the absurdity of supposing, that, in case the church had been found too small to accommodate the congregation, such a miserable patch would have been added to the superb workmanship and elegant appearance of the church, which it was erected to lengthen, and with the beauty of which its deformity may be justly contrasted. In addition to this, it is much lower than the western part; and to give the evidence in favour of its superior antiquity a final decision, the western part as it rises, extends its walls back over those of the eastern, especially as they approach towards the roof. Whether this eastern part of the present church, thus bearing every mark of venerable antiquity, may not be that identical building which in former ages constituted "the chantry chapel in the churchyard of St. Austell, to which, in or about the year 1291, Philip Cornwallis, archdeacon of Winchester, gave the church of St. Cleather for an endowment;" and which "was modelled into a chapel on the death of the hermit De Austell," may well merit an attentive consideration.

In the interior of this eastern part of the church, all the ancient seats are utterly demolished, and new ones have been erected in their stead; so that nothing can be inferred from the carvings that might have dictated the age of its origin. In the middle aisle indeed, there is engraven on a monumental stone in legible characters, the date of *One Thousand*. This is cut on a kind of free stone, which now forms part of the flat pavement leading from the pulpit to the communion table, through the middle aisle. On the margin of this horizontal stone, some vestiges of letters are still visible, and many of the letters may be distinguished; but it is impossible to trace a sufficiency to make the inscription intelligible. The letters are engraven in the old English character, or black letter; but the figures which compose the date, are such as we have now in use. Of the genuineness of this date some doubts have been entertained, partly on account of its carrying us back prior to the Norman Conquest, and partly because these figures of arithmetic were not then brought into common use. To the former it is replied, that besides the difficulty of conceiving how a spurious date should find its way on a tombstone into a public edifice, we have no evidence whatever to induce a belief that no religious house was erected here prior to the Conquest. The most formidable is simply negative, and arises from the fact that St. Austell was not considered under that name in Doomsday Survey. All this may be admitted, and yet this will furnish no argument against the existence of

* Christian Researches, p. 113.

a chapel, even prior to the Norman Conquest. Against the latter it is urged, that as the figures in arithmetic were brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia in 991, they were known sufficiently early to be introduced on a tombstone in the year 1000. However, the genuineness of this date is very doubtful, although nothing appears to render it impossible; but it must be confessed, that it bears few marks of such remote antiquity, and none that it has ever undergone any alteration since it was first engraven.

The writer of this article recollects, when conversing a few years since with a gentleman whose name is well known in the literary and antiquarian world, to have proposed to him the following question, while they were taking together a general survey of this fabric. "As the resources which enabled the builders of that magnificent structure the tower and the western part of the church, to accomplish their work, must have been considerable, what reason can be assigned why they did not demolish the eastern part, which now disgraces the whole, and, extending their dimensions to embrace the area, give uniformity and splendour to the venerable pile?" To this question the following reply was given:—"There can be no doubt that the resources which erected the tower and western part of the church were ample; but this circumstance proves that they must have been furnished by the principal inhabitants of the parish, many of whose ancestors lay interred in the eastern part. It is therefore natural to suppose, that not one among them would be willing to have the ashes of his progenitors disturbed, for the sake of architectural uniformity; or that they would suffer a venerable pile, on which time had already sprinkled the hoar of antiquity, to be razed to its foundation, without suffering even a memorial to survive." This happy conjecture may satisfactorily account for the continuance of the eastern part, notwithstanding the contrast which it occasions.

The tower, which is a magnificent structure, and the western part of the church, which is equally superb, display in every respect the same features of architecture. The columns within the church are fluted, lofty, and slender; and the arches by which they are connected, resemble those of the doors and windows of the tower and church. On many of the old seats, now greatly injured by worms, there are several grotesque figures that seem to correspond with some that are on the outside; and on a few the same characters are scattered, that combine on the front of the porch, to form an inscription, which has been variously interpreted. Among those singular figures, the most remarkable is the head of a fox appearing in a pulpit, apparently in the attitude of preaching, and close by is a monk at prayer.

There are no monuments in the church of any peculiar magnificence; nor any stones of remarkable antiquity, except that already mentioned. There are some marbles erected to the ancient family of Sawle, particularly one to the memory of

ANCIENT INSCRIPTION ON THE PORCH OF ST. AUSTELL CHURCH.

John Sawle, Esq. who died in 1715, and Trevanion Sawle, his son, who died in 1714; this is the most elegant one in the church. There is also another that is less superb, erected to the memory of John Sawle, Esq. the last male heir of that ancient family, who died in 1789. This was erected by his maiden sister, Mrs. Mary Sawle, the last survivor who retained the name. There is also another to the memory of the late Admiral Graves, who died at Penrice in 1811, and into whose possession this estate was brought by his marriage with a lady of the Sawle family. To commemorate the name of Thomas Jones, Esq. formerly an eminent attorney in this place, there is another marble erected. There is also a memorial for the ancient but now extinct family of May. It is a large thick slate, in which much labour of the chisel appears; but of late years it has been laid in the floor, with its devices and inscriptions constantly exposed to the feet of those who walk the aisle; so that ere long the impression which is already partly obliterated, will become like the family that it was appointed to perpetuate in name, neglected, forgotten, and unknown.

On the outside of the church, or rather the western part of it, the walls are richly decorated with emblematical representations of the Crucifixion. On one stone is shewn the hands and feet that were perforated with the nails that fastened the body of Christ to the cross; and in the middle is his heart, exhibiting the wound made in it by the spear. On another appears the scourge, the hammer, and the nails; and the sponge, the reed, the ladder, and the pincers, together with the whole apparatus that was used, either in fixing him to the cross, or in taking his body down, are in bas-relief on the stones. The cornices are also ornamented with a kind of diaper work, and on some of the angles several wild and fantastical figures appear.

On the porch which is in the southern front, some remains of a demolished monument are still visible; and just above, on a stone one foot nine inches long, and about fourteen inches wide, is an inscription in a very singular character, which very few pretend either to understand or to read. By some these characters are thought to be Syro-Phenician, but by a far greater number they have been considered as Runic. On the import of this inscription, opinion is still more diversified; by some we have been informed, that the first line contains the Cornish words *Ry Du*, and that they signify "God is a king;" and that the second contains the initials of *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*. Others again have consolidated both lines, and have confidently asserted that the whole inscription means "Dearly beloved Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." Mr. Whitaker thinks that the inscription contains too much abbreviation to be now understood, without appealing to conjecture, which is but a bad interpreter of unknown characters.

This learned antiquary was of opinion that it had been mutilated; but no marks of any mutilations at present appear in the characters which remain. Below the two lines in which they stand, there is indeed a sufficiency of space for another line to have been raised; and a visible degree of roughness on the surface of the stone in this place, seems to indicate that another line might have been erased with some instrument; but no vestige of any letter at present remains. This third line, if it were ever there, might have given completion to the whole, and have rendered the inscription perfectly intelligible. On some of the characters that appear, the writer of this article presumes not to hazard even a single conjecture; and he should add presumption to folly, were he to attempt an interpretation of their import. He however feels no hesitation in asserting, that the letters said to be I N R I, close after the last of which is a perpendicular character that appears to be connected with the inscription, are easily to be distinguished; they are not in the first line, but in the second, the other characters being placed over them. All these characters are still fair and legible, nor do they appear to have suffered from their exposure to the elements through departed centuries. They have been engraven in the additions to Camden, and also, with more accuracy, in Gough's sepulchral monuments.

The tower is decorated still more than the church, with strange and fantastic figures. Some of these exhibit the human lineaments in almost every attitude of distortion; and others appear to present a medley, in which the human face seems strangely blended with the features of some animals that are unknown. In other parts, particularly on the angles, unheard of monsters appear to grin in projecting stone of very considerable magnitude; and they seem to display the mingling emotions of sorrow, derision, contempt, indignation, defiance, rage, and terror.

Round the second story of the tower, in richly ornamented niches, are eighteen statues. Of these, six are on the west front, and four are on each of the others. The latter no doubt represent the twelve apostles; but those on the western front seem to display his Holiness in enormous state, beneath whose feet are Joseph and Mary, and some other characters. The font which is in the church is generally considered to be of Saxon workmanship. It is much ornamented with carvings, and exhibits on its sides crocodiles, owls, and other creatures. The western part of the church is also distinguished by battlements, and these are decorated with many diminutive spires.

At what period the tower and the western part of the church were built, there are no records extant fully to determine. The building has generally been ascribed to the commencement of the fifteenth century, but this opinion seems rather to have been derived from tradition than any satisfactory evidence. No date of its origin appears in any part of the fabric, and the inscription over its southern door

is considered to be a motto, that has no connexion with its commencement. The most ancient parish records that are now extant, do not reach farther back than the year 1584.

The town of St. Austell, though comparatively modern, is irregularly built. Its streets are crooked and narrow, and are in no part furnished with flat pavement for the accommodation of foot passengers. Leland in the days of Henry VIII. describes it as "a poor village;" and Tonkin represents it as "a new town, having sprung up since Carew's days." There can be no doubt that it has been considerably augmented during the last century; and this may be attributed to its proximity to the once flourishing mine of Polgooth, which created an influx of inhabitants; and, since the year 1760, to the turnpike road being carried through it, thus making it a thoroughfare for travellers. But small and insignificant as St. Austell might formerly have been, it has enjoyed the privilege of a market on Friday, that has been held almost from time immemorial; perhaps before St. Austell had obtained its present name. Hals says, "At the town of St. Austell, alias Trenance, is weekly held upon Fridays, a considerable market, wherein is vended all commodities necessary for the life of man, at a reasonable price. It is also privileged with fairs or great marts, on the 30th of November, Palm Sunday, and the Thursday after Whitsunday; which benefits were doubtless first obtained from the Earl of Cornwall by the priors of Tywardreath." Admitting this statement to have been correct, it appears that the markets thus originating in favour, continued to be held by prescription in succeeding years; since according to Britton, the original charter for holding a weekly market here, was granted by queen Elizabeth; who directed that the tolls should be applied to the relief and maintenance of the poor. This charter is said to have been confirmed by Oliver Cromwell, as an acknowledgment of his obligations to one of his partizans named May, who had his seat at High Cross, in the eastern vicinity of the town. Of the family of this gentleman, who had behaved with much gallantry in his cause, particularly in the battles that were fought in Cornwall, we have already noticed a memorial in the church. The site of their house is known by the name of *The King's Palace;* but no vestige of the walls now remains. A few sycamore-trees surround the demolished mansion; and in the contiguous fields, still in each returning spring, "many a garden flower grows wild;" but all the family are silent in the repositories of death. In the year 1661, another grant was made of this market, together with two fairs; one on Thursday in Whitsun week, and the other on St. Andrew's Day, as mentioned by Hals. These were granted to Oliver Sawle, Esq. and Thomas Carlyon, gentlemen, in trust for the poor of the parish; and on these days the fairs and markets still continue to be held. There can be no doubt, that in each of these successive

grants and charters, some new privileges were conferred, or some old ones were enlarged. The market of St. Austell is now considerable for corn, as well as for other articles; and in addition to the two fairs just mentioned, there is a large market held annually on Holy Thursday, all of which are considerable for cattle. Within a few years two additional fairs have been added, one on the first Friday after the 23d of July, and the other on the first Friday after the 16th of October; but these fairs derive their chief importance from their name. The produce of all is applied to the relief of the poor.

The workhouse of St. Austell, which is an ancient building, is situated at the western end of the town; but though large and commodious, it is scarcely sufficient to accommodate the indigent inhabitants that ask admittance within its doors. In addition to this, there is an almshouse, containing six apartments for poor families; but this charity is not endowed. About seven years since, the old building being in a ruinous condition, was taken down; on the site of which the present house was erected. This was finished in the year 1809.

Besides the established church, there are meeting-houses in this town belonging to the Quakers, Methodists, and Independents; and lately the Baptists have been endeavouring to raise a congregation. By the Episcopalians and the Methodists, two Sunday schools have also been established, each of which is attended by nearly 200 children. Both are at present in a flourishing condition, though each is supported by voluntary contributions.

The trade of this town is chiefly of a domestic nature. Some manufactures of coarse woollen cloths are still carried on, but these are less extensive than formerly. In the year 1815 a system of machinery was established at a considerable expence, by Mr. John Veale, for the spinning of worsted; and the increase of trade which this has occasioned, furnishes employment for many of the labouring poor.

About twenty-five years since, the ancient market-house, which is said to have been erected through the interest of the Mays with Cromwell, was taken down; and another much more commodious, and more suited to the necessities of the increasing inhabitants, was raised in its stead. The present market-house bears the date of 1791. On its ground floor are placed the butchers' shambles, and the upper stories are well supplied with grain.

Near the market-house, and in the central part of the town, where nearly all its streets intersect each other, there is a large flat stone in the midst of the pavement, known by the name of *Menegew* or *Men-gu stone*. This stone, of which the origin cannot be satisfactorily traced, is said to occupy a position in which the manors of Tewington and Treverbyn Courtenay meet together. It also defines the boundaries of some lands. The early history of this ancient stone is enveloped

with the clouds of superstition; and on it, according to the legends of undefined tradition, a woman in former years was burnt alive, because she was reputed to be a witch. It is certain that on this stone all declarations of war and proclamations of peace were formerly read; and although at present it is partially disregarded, a strong degree of fading veneration is still attached to its name. From its connexion probably with the ancient manors, all cattle that have been impounded for a given time, and for which no owner can be found, must be brought to this stone, and exposed for a certain number of market days; after which, if they remain unclaimed, their sale becomes legal.

The name itself is evidently of Cornish origin, and seems to be compounded of two words, *Men* and *Gu*. *Men*, when singly used, signifies head, or primary, and *Gu* implies reward or desert.* *Men-gu* threfore, when united together, seems plainly to imply in its compound relation, the head or primary reward. Admitting this import of the term, if it can be supposed that the exposure of strayed or impounded cattle on it, can have any relation to its literal signification, it would seem to indicate, that from an owner being found at this stone, might be expected the head or primary reward; and more especially, as this stone stands on the spot where two manors meet, it may imply that more rewards are given from this place than from any other. This stone does not appear ever to have had any inscription on it.

On the western side of the town, and worked with one stream of water, the three blowing-houses are erected, which have been described in the first volume; together with a smelting-house, of which some notice has been already taken. The holding of the Blackmore Court in this place has been said to have contributed much to its prosperity. But whatever beneficial effects might have resulted from the holding of this court in former years, there are very few who are enriched by it at present, as probably not one out of ten among all the inhabitants scarcely knows that any such court is ever held in the town. Throughout the parish the farms are not large; but near the town the ground is generally let in separate fields for the accommodation of the people. This land varies in price, from £3 to nearly £6 per acre as its annual rent. The great tithe was originally the joint inheritance of Lord Camelford and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne; but the part originally held by the late Lord Camelford has been purchased by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of Duporth; who now with the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, divides the lay impropriation. The small tithe belongs to the vicar, and the gift is in the crown.

* See Pryce's Vocabulary on *Men* and *Gu*. See also Borlase on *Menn*, &c.

CHARLESTOWN IN THE YEAR 1790 CONTAINED ONLY NINE INHABITANTS.

The principal villages in this parish are Carbean, Carvath, Charlestown, Pentuan, Porthpean, Rescorla, Tregonissey, Tregorick, Trenarren, Trethurgy, and Trevarick. But neither of these villages besides Charlestown, has any claim to particular notice. This place, which was originally called Porthmear, obtained its name of Charlestown from some of its inhabitants, in honour of Charles Rashleigh, Esq.; to whose spirited exertions and unremitting perseverance it stands indebted for its existence. The justness of this name was admitted by the unanimous acquiescence of the neighbouring people, and Charlestown was adopted by universal consent, without either charter or authority.

Charlestown is situated on the north-west side of St. Austell or Tywardreath Bay; it is on the margin of the sea, about one mile and half nearly east south-east from St. Austell; is somewhat embayed between the Gribbing and the Blackhead; and is chiefly exposed to a south-east wind. In the year 1790, Charlestown, which lies at the extremity of a gentle declivity, and from which the ascent is remarkably easy, presented nothing but an open sandy beach to the violence of the surf, without affording either inlet or shelter. At this time it contained *nine* inhabitants, some fish cellars, and a few miserable cottages, that corresponded with the scanty population. Prior to this time, this beach had been frequented by vessels, which supplied St. Austell with coals and lime; and with several others that took in their cargoes of china clay and stone, which were then beginning to acquire importance in the potteries of Staffordshire. But unfortunately, no less than four vessels in this year were stranded on this inhospitable coast.

From a contemplation of these evils, from the eligibility of its situation, from the prospect of an increasing trade, both in the shipping of clay and stone, and in the importation of coals, iron, timber, and hemp, for the supply of the mines and the inhabitants, together with the merchandise of Bristol and London, which would naturally seek this port, Mr. Rashleigh began in the year 1791, a work, which, in similar instances, large commercial companies have shewn that they would not undertake without hesitation. Accordingly, this year a pier was begun, and was so far extended as to yield security to fishing-boats in tempestuous weather. This opening work drew many labourers; three houses were accordingly built, and before the year concluded, the inhabitants were augmented to *twenty-six*.

The year 1792 witnessed a more vigorous extension of the work. A new pilchard seine was fitted out; a ropemaker's yard and a twine manufactory were established, together with such houses, sheds and workshops as were thought necessary. The pier also was carried on, so as to be more beneficial to vessels and fishing-boats; the ground within was begun to be excavated to form a bason, several additional

dwelling-houses and some storehouses and cellars were built, and the inhabitants were augmented to *ninety-seven.*

In 1793 a shipwright's yard was established; and before the close of the year some small vessels were built and launched. The inner basin was also opened for the reception of boats and small vessels; another pilchard seine was fitted out; some of the adjacent common was enclosed; seven additional dwelling-houses were built, and the inhabitants increased to *one hundred and nine.*

In the year 1794 the basin had been so far enlarged as to admit vessels of 200 tons burden, and the shipwright's yard furnished accommodations for the building and launching of vessels from 400 to 500 tons. During this year another pilchard seine was fitted out, additional cellars and storehouses were erected, and about seventy acres of the common were enclosed. The lime trade was extended in its establishment, so that 11,000 bushels were burnt for manure; and to defend the rising town, a battery of four long eighteen-pounders was erected on the adjoining cliff, in a commanding situation. Six dwelling-houses were also added, and the population was augmented to *one hundred and sixty-three.*

In the year 1795, the quantity of lime that was burnt amounted to 15,000 bushels, and six acres of the previously enclosed land produced a crop of wheat. From the clay found in the vicinity excellent bricks were manufactured. In the meanwhile the basin was enlarged, and rendered so commodious, that vessels of 500 tons could enter, and either discharge or take on board their cargoes. During this year the inhabitants increased to *one hundred and seventy-five.*

In 1796, 21,000 bushels of lime were burnt for manure and buildings; and to secure the basin, which was still enlarging, flood-gates were erected, that vessels within might always be afloat in the absence of the tide. At the inner extremity of this basin another excavation was also begun in the solid rock, to form a dry dock, for repairing vessels. Three dwelling-houses were added, and the population extended to *one hundred and ninety.*

In the year 1797, two vessels were launched into the basin; various storehouses and cellars were erected; more enclosures were made on the adjoining common; the lime trade continued to furnish manure; both the basin and the dry dock were considerably enlarged; and the inhabitants increased to *two hundred and five.*

In the year 1798, the dry dock was so much enlarged as to enable several vessels to enter it and receive repairs. The lime trade continued, and several storehouses were completed that had been previously begun; while many dwelling-houses were reared from their foundations, and brought forward in various stages of progression. The coal trade also received a considerable augmentation; in various departments

multitudes found employment, and the population was augmented to *two hundred and twenty.*

In the year 1799, the basin was still further enlarged, and gates were placed to the dry dock. Several dwelling-houses also were finished, and others began; but no other work was undertaken this year; at the conclusion of which the inhabitants amounted to *two hundred and thirty-four.*

In 1800, both the basin and dry dock received a further enlargement; and some additional cellars, warehouses, and dwellings were begun. Fifty additional acres of commons were also enclosed; and the inhabitants were multiplied to *two hundred and fifty-two.*

In 1801, the same works were carried on that have distinguished the preceding years, with such variations as time rarely fails to introduce. Eighteen acres of commons were added to the enclosed lands, and the inhabitants were augmented to nearly *three hundred.* From that period to the present Charlestown has become a place of permanent trade; the houses have been fully inhabited, and the basin has afforded shelter to trading vessels that frequent the port, from the violence of every wind. The abutments of the pier have received some occasional injury from storms, but no accident of any serious moment has occurred, from the commencement of these works to the present hour.

Of the waste lands thus enclosed, the whole quantity will perhaps fall little short of 1000 acres. These lie on what is indifferently termed St. Austell Down or Gwallon Downs. The greater part of these are the property of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. by whom they have been leased out in small lots for three lives, at a small annual rent, with an exemption from tithe for a given number of years. Of these rents some account has been already given in Vol. I. page 572.

Among the various manors which claim a name in the parish of St. Austell, there is not one in the records of antiquity more celebrated than that of Tewington. This manor, which formerly gave name to one of the ancient hundreds, extends into St. Blazey. Its name appears in Doomsday Book in 1087, under which it was taxed. At an early period it was invested with the jurisdiction of a court-leet, and, according to Hals, it was afterwards by Edward III. in 1336, converted or fixed into the dutchy of Cornwall by charter, with its appertenances. It continued connected with the dutchy for ages, until it was sold under the late Land-tax Redemption Act. At this time certain lands and tenements that were parcels of this manor, were purchased by Thomas Carlyon, Esq. of St. Blazey, and some few others; but except these detached portions, the whole was purchased by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of Duporth, in whose possession it still remains. "The lands in this manor

are held by two descriptions of persons called free tenants, and conventionary or customary tenants. The free tenants hold lands of inheritance, subject to a high rent, payable to the manor; the others hold by copy of a court roll, from seven years to seven years, under a small reserved rent, and suit and service to the court. The widow has a life estate in these tenements, which descends to the eldest son, and in default of male issue, to the eldest daughter."

The manor of St. Austell, or of what is sometimes called St. Austell Prior, originally belonged to the priory of Tywardreath; to which it was annexed until the dissolution of religious houses. It was then given, with other manors, in the year 1540, to the dutchy, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; and as a part of the dutchy it remained until the days of Cromwell, when, during the interregnum, it was sold to Edmund Bourne. It did not however, long remain in his possession; for on the restoration of Charles, it was again restored to the dutchy, from which it was detached by the late Act for the Redemption of the Land-tax, when it was purchased by Charles Rashleigh, Esq, the present proprietor.

Treverbyn, or Treverbin, in this parish, says Hals, was the voke lands of a considerable manor long before the Norman Conquest. "From this place was denominated that old and knightly family of the Treverbyns; of which house was Walter Treverbyn, sheriff of Cornwall, in 1223, the successor of Reginald de Valtort, 7 Hen. III. who had issue Sir Walter Treverbyn, knight, who had a daughter married, named Catherine, to Peter Prideaux of Boswithgye, in Luxulian, 10th of Edward II. From this Walter also lineally descended Sir Hugh Treverbyn, knight, temp. Hen. VI. whose two daughters and heirs were married to Edward Courtenay, of Boconnoc, or Haccomb, in Devonshire, and Trevanion of Carhayes; in whom the name, blood, and estate of those Treverbyns ended. But Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, and Earl of Devon, forfeited one moiety of those lands to the crown by attainder of treason, so that the same is now in co-partnery between the kings of England and Trevanion." On this forfeiture of Treverbyn Courtenay, these lands were annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. But the other moiety, which constituted the manor of Treverbyn-Trevanion, still remains in the Trevanion family, and is now the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Carhayes.

At a place well known in this parish by the name of Treverbyn, originally stood the family mansion of this family, before the lands were divided. A farm house now occupies the site; and the only monuments of departed grandeur that survive, are some large stones hewn with care, that now constitute the stiles which lead to this ancient seat. Connected with this family mansion was a free chapel, and also a burying-place, which, according to Hals, were of public use before the church of

St. Austell was erected. These the same author observes, "were lately extant;" from which it appears that they had been nearly if not wholly demolished prior to his days. There are still some few of the aged inhabitants who can recollect the vestiges of ruined walls in former years. But at present there is not one stone left upon another to mark the situation of the chapel, and scarcely a tradition to inform us in what enclosure the ashes of the dead are deposited.

The manor of Penrice has for many generations belonged to the ancient family of Sawle. The founder of this family came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. He was probably placed in these parts after the Conquest, under the Earl of Moreton, to command those troops which were kept on foot to awe the people into submission to the Norman authority. For it appears, that prior to any records which are now extant, some branches of this family had taken up their residence at Towan, in this parish, and also in some parts of Devonshire; in both of which counties this name has long been known, and as long associated with wealth and power.

At a place called Lavrean, or Levrean, in this parish, the Sawles had likewise a seat at a very early period; but both Levrean and Towan have long since lost the chief memorials of their magnificence, both being now occupied as farm houses. So early as the days of Tonkin, he describes the ancient house of Towan as gone much to decay. Since that time it has been rebuilt; but in this rebuilding, the principal indications of its remote antiquity disappeared. At present, not far from the dwelling-house, there is a small chapel, that seems to have been built over a well, that has the appearance of being very aged. It is covered over with ivy; and a thorn grows on its roof without any apparent nourishment. This chapel is about six feet in length, about three feet and half wide; and, from the centre of its roof, which is arched over with cut stone, it is about eight feet in perpendicular height. There are no pinnacles, nor any other ornaments, excepting a little carvings on the door posts, which are also of stone. Within, at the extremity, about six feet from the bottom, there is a solid projecting stone, somewhat resembling a rummer with a small stand, one half of which is buried in the wall. This stands perpendicularly, and is marked with descending lines, extending from the upper to the under part. For this no satisfactory reason can be assigned. Conjecture says it might be used to support a lamp, as no window appears. The walls are about two feet thick; the floor at present is covered over with water, yet no distinct part is visible whence the spring arises; but at certain seasons when the quantity is great, the overflow must run out at the doorway, in the threshold of which a passage seems to have been cut for this purpose. Parallel with this threshold, which is about two feet above the surface of the floor within, and at the opposite extremity of the building, there is a

hole in the wall, apparently to receive the end of a board, extending from the doorway to this place, to keep from the water those who might have occasion to enter. The doorway is about two feet wide, and about five feet high. The covering without is of cut granite. To what use this venerable pile of antiquity was applied, it is not easy to determine. Perhaps it was an ancient baptistry, or perhaps it was nothing more than the common well which supplied the family with water.

At what particular time the Sawle family first became inhabitants of Penrice, their present seat, it is difficult to ascertain. It is certain that this has been the place of their abode for many generations. No alienation of the lands of their paternal inheritance appears ever to have taken place; but the real name has of late years become extinct, although it is again revived by its present proprietor. The late John Sawle, Esq. who died in the year 1789, leaving no issue, devised all his estates to his maiden sister Mrs. Mary Sawle; who dying unmarried, bequeathed them to the eldest son of her first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sawle, Esq. of Barley House, near Exeter, and wife of Admiral John Graves, who died at Penrice in the year 1811. This lady has a life interest in Penrice, where she now resides. Her son Joseph Sawle Graves, who is lately come of age, has assumed the name of his maternal ancestors, and his present address is Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq.

The estate of Trenans Austell, or Trenance Austell, was formerly dignified with the name of manor; and no doubt it was particularly honoured with this appellation, when it gave in part that name by which the town was originally designated. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to the family of Hiwis of Devonshire, by whose co-heiress it was conveyed by marriage to the Coleshills. From these it passed to the family of Chywarton, with whom it remained for several generations. In 1634 it was held as joint property between Thomas Trewren and Ezekiel Arundell, Esquires. In 1640 one moiety belonged to Oliver Sawle, Esq. of Penrice; but the other remained in the possession of the Arundells until 1724, when it was purchased by one of the ancestors of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, in whom the whole estate is now vested, the same having been acquired by subsequent purchase, except one field, which is held between him and Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq.

Although Menagwins exhibits at present no other dwelling than a farm-house, it still retains several memorials of departed grandeur that were the companions of its former fame. In the days of Charles I. it was the seat of Richard Scobell, who was afterwards clerk of the parliament under Oliver Cromwell. About a century ago it was the habitation of Francis Scobell, Esq. who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Tredinham, knight. At present Menagwins belongs to Thomas Carlyon, Esq. of St. Blazey, to whom it descended by a co-heiress of the Scobells. To this gentleman belongs also Penventon, Polglase, and Pentowan or Porthtowan, famous

for its stone quarry, from which several churches, towers, and gentlemen's seats have been built. Boscundle also, formerly the seat of the family of Trubody, is now the property of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. The ancient mansion is at present in a ruinous condition. To this same gentleman Merthen in this parish belongs, it having been acquired by purchase from the family of Hext, into whose possession it came from that of Ley, a family which became extinct about the middle of the last century. In the days of Cromwell Merthen was the residence of Ley, as appears by the following anecdote:—At the time when civil discord ravaged this country, Lord Hopton having disbanded his army, some soldiers belonging to Fairfax, visited Merthen; and entering the house, commanded Mrs. Ley, whose husband was strongly attached to Charles, to procure for them meat and liquor; and finding her less ready to obey their commands than they expected, threatened to murder her and the family for their negligence. Mr. Ley, who was at this time riding about his estate, soon received information of what was doing at home, and instantly returned to protect his wife and family. On entering his house, he found his unbidden guests regaling themselves in his parlour at the expence of his bacon, poultry, and strong beer. Exasperated at this conduct, he immediately took a loaded gun from his kitchen chimney-piece, and shot one of the rebels who was at the head of the table. He then instantly ran to the door, remounted his horse, and by leaping a five-barred gate, made towards the creek of Parr, with which a part of the estate joins. It happened at this critical juncture to be high water; but he had no time to choose his route. His horse was instantly plunged into the tide; and by swimming to the opposite shore, which is more than a mile, landed him safely at Polkerris. What fate overtook his wife and family, we have not been informed.

It has been observed by Dr. Borlase in his manuscripts, that "there was a chapel of St. Mary at Millinse in St. Austell." By this name, *Millinse*, no doubt Dr. Borlase intended *Mollingey*, for no such place as *Millinse* is in the parish. About a mile and half south of St. Austell, in the vale which leads to Pentuan, is Mollingey, where the memorials of an ancient window are still to be seen, which appears to have formerly belonged to a chapel. The frame, which is of stone, and which terminates in a peaked arch, is now incorporated in the end wall of a dwelling-house at present occupied by Mr. John May. In addition to the stones which form the exterior of the arch, there are others within, that are turned in parallel directions with the former, and that cross each other as they pursue their respective lines of direction. All the interstices are filled with stones, so that the frame work which resembles a church window of the Gothic order, alone remains. In an adjoining garden some foundations of buildings have been discovered, and on one occasion a stone trough was dug up. These fragments are without all doubt, surviving vestiges

of the ancient chapel, of which scarcely any recollection can be traced, even in the tales of tradition.

At a farm called Menacuddle, about half a mile north of St. Austell, it is well known that an ancient chapel formerly stood. It was closely connected with the well chapel or baptistry, that now stands at the foot of the hill, and both were subject to the dominion of the priory of Tywardreath. In a deed that bears date in the reign of James I. Menacuddle is called "a parish;" but on what account it is difficult to say, unless the report of its chapel suggested the idea of a parish church, and the name was given accordingly. So late as the days of Edward VI. this chapel had an incumbent on it, who was allowed the sum of £5 per annum. Perhaps the smallness of the sum may furnish the reason why it escaped the pilfering hand of Henry VIII. The lands of this farm, which in consequence of their connexion with this chapel, probably are now exempted from tithe, are said to have been originally granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Hugh Pomeroy, from whom, in process of time, they passed to the Edyveans. By one of this family this estate was sold to Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of Duporth, by whom it has been lately sold to Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq.

Rescorla, situate in a village of that name, was in the days of Hals "the dwelling of that old family of gentlemen, from thence denominated De Roscorla." Since that period this ancient seat has been demolished, and all the lands connected with it have been sold to various purchasers. The family is not yet extinct, but the survivors are so reduced, that George Rescorla, the present representative of this almost forgotten name, is now a day labourer in the parish of Roach.

Under the name of Tregorrick there are two manors, one of which, until of late, belonged to the Arundells; from which family it has been recently purchased by Edward Coode, Esq. The other, after descending from Edward Henshaw, Esq. who married the heiress of the Ropers of Eltham in Kent, to Sir Edward Dering, bart. Sir Rowland Wynn, bart. and William Strickland, Esq. his representatives, was purchased of them in 1771, by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. the present possessor.

The estate of Trenarren, which was anciently denominated a manor, belonged to the priory of Tywardreath, to whom it was either given or confirmed by Robert de Cardinhan in the reign of Richard I. How long it continued under this jurisdiction is rather uncertain. It is not improbable that it belonged to the prior until the dissolution in the days of Henry VIII. For several generations this estate has been in the family of Hext. The old mansion being in a decayed state, has been taken down, and another erected in its stead, by Thomas Hext, Esq. of Lostwithiel, who occasionally makes it the place of his residence.

THE FIRST PIECE OF COPPER EVER FUSED IN CORNWALL WAS IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL.

It appears from Norden, that so far back as the days of Henry VII. there was an elegant house at Polruddon, in the southern part of this parish. This house was at that time occupied by one John Polruddon, who on the landing of some Frenchmen, was seized by them while in his bed, and carried off with violence; in consequence of which his family suffered severely, and after some time his house began to decay. In Norden's days it was in a state of ruin; but he observes, "the house, as by the ruins appears, was a fair house, and by the arched freestone windows which it had curiously wrought, testifieth it to be for the time elegant." This house was built of the famous Polruddon or Pentowan stone. After some considerable time it was rebuilt by the Scobells, of whom it became the family seat. About the beginning of the last century, one of this family, being joined by Sir Talbot Clarke, and a Mr. Vincent, began the first effort that was ever made in this county to smelt copper. This attempt was made on his estate of Polruddon, from which the first piece of copper was produced, that was ever fused from ore in Cornwall. Laudable as their endeavours were, they ultimately failed of success, through a combination of causes, against which the present generation knows how to guard. It was Mr. Scobell's misfortune to erect his smelting-house at too great a distance from the mining districts, which necessarily created an expence in carrying the ore. This was unhappily succeeded by ill management; and according to Tonkin, by the dishonesty of the workmen. One advantage however, resulting from this experiment was, that neither the charge of fuel, nor any defect in the ore, was sufficient to render the undertaking either impracticable or unprofitable, under a combination of auspicious circumstances; for until this effort was made, these were delusions which they had been taught to believe. Although more than a century has now elapsed, some memorials of this noble effort, it has been said, are still visible in the ruined buildings and heaps of rubbish; which, though daily diminishing, have survived the storms of a hundred winters. From the Scobells Polruddon descended to Sir Christopher Hawkins by a female of that family, and in his possession it still remains. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

On the estate of Treconchieves, or Tregangeves, which now belongs to Lord Mount Edgcumbe, the Quakers have a burying-ground. This spot has been in their possession about 150 years. It was originally granted by Mr. Thomas Lower, a physician of London, to whom this estate at that time belonged. This gentleman coming into Cornwall, went, most probably from motives of curiosity, to visit George Fox, who was then confined in a dungeon at Launceston. Being forcibly struck with his conversation, he became a convert; and immediately gave to the people, with whom he thenceforward associated, a portion of ground for the above purpose,

for the term of a thousand years, they yielding and paying the yearly rent of one pepper-corn, in case the same should be demanded. This burial ground is about three quarters of a mile west of St. Austell, and is joining the turnpike road leading from thence to Truro. Before Tregangeves became the property of Lord Mount Edgcumbe, the house was the seat of the Goldsworthy family.

The gentlemen's seats in this parish are Duporth, Penrice, Trenarren, Trevarrick, and Trewiddle. Duporth is the seat of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. a gentleman descended from an ancient family of that name which long resided near South Molton in Devonshire. The branch from which those in Cornwall descended, came into this county about the middle of the sixteenth century. Few names are at present better known in Cornwall than that of Rashleigh, or more regarded for respectability, influence, and virtue. Duporth House is delightfully situated. It is about half a mile from Charlestown, lying in an easy vale, that in a south-east direction opens its bosom to the sea. The house has been considerably enlarged by its present possessor, and the gardens are cultivated with much care.

Penrice, the family mansion of Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. is an ancient building. It lies about a mile and half from St. Austell; but having a northern aspect, it is less influenced by the genial warmth of a summer's sun. During Mr. Sawle's minority the gardens were only partially rescued from that disorder into which they had been suffered to run, before the estate came into the possession of this family. Much therefore remains for the present proprietor to accomplish.

Trenarren, the seat of Thomas Hext, Esq. has lately been built by its present proprietor. It stands on elevated ground near a promontory called the Blackhead. The prospect from the house is very extensive, but its situation is much exposed to tempests. But it is the family mansion, and every one knows, who has felt the influence of local attachment, that

> "Dear is that spot to which the soul conforms,
> And dear those hills that lift us to the storms."

Trevarrick, the residence of Henry Lakes, Esq. is in the vicinity of St. Austell, on its western side. It is a modern built house, and pleasantly situated. Behind it, on a winding hill, the trees which have been planted by its present possessor, thrive with much luxuriance; and the scenery around, though not extensive, is diversified with pleasing varieties.

Trewiddle, the seat of Francis Polkinghorne, Esq. as lessee under Charles Rashleigh, Esq. and its adjoining grounds, have been raised to their present state of commanding respect, by their possessor, at a vast expence. The house is nearly

new, and every thing around it discovers the "master's turn of mind." It is almost secluded from public observation, and seems fitted up as a temple for retirement.

Trevisick, near Trenarren, is a genteel habitation. For some time this was a seat of a branch of the Moyle family of Bake; after this it became the residence of the Slades, to which family it still belongs; but it is at present inhabited by a Mr. Carvath. In the vale leading from St. Austell to Pentuan, a genteel house has been lately fitted up by J. Hamilton, Esq. in which his family now resides.

We have already spoken of the barrows, and of Longstone, on St. Austell Downs, under the remains of other nations, and the influence of superstition. On these articles Norden observes, "Gwallon Downes, heathy mountains neare Tywardreath Bay, wherein, as it appeareth there have been skirmishes and deadly blows given, whereof there remain some monuments and burials. There is a very lofty stone erected upon a hill, for some especial note."

Among the phenomena which this parish furnishes, one remarkable instance is the appearance of a light near the turnpike road at Hill Head, about three quarters of a mile west of St. Austell. In the summer season it is rarely seen; but in the winter, particularly in the months of November and December, scarcely a night passes, when it is dark weather, in which it is not visible. It appears of a yellow hue, and seems to resemble a small embodied flame. It is generally stationary, and when it moves, it wanders but very little from its primitive spot, sometimes mounting upward, and then again descending to the earth. As it has frequented this spot from time immemorial, it is now rendered so familiar, that it almost ceases to excite attention. Between the hours of six and ten the editor has repeatedly viewed it; and perhaps it may be constantly seen through the whole of a winter's night. It is somewhat remarkable, that although many attempts have been made to discover it in the place of its appearance, every effort has hitherto failed of success. On approaching the spot, it becomes invisible to the pursuers, even while it remains luminous to those who watched it at a distance. To trace its exact abode, a level has been taken during its appearance, by which the curious have been guided in their researches the ensuing day; but nothing has hitherto been discovered.

To account for this phenomenon, superstition has had recourse to supernatural agency; but before reason will adopt such a measure, it will be disposed to examine natural means. It is not improbable that it is of a phosphoric nature, and is occasioned by some effluvia emitted from the earth in that particular spot where it appears, and which a certain degree of darkness is necessary to render visible. It is probable also, that during the summer season, when it is less frequently seen than

during the winter months, these effluvia may be less copious, or the rays of light which remain in the atmosphere, may be too strong to permit it to shine. Among the more thoughtful, it has been considered as an indication of some metallic substance concealed in the bowels of the hill; and probably this conjecture has something more than fancy for its foundation. The riches that are concealed, if there are any, and the explanation of this singular phenomenon, may be reserved to reward the adventurers of future years.

Adverting to the subterranean productions of this parish, it is observed by Dr. Borlase, that topaz has been found in St. Austell Moor, in which place antimony has also been discovered. Of the ancient slabs of tin which were taken from this vale, some account has already been given in the first volume. The discovery of tin in this moor is certainly very ancient; Mr. Polwhele supposes that it was probably known to the Romans; but for this, no satisfactory evidence appears. How early soever metallic substances might have been taken from this moor, it is very evident, that the stock, though it has been diminishing for ages, is not yet exhausted, either in this vale or in several other parts of the parish.

Besides the celebrated mine of Polgooth, part of which is in this parish, and the rich mine of Beam, of which some notice has also been taken, the workings established both at Carclaze or Curclaze, and Pentuan, have a claim upon our attention, independently of their valuable ores; the former from the singularity of its form, and the latter from the variety of its strata, its vegetable productions, and its organic remains.

Curclaze or Carclaze, which is a Cornish name, and signifies *grey rock*, is about two miles nearly due north from St. Austell. It is situated on an elevated tract of land, from which the prospect is very extensive in almost every direction. On the summit of this rising ground, the mine, which is open, is sunk, somewhat in the form of an enormous bowl, the surface of which measures about twelve acres, while the line of its circumference, including the irregularities of its margin, is rather more than a mile in circuit. So far as this astonishing excavation is open, its perpendicular depth is twenty-two fathoms, below which, in various parts, it has been sunk as a mine about ten fathoms more. The stratum on every side is of one species, formed entirely of growan or decomposed granite, the appearance of which fully justifies the name—Carclaze, or Grey Rock.

We have no records extant to inform us at what particular period this mine was first opened; but according to tradition, it appears to have been in working not less than 400 years; since, from the declaration of the late John Sawle, Esq. to whom the soil belonged, this mine paid more dues to the different claimants about 350 years since, than it has paid in modern days. This declaration was made to the

late Mr. John Parnall, by whom it was long worked, and in possession of whose descendants it remains to the present time.

In this mine the lodes are numerous, but not large; and as they approach towards the surface, the directions which they take are so various, doubtful, and indefinite, as to furnish strong indications, that through some grand convulsion of nature, the whole surface has been in a kind of fluid state. In some places in their descent, these lodes have furnished occasionally very rich bunches of tin; but these do not frequently occur. All the ground is however, impregnated in every direction with this valuable ore, either in a greater or less degree, without affording that excess of riches which adventurous speculation invariably pursues.

In former years, but within the memory of many now living, before the open workings were sunk to their present depth, a canal was opened in the side of the hill, and carried in on an exact level, through an adit or tunnel, the extremity of which terminated below the workings. Into this canal, in which a sufficient depth of water was always kept, a string of boats regularly entered, and received their cargoes through a shaft that was sunk from the bottom of the workings above, to receive the tin stuff which the labourers had procured. The boats on being laden, which was quickly done, were conducted out on the side of the hill, where they delivered up their cargoes to carts that carried them to the mills, in which the whole was pulverized. This method of carrying off the produce of the mine, was pursued with much success for several years; but an accident happening, by the falling in of the mouth of the adit, at a time when the boats were within, their return was prohibited; and the expence of re-opening the passage being too great, a still more advantageous mode of working was adopted, which is continued to the present day. To recover the boats that were thus buried in the hill, no means could be devised. They are still lodged in a cavern about two fathoms below the bottom of the present open workings.

The adit being thus rendered completely useless, Mr. Parnall contrived to open another drain on an inclined plane, the inner extremity of which reaching the bottom of the workings, received the water and sand that it was necessary to discharge. The mine being now much deeper than when the boats were employed, eight stamping-mills are erected within its excavation; so that the ore is both raised and refined on the same spot, while the refuse is carried off by the water through the drain, without either the trouble or expence attending on manual labour. The age of its superabundant riches seems to be past; as of late years it has done but little more than reward the toils of industrious perseverance.

Pentuan stream-work lies in a valley about four miles in length, leading from the town of St. Austell to the sea. It was first opened in the year 1780, about a

furlong below a group of cottages called Nansladron, or Lansladron, which in the ancient Cornish language signifies *the valley of thieves*. In 1781, the present engine shaft, by which the water was drained from the workings, was sunk. It is about sixty feet in depth, and hitherto its level has been sufficient to answer the purposes of the adventurers. As this shaft was sunk in the middle of the tin ground, the workings were extended in the two opposite directions, leading from the engine shaft towards St. Austell, and from this shaft towards the sea. These soon acquired two distinct appellations; the former being called the Higher Work, and the latter the Lower Work. These workings are now near a mile asunder.

When the Higher Work had extended upward through the valley, about 200 fathoms from the first opening that was made, the strata were found to consist of the following varieties:—First, the natural soil, from four to six feet in thickness. Secondly, peat, or what is commonly called black turf, from seven to nine feet. Thirdly, sea sand, shells, and pebbles, about eighteen feet in thickness; this stratum was divided from the former by a kind of clay that seemed very fine. Fourthly, under these marine productions a bed of hardened mud appeared, in which was embedded moss and other vegetable productions, distinctly to be seen; this bed of mud varied from eight to ten feet in thickness. Fifthly, beneath this the tin ground was found, about four feet thick, resting on a shelf of blue killas; but it sunk occasionally into deep pits, apparently through a violent eddy caused by some tremendous convulsion of nature. The strata in this work still continue nearly the same, with the exception of the marine productions, which, including the sand, gradually diminished as the work ascended the valley, and finally disappeared, nearly opposite a gate that is now placed across the road leading from St. Austell to Pentuan, near the cottages called Lansladron. From this circumstance it is evident that the tide from Pentuan formerly reached this spot, although the common mark of high water on the beach is now more than a mile from it. The evidence also seems conclusive, that this was the farthest to which the tide ascended, as no marks whatever of the sea have been discovered in any higher part of the valley.

In the lower work, as it now stands, the first stratum is the vegetable mould, above four feet in depth. Secondly, peat or black turf, about ten feet. Thirdly, pebbles, sea sand, shells, and other marine substances, about twenty-two feet thick. Fourthly, sea mud about eleven feet thick, in which are found many banks of oysters, the shells of which are entire, and of very large dimensions. Under this is, fifthly, another stratum of peat of an inferior quality, about three feet thick, on the surface of which is a layer of moss, and the leaves of flags. Sixthly, a floor of hazel nuts, strongly resembling those which grow wild on the bushes, only they are turned black with age, and on being pressed they will crumble to dust. These

nuts are plentiful, and regular in their distribution, mixed in general with coarse gravel; but they are rarely piled in heaps, one on another, except where they are gathered round the trunks of trees, which are frequently discovered. In most other cases a single nut comprehends the thickness of the stratum. Seventhly, under this is the tin ground, about five feet in thickness; but less plentifully stored with ore than in former years. Beneath this the shelf of blue killas appears, just as it appeared in the Higher Work.

In prosecuting these workings from the year 1780 to the present time, many trees have been discovered by the workmen, in almost every stage of their progression, but more particularly in the Higher Work, in which they still continue to appear, in the proportion of about ten to every portion of surface of twenty fathoms by five. These trees are almost invariably found in the first peat, and in general are thought to have been oak, although some are known to be alder. The positions in which they are found, are equally variable with their dimensions. Some are lying down, with different inclinations; and some, which exhibit nothing but the stumps, are perfectly erect, having the remains of their roots inserted in the ground in which they originally grew. In this latter position they are generally found. Among those that are lying on their sides, some have been discovered about three feet in diameter, and more than a ton in weight. On being taken up, they have been found so very hard, that scarcely any tool would pierce them; and so heavy, as not to be buoyant in water. Their acquirement of these singular properties, has sometimes rendered them valuable in the estimation of the curious, who have purchased portions at a proportionable price; but it has invariably been found, that by exposing them to the air, they lose their solidity and weight, and are easily reduced to fragments, fit only for fuel. The nuts are still found in both works.

One singular circumstance occurred, about twelve or thirteen years since, in the discovery of some trees. In descending to the lower or inferior peat, in the Lower Work, as already noticed, about fifty feet below the surface, six or seven trees, or rather the stumps of them, were discovered in a perfect line, stretching across the valley, and standing in their erect position, with as much regularity as though they had been planted; but in this parallel none besides was ever discovered. To these stumps, which appeared to be oak, the roots were found closely adhering, and spreading themselves in every direction in the inferior peat below. These trees were about six feet below the oyster banks, which in former ages the sea must have regularly visited. On the broken stump no mark of any tool was visible. The upper parts were probably torn off by violence; and the surface of the wounded part that remained on the erect stump, appeared to have been corroded by the natural operation of surrounding causes, aided by the influence of time. These

stumps were within about four feet of the tin ground; but although Pentuan has always been an open work, which includes nearly the whole range of the valley, no discovery of the other parts of these trees was ever made; they were therefore most probably washed away by some terrible inundation. But for the stumps, roots, regularity, and situation of these subterraneous trees, it will be very difficult to account.

Many remains of different animal substances have also been discovered. Ribs have frequently been dug from the workings, in size much inferior to those of our present oxen. It is not improbable that they were the ribs of deer, as multitudes of the horns of these animals have been discovered in various stages of preservation. One pair of horns of very considerable dimensions, was taken up a few years since, with a part of the skull by which they were connected together. These antlers measured from one extremity to the other, in a straight line, about seven feet; and the branches which sprouted from them were in proportion. Other bones of very considerable magnitude have also been sometimes discovered. One in particular, appeared to be a fragment of the thigh bone of some enormous animal, apparently much larger than any with which we are now acquainted in this country, was digged up a few years since. The circular protuberance of it, which had been inserted in the socket, was scarcely less than the convexity of a large bason. Another bone that was evidently the vertebre of some creature of an enormous size, was also discovered in the Lower Work. This vertebre was by the captain of the workings supposed to have been about nine inches in length, and seven in diameter; and, by many of the curious who inspected it, it was generally thought to have been the vertebre of some fish of the whale species. This bone was found buried in the stratum of sea sand, about sixteen feet below its surface. It was in some part or other of this stratum, that all the preceding animal remains were discovered.

But what is still more remarkable, in the same marine stratum, about ten or twelve feet below its surface, two human skulls were found, some time between the years 1803 and 1806. These were taken up at no great distance from each other, and nearly about the same time; but no other parts of the human body were ever discovered in any of these workings. At what period these skulls were deposited in this bed of sand beneath the peat and vegetable mould, it would be folly to risk even a conjecture. There can be no doubt that they were buried in this bed when the tides regularly visited this spot; but on this period time has imposed a total silence, even on the voice of tradition.

That the under peat in the Lower Work, near the tin ground, in which the line of trees stretching across the valley, was found, was once a real surface, the captain of the work seems to entertain no kind of doubt. This he infers, not merely from the

perpendicular position of the trees, and the spreading of their roots; but also from the bed of moss with which this subterranean surface is covered, the roots of which moss seem to be inserted in the ground. If this conjecture be erroneous, it will be difficult to account for the phenomena that appear; and if we admit it as probable, these singular productions can scarcely be attributed to any thing but an earthquake, or some other violent convulsion of nature, that must have happened in a remote age, of which history has preserved no memorials to communicate information.

To remove the heavy burden of strata already described, from the rich tin ground that lay in the bottom, some curious and valuable machinery was invented by Mr. John Carne, an ingenious and truly respectable gentleman of St. Austell. This machinery was designed to expedite the removal of the burden, and to lessen manual labour. It was worked by water, which drove a wheel of a peculiar construction, that gave motion to the whole apparatus. For this invention Mr. Carne procured a patent; and under his auspices this machinery was established at Carnon Stream, near Perranarwothal, as well as at Pentuan. On being carried into practice, it was found to answer the end proposed in an admirable manner. But as the machinery was lifted above the surface of the workings, to a considerable height in some places, and was only supported by wood, its exposure to tempests subjected it to many accidents; and the progressive movement of the workings requiring its frequent removal, united with the former to create a weight of expence which had not been anticipated, and which eventually caused it to be laid aside.

In March 1816, Pentuan Lower Work was inundated by an extraordinary high tide, that overwhelmed the feeble dam that was erected to check its approaches. This accident occasioned a considerable delay, but was finally repaired at an expence of £400. The vale in which this work lies, as it approaches towards the sea, divides the parish of St. Austell from that of Mevagissey. The ancient bed of the river formed the line of demarkation; according to which, although the river has been directed into a new channel, the water engine by which the bottoms are drained, is in the latter parish.

On the eastern side of St. Austell parish, in a vale that divides it from St. Blazey, there is another work similar to Pentuan, generally known by the name of Porth Stream-work. It however makes a still nearer approach to the sea, is not so deep, and presents to the adventurers a richer bed of ore. In this work many trees have also been discovered, the trunks of some standing in an erect position, and surrounded by beds of nuts, apparently gathered by some singular eddy of an ancient torrent. This work, Dr. Maton in his observations on the western counties, classes with the most considerable of the kind in Cornwall. The ore he represents as of the purest kind, and as containing rather more than two thirds of metal, in

pebbles, varying in their dimensions, from sand to the size of an hen's egg. These were embedded in a blue marl mixed with common sand and marine exuviæ. The depth of the principal bed was about twenty feet from the surface, and its mean breadth about twenty-seven. This according to Dr. Maton, must have been worked at a very remote period, before iron tools were in use; as large pick-axes made of oak, holm, and box, have been found in it. The soil in this vale, the same author supposes to have been formed, partly by deposites made by the sea, and partly by the mould and fragments that have been washed down from the surrounding hills.

In the year 1801, this work, which had been always kept open, and prosecuted in a manner similar to that of Pentuan, was overwhelmed by the sea, the tide breaking down its strong embankment, and burying the whole in one general inundation. In consequence of this disaster it was abandoned altogether for several years; but the workings have lately been resumed, at some little distance from the deluged spot, and Porth now bears the character of a mine. About fifty fathoms from the beach, a shaft has been sunk in the sand, which is completely covered with every tide; which shaft is filled with an iron cylinder, the brim of which rises above the highest tide. Through this shaft the men descend upon the bed of tin, and through this shaft the water is drained off by rods, put in motion by a water-wheel on shore. To prevent the men from being buried alive by the water, which every tide flows over them, strong timbers are placed around them to support the roof, in proportion as the excavation below increases in its dimensions. But having taken out the tin at one extremity, the pillars in that place are struck out, and the mud and sand are permitted to descend into the deserted caverns.

About Christmas 1815, as the men in pursuit of tin, approached too near the open workings which were inundated in 1801, the water broke in upon them, bringing with it sand and mud in such quantities, as completely drove them from their treasure. The pillars which supported the roof felt the shock; and the sinking of the incumbent weight was visible from the surface. Providentially no lives were lost, but the spot was instantly abandoned. Since that time another iron shaft has been let down into the sand, about fifty fathoms east of the old one, and about seventy from the shore. This is still farther towards the sea; but at the bottom the tin ground appears as in the former, and the method is much the same.

The depth of the old shaft from the surface, was about ten fathoms; that of the new is about nine feet more. In descending to the bottom, nothing is found but sea sand for about seven fathoms; the remainder is mud, which reaches the tin ground. This tin ground is about three feet in depth, and beneath it is the solid rock. In sinking through the sand, it was found to furnish a vast quantity of salt water; but on reaching the mud below, this was found to be perfectly staunch.

Among the curiosities thus far discovered in these subterranean workings, are a horse chesnut, and a fragment of a deer's horn. These were found below, in the tin ground, and were both in a complete state of petrifaction. The nut, which has been broken, exhibits both the shell and the kernel, and distinctly preserves all the lineaments of vegetable nature. But what is still more singular and extraordinary, than either the horn or the petrified chesnut, is, a part of a tobacco-pipe actually discovered among the tin ground, since Porth has been worked as a mine. The stem of this tobacco-pipe was short, and very large, but apparently broken; and the bowl was remarkably small. The whole was black with age, and its situation. How this singular utensil could have found its way into ground, that most probably had never been explored since the Deluge, it will be more difficult to discover, than to account for the part of a pewter spoon with "London" on its stem, found by one of our circumnavigators in a newly discovered island. If we could conceive that pipes and tobacco, or even any thing in the stead of the latter, were known before the Deluge, we might be tempted to think that this pipe was the property of an antediluvian smoker.

The shaft itself is a circular tube, about six feet in diameter, made of cast iron, manufactured in Tavistock. Its sides are about half an inch thick; each circle is about six feet in length, and consists of four parts, made to fit each other with the greatest exactness. All these are fastened together with bolts and screws, and when buried in the sand, are equally pressed together from every quarter. In sinking this shaft, the first circle was placed on the spot where it was to be sunk; when the sand being taken away within, its own weight caused it to descend around the workmen. When sunk to a sufficient depth, another circle was placed upon the former; and as this descended, a third was added, and a fourth. This at once increased the weight as the pressure on the sides augmented, and always raised it of sufficient height to secure it from the flowing tides. It was however found on some occasions, that its own weight was insufficient to cause it to descend, and instances have occurred, where an additional weight of thirty tons has been added to the pressure, before its nether extremity could be made to reach the bottom. Perseverance has however, crowned their efforts with success; and when it is high water, the summit of this shaft seems like a chimney of Neptune lifting its orifice above his watery kingdom. At the height of a common spring tide, the water rises around it, about ten feet above the surface of the sand; but provision is made by its additional elevation, for any extraordinary tide that may hereafter occur.

In the gloomy caverns which lie in a parallel with the bottom of this cylinder, the men pursue their avocations, while "the loud ocean bellows o'er their heads," apparently unconscious that they are in the very jaws of death. Hitherto no

accident of any consequence has happened; and those who are well acquainted with the whole process, hesitate not to assert, that no more danger is to be apprehended there, than in a mine excavated from the solid rock. The truth of these assertions a mere superficial observer has certainly no right to question; but how true soever in themselves they may be, there are few besides Cornishmen, who would be disposed to risk their lives on their infallibility.

Contiguous to the vale which leads to Porth, is a gentle hill, on which is situated the rich copper-mine of Crinnis. In this district, many efforts had been made to discover ores through the last half century; and even prior to that time, as is evident from the memorials which still exist, attempts must have been made at a very remote period. But although some branches of copper were occasionally discovered, the advantages that were derived, were better calculated to keep alive adventure than to reimburse expence. Wearied with their unsuccessful exertions, several parties of adventurers gave up their right, and abandoned the workings. At length the fortunate moment arrived, when a bed of riches was discovered in a place to which the finger of hope had scarcely learnt to direct the steps of expectation. An estimate of the progress, produce, and profits of this valuable mine, may be formed from the following statement, kindly communicated by the present manager, Benjamin Wood, Esq.

PRODUCE OF CRINNIS MINE.

DATE.	WEIGHT.			AMOUNT.			
1811.	TONS.	CWT.	QRS.	£.	s.	d.	
January and February	164	6	2	1634	10	0	This was all raised from above fourteen fathoms deep from the surface.
March and April	234	18	0	2526	3	0	
May and June	406	9	0	3369	12	4	
July and August	328	4	2	2973	7	10	
September and October ..	432	15	0	3605	10	11	
November and December..	569	15	3	6023	4	2	
1812.							
January and February	770	15	3	8347	1	7	Twenty-two fathoms deep.
March and April	820	14	0	7797	10	1	
May and June	1361	18	0	12320	13	4	
July and August	897	19	2	7599	11	6	
September and October ..	1678	10	2	11826	0	1	
November and December..	774	11	2	5248	7	11	
1813.							
January and February	1564	16	2	11907	13	4	Thirty-four fathoms deep.
March and April	1739	12	0	12209	3	6	
May and June	1306	6	0	8576	18	1	
July and August	2297	1	2	16568	10	9	
September and October ..	1724	1	2	10503	5	4	
November and December..	1477	0	0	10534	9	1	
1814.							
January and February	1409	6	0	14429	0	7	Thirty-eight fathoms deep.
March and April	1874	1	2	19181	18	1	
May and June	1965	0	0	22591	9	8	
July and August	1654	16	2	11930	9	7	
September and October....	1749	16	2	13573	4	0	
November and December ..	1897	15	0	13971	14	5	
1815.							
January and February	1111	19	2	6134	5	3	Fifty fathoms deep.
March and April	1282	6	0	6453	12	5	
May and June	1496	18	0	8818	2	3	
July and August	1342	1	1	7628	18	0	
September and October ..	947	12	0	6975	9	1	
November and December ..	979	15	0	6135	2	0	
1816.							
January and February	861	13	2	5446	7	1	
March and April	1073	9	0	6138	13	8	
May and June	1050	13	2	5536	2	10	
Total	39,246	19	3	£298,516	1	9	

Total quantity of ore raised, 39,246 *tons*, 19 *cwt.* 3 *qrs.* which sold for £. 298,516 1*s.* 9*d.* It made of pure metal about 3500 tons. It gave a profit to the mine of about £. 120,000. About 700 persons is the greatest number that ever worked upon the mine at any one time. Until Midsummer 1814, the water was drawn by a water engine; when a fire engine of a 24-inch cylinder was erected. In May 1816, Woolf's new engine went to work, the large cylinder of which is 54 inches diameter.

Stimulated by the success of the Crinnis adventurers, several new associations were instantly formed; and in its vicinity these also have successfully explored the bowels of the earth. At Pembroke and at Cuddra, mines have been opened, in which the prospects continue to be highly flattering; but they have not yet acquired a sufficient degree of maturity to turn hope into certainty. On the former of these a fire-engine is now erecting, and in both the price of shares continues high. It was generally thought, until of late years, that no copper could be found in the vicinity of this parish; and under the enchantment of this persuasion, no efforts were made in ancient times to discover any thing besides tin. And not much beyond the memory of many now living, when an adit was cut through the hill to the east of Crinnis, to unwater a stream-work in the contiguous vale, several specimens of copper were found; but they were disregarded, under the delirium that this metal could not be found in this neighbourhood. But this charm the mine of Crinnis has completely dissolved; and St. Austell, both for tin and copper, may now be reckoned among the mining districts of Cornwall.

Among the tales in circulation respecting the times of old, several anecdotes refer to the period of the civil wars; to the vicissitudes of which St. Austell was fully exposed. During this unhappy contest, the inhabitants at large were in general strongly attached to the interests of Charles, who is said more than once to have honoured the town with his presence; and many traditionary stories of what he said, and what he did, are still preserved in the memory of the aged. When his cause grew desperate, and the parliamentary forces triumphed in Cornwall, it is said that a son of Major Balfour was killed in a skirmish that took place near Castle an Dinas; after which, to prevent the dead body from falling into the hands of the royalists, it was brought to St. Austell, then in the hands of the republicans, covered over with blood. On its being stripped, the clothes were given to a woman of this place to be washed. Being a royalist at heart, she reluctantly submitted to the task, and while employed about the work, exclaimed to one of her neighbours, "Thank God! here is the blood of one of them." Just at this moment one of the republican soldiers passed by, who instantly drew his bayonet, and made a thrust at her; but she having on a pair of very thick leather stays, the weapon was prevented from entering her body, and she escaped with her life.

Near a century back, at a time when corn was scarce and dear, some tinners rose in a body, and proceeded to Parr, where it was reported much grain was deposited in a cellar. Passing by a tin-work in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, they found a man at work, named Rosevear, who at that time was one of the constables. To this man they applied with a false message, saying that they had an order from a magistrate, that in their journey to Parr they should take him as a constable with

them, to inspect their conduct, and to see that no mischief was done. Rosevear, who was not blessed with the most acute penetration, deluded by this silly yet vulgarly plausible tale, instantly dropped his work, and joined the mob; and, on his way to Parr, fully caught the same enthusiastic spirit by which the whole body was actuated. Arriving at the door of the cellar, which was shut against their depredations, they persuaded him, that as a constable it was his duty to break it open. This was accordingly done, and the work went on agreeably to the rules of plunder. On returning to his home, Rosevear and several others were selected out as examples of vindictive justice, to escape which he absconded, and concealed himself in the vicinity of Launceston until he was nearly starved. One day, as he was near the public road, he observed two men on horseback, whom he instantly recognized as his neighbours and relations. Emboldened by their appearance, and urged by his own distresses, he ventured to address them, and to make inquiries respecting affairs at home. Of this they gave him a favourable account, assuring him that the late riots were nearly forgotten, and that he might return home without any danger, and resume his labour. Deceived by their fair pretences, he instantly joined their company; but no sooner had they got him in their possession, than he discovered that his confidence was misplaced. These men were at that very time returning from Launceston Gaol, whither they had conveyed one of Rosevear's accomplices, and then had a warrant with them for his apprehension. Thus treacherously decoyed, he was instantly committed to prison, and at the ensuing assizes being found guilty and condemned to die, was shortly afterwards executed accordingly, and his cousins received the reward that had been offered, which they did not hesitate to pocket, though it was the price of blood.

After being pursued to death by the unrelenting spirit of one who is now no more, though compassionated by almost all besides, his body was brought, pursuant to his sentence, to what was then St. Austell Downs, but what has since been enclosed, where it was suspended on a gibbet, to blacken in the sun, and furnish meat for birds of prey. Many who are now living recollect to have seen the gibbet standing. The name of Rosevear is still familiar in St. Austell, and his fate, on account of his simplicity, his ignorance, and general character, is rarely mentioned without the sigh of commiseration. His sentence, however just, is generally thought to have been severe; and it has been said by an able writer, that "The extreme of justice is always unjust."

Of parish feasts, a general account has been already given in the first volume. That of St. Austell has nothing in it to merit particular notice. It is held on Trinity Sunday; for to the Holy Trinity the church was dedicated. The three following days are devoted to festivity and mirth; but scarcely any peculiarities are

observed, that are worthy of being transmitted to posterity. On the morning of Wednesday, it is a custom among the rabble, to seize him who appears to be most intoxicated, and to carry or draw him through the streets in the character of a mock mayor. In the afternoon either he or another is carried in a chair decorated with shrubs and laurels, to the public houses, at each of which he gives some ridiculous orders, surrounded by a mob, and the beat of drums. What could have given rise to a parade so singular, it is hard to say. But it is remarkable, that in this town the inhabitants have no magistrate; in their workhouse they have no governor; and in their river they have no fish.

In this parish was born Jonathan Upcott, son of George Upcott, by Mrs. May, of High Cross. This gentleman was first made ranger of the parks to Lord Robarts, in Cornwall, and also in Ireland, when he was lord deputy there. On entering the army, he was first bred a horse trooper in the life guards of Charles II. and afterwards made lieutenant in the standing foot guards, and finally a captain in some foot company; at the head of which he was posted in Flanders, during those dreadful wars that were carried on between England and Louis XIV. in which enterprises he acquired immortal renown by his skill and courage. On one occasion, when the Dutch and Spanish troops had deserted their posts, he, at the head of his company, assisted by some Danes, was ordered to attack the French in their entrenched camp at Enghien. To do this effectually, each man, influenced by his example, seized a faggot, with which he marched up even to the mouths of the French cannon, in order, that by throwing in their faggots, they might fill the trenches, and scale their works. Here they maintained an obstinate fight with invincible courage, until nearly all were slain with chain shot. In this dreadful engagement the confederated powers lost 500 officers, and 5000 soldiers. Among the former was the brave Jonathan Upcott, of whom no memorial records even the name, in the parish of St. Austell. The history of this place shall therefore conclude with this short narrative of an almost forgotten hero, whose blood and mouldering ashes were doomed to enrich a foreign soil.

ST. BLAZEY.

This parish lies in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is bounded on the north by Luxulian, on the east by Tywardreath, on the south by the creek of Parr, and on the west by St. Austell. It is somewhat singular, that, although the parishes of Cornwall are so plentifully dignified with the title of saints, there is only one that is distinguished in Doomsday Survey with this reverend appellation. St.

Blazey at this time was not honoured with the name of parish, the whole district being rated, either under Tywardreath, or the manors of Tewington, Trenance, or Treverbyn. About two hundred years afterwards, it appears to have obtained the name of *Fanum*, and as such it was taxed in the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, in the year 1294. This *Fanum* is thought to be nothing more than a corruption of *Foytown*, with which it was consolidated in its appropriation to the priory of Tywardreath. At what time it became incorporated with St. Austell, as a daughter church, is rather uncertain. It was however rated as such in the inquisition of Wolsey; and after its separation from the priory of Tywardreath, the great tithes were the property of the May family. At this time also the patronage was in the king, and as such it still continues.

The titular guardian, or saint, to whom this church was dedicated, and from whom this parish has derived its present name, was the famous Bishop Blaze or Blaize, who, according to tradition, is said to have visited England, and to have landed at Parr, in this district. To this public benefactor of mankind, the invention of woolcombing has been uniformly ascribed; and his name is still commemorated with annual honours by all the woolcombers throughout the kingdom, on the third of February, the day on which the festival of this parish is always celebrated. The effigy of this bishop is preserved in the parish church, which seems to give a sanction to the prevailing tradition of his having been here.

It appears from the history of Bishop Blaize, that he was born in Sebaste, a city of Cappadocia in Asia; that in early life he embraced the Christian religion, and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of bishop in the city of his nativity. In this place distinguishing himself by his zeal for the Christian cause, he drew upon himself the vengeance of the idolatrous priests, who lodged a complaint against him to Agricolaus, the representative of the emperor Dioclesian in those parts. On being examined, and found guilty of abetting the Christian heresy, which he refused to renounce, he was committed to prison, where he was scourged with unparalleled severity. From this prison he was afterwards taken by a special order under the hand of Agricolaus, and beheaded, A. D. 298.

In admitting the truth of this history, and in allowing the truth that prevails, respecting the landing of Bishop Blaze at Parr, in the parish of St. Blazey, which must have been previous to the above year, 298, it may seem difficult to account for the omission of the name in Doomsday Survey, which was taken in 1087. To reconcile these apparent incongruities, it will be necessary to refer to the following fact. The council of Lyons, held under the emperor Frederic, and Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1244, instituted several new festivals for the commemoration of canonized saints; and in their catalogue they connected their names with such

parishes as had privately claimed them long before; but it was not till after this council, that the parish and its saint were officially connected together, and entered as such on their ecclesiastical records, even though the same had been canonized in the church of Rome many ages before. This fact may serve to account for the omission of St. Blazey in the roll of Doomsday. It is not however, to be supposed, that the church of St. Blazey existed so early as the days of Bishop Blaze, or even so early as Doomsday Survey. Nevertheless, as this bishop was canonized, and as his fame extended in proportion to the benefits that were found to result from the woollen manufacture, the memorial of his landing at Parr, admitting the truth of the tradition, might be recorded in the varied events of his life; and this circumstance might have been the occasion of the church's being dedicated to him in this parish, when it reared its unpinnacled turrets to the sun. To this Bishop Blaze, whom Dyer, in his poem entitled "The Fleece," calls *Blasius*, he pays the following tribute of respect:

> "Filled at length
> With inspiration after various thought
> And trials manifold, with well known voice
> Gathered the poor, and o'er Vulcanian stoves
> With tepid lees of oil, and spiky comb,
> Shewed how the fleece might stretch to greater length,
> And cast a glossier whiteness. Wheels went round;
> Matrons and maids with songs relieved their toils;
> And every loom received the softer yarn.
> What poor, what widow, BLASIUS, did not bless
> Thy teaching hand? Thy bosom like the morn,
> Opening its wealth? What nation did not seek
> Of thy new modelled wool, the curious webs?
> "Hence the glad cities of the loom his name
> Honour with yearly festals: through the streets
> The pomp, with tuneful sounds, and order just,
> Denoting labour's happy progress, moves,
> Procession slow and solemn." Book II. p. 55.

Besides the church town, in which a holiday fair is held on the third of February, the only villages in this parish are St. Blazey Highway, Biscovey, and Parr. Of these villages, Biscovey is nothing more than an assemblage of cottages, and the Highway, though more populous at present than it was a few years since, contains a less number of houses than it did about half a century since. The present increase of its population is occasioned by its vicinity to the rich mine of Crinnis. The houses at Parr are also on the decline, it being a place of less resort and thoroughfare now than it was in former years. This place having been long in the possession of

the parliamentary forces, surrendered to Charles I. together with the southern and western part of the parish, not long before the capitulation of the army of Essex in the year 1644. It was by the capture of Parr that his supplies were either cut off, or rendered so precarious, that this measure became indispensably necessary.

Along the vale which leads from Parr to St. Blazey Bridge, which are more than a mile distant, the tide regularly flowed within the memory of the last generation; and in periods still more remote, it stretched nearly half a mile further up through the winding valley. At this distant extremity, holes have been discovered in the rocks, now buried in sand, to which the boats were customarily fastened; and at the place where St. Blazey Bridge now stands, large boats have been seen within the last seventy or eighty years. But so far is this creek at present choked up with sand and rubbish, that have descended from the hills, that boats at Parr can now scarcely float where vessels of considerable burthen formerly laid to discharge their cargoes. Near a foot bridge at Parr, the remains of an ancient quay are still visible; but the rising sands now rival its elevation; and about half a furlong below, a large rock that stood conspicuously in the bed of the river has wholly disappeared within the last forty years; the river now rolling its sands over its most elevated part.

From a contemplation of the nature of the country, and of the distant hills from which the river has descended for ages, it has generally been thought that a body of tin was deposited in the vale, beneath the mass of sand which has been accumulating during many centuries. Many attempts have been made to discover this supposed bed of ore in various parts, and considerable sums of money have been expended on the different adventures. All these have, however, been successively abandoned; and the riches, either real or imaginary, which were expected to crown the enterprise, still remain unknown, to excite future exertions. In the openings made among the various strata in this vale, the evidences that the sea had formerly visited these now subterranean beds, were too conspicuous to be doubted. Sea sand, pebbles, shells, and other marine substances, were distributed through the valley in great profusion, extending to the interior extremity around St. Blazey Bridge, and in places from which the tide has retired for several ages. In some parts of this valley it has been said that the remains of vessels have occasionally been discovered, deeply buried in the accumulating strata. If so, they must have been permitted, when unserviceable, to fasten in the mud, at an early period, when the tide conducted them to the places in which they have been found.

The manor of Tregrahan, or Tregrehan, which is in this place, originally belonged to the family of Bodrugan. But Sir Henry de Bodrugan being attainted of treason on the accession of Henry VII. fled into Ireland; in consequence of which, his estates, and among them this manor of Tregrahan, were seized by the crown. By

Henry VII. this manor was almost immediately granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who died seized of it in the fifth year of his reign; and in this family it has continued to the present time, Lord Mount Edgcumbe being now the proprietor.

On the barton of Tregrahan, which for many ages has been in the possession of the Carlyons, is the seat of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. who had the honour of being sheriff in the year 1802. The more ancient part of the present mansion was erected early in the last century; but it has been considerably enlarged by its present possessor. In an adjoining estate called Restineas, in the same parish, the Carlyons had also a seat in former years; but this is at present occupied as a farm-house by a tenant of Thomas Carlyon, Esq.

Hals, when speaking of this family, says, "though the name be local from a place in Kea parish so called, which signifies the care, watchfulness, or circumspection of a lion; yet if I were admitted to judge or conjecture, I would say this family of Carlyon, by its name and arms, were the descendants of Richard Curlyon, alias Richard I." Whether this conjecture be true or false, it is certain that this family of Carlyon has been settled at Tregrahan in St. Blazey, and at Menagwins, in St. Austell, for more than three centuries. This is no satisfactory evidence to prove that this family had any connexion with the Carlyons of Kea, though the probabilities are in favour of the fact. By Tomas, the ancient poet, whose romance was published by Walter Scott, Esq. in the year 1804, it appears that Carlyon or Carlion, in Kea, was the residence of his hero, Sir Tristram; and if names may afford any ground for presumption, the occurrence of Tristram among the Christian names of the ancestors of Carlyon of Tregrahan, may serve as a link to connect the families together. Of the Couche family Mr. Carlyon purchased the great tithes of St. Blazey; but the benefice of the church is now incorporated with that of St. Austell, to both of which the crown presented in the year 1775; and since the death of the late vicar, the Rev. Richard Hennah, the living has been presented by the same authority to the Rev. Thomas Smythe, who has lately been inducted into it.

Another manor called Biscovey, was anciently in the family of Coplestone. This, in the year 1563, was sold by one of that family residing at Warlegh, in Devonshire, to Mr. Richard Trehawke, of St. Blazey. This family is now become extinct, the last male heir dying at Liskeard in the year 1790. Biscovey is the property of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. William Rashleigh, Esq. and some others.

The manor of Lanestock, which is partly in this parish, and partly in Tywardreath, has of late years passed under the same title as Trenance Austell. This was anciently in the family of Durant, from whom it passed into that of the Arundells of Trerice in Newlyn; but at present one moiety belongs to the heir of Sawle, and the other to the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne.

Tregrahan, the residence of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. is the only gentleman's seat at present in this parish. This house, by the additions it has received from its present proprietor, is rendered large and commodious, without exhibiting many marks of modern architecture. It is erected on a rising ground, having a southern aspect, and furnishing an extensive prospect, which would be still more enlarged, had it been less embowered with trees.

Trenavisick in this parish, now commonly known by the name of Mount, was also a seat belonging to the Kellio family. This was afterwards sold to a Mr. Williams, by whom the old mansion was demolished, and the present house erected, about the latter end of the seventeenth century. This is now occupied by a farmer, which, together with the estate, is the property of Edward Carthew, Esq. of Liskeard.

The principal monument which the church contains, is a marble, exhibiting much sculpture, and several emblematical representations of the Resurrection. This was erected to the memory of Henry Scobell, Esq. who was the first treasurer and paymaster of the farm tin to queen Anne. It is somewhat singular, that this monument is without a date; but the circumstances recorded in the history of the person whose name it was designed to preserve, will serve as an index to the time of its being erected.

Rosellian or Rosillian, in this parish, was anciently the seat of the Trehawkes, and after them that of the Kellows or Kellios. These were succeeded by the Scobells, from whom it passed to John Deeble, Esq. by whom it was devised to John Rogers, Esq. whose son Richard Rogers, Esq. is the present proprietor. Before Rosellian passed from the Kellios to the Scobells, it afforded for some time a residence to Shadrach Vincent, Esq. whose wife was a co-heiress of the Kellio family. This gentleman signalized himself by his courage at sea in the Dutch wars. He served as a volunteer under the Earl of Ossory, and was afterwards a major of horse in Flanders, under Sir John Fenwick, bart. He was afterwards member of parliament for Fowey, to which borough he bequeathed by will, in January 1700, the day preceding his death, the sum of £500 to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach twenty poor children of the said borough the Latin and English tongues. Money was at that time 6 per cent. and he calculated the income at thirty pounds per annum. Around Rosellian may be discovered the scattered remains of departed grandeur. Its gateways still appear, but the exterior of the house exhibits little more than magnificence in decline. The rights of this estate extend to the river of Parr, and from a foot bridge which is laid across it, a rent is annually exacted. About a mile from this bridge, extending towards the sea, and nearly at the farthest ebb of the tide, a pole is erected at the extremity of a

long ledge of rocks, called the Spit, to warn vessels of their danger; its head rising above the surface when it is high water. The expence of keeping this pole devolves on the lords of Rosellian. Parallel with this ledge of rocks, is another rock that is equally dangerous. This rock, which lies to the east, and belongs rather to the parish of Tywardreath, than St. Blazey, is called the Killavarder. It has proved fatal in former years to several vessels. But no beacon is placed on it to warn the mariner of his approaching calamity; nor can the erection of one be of so much service at present, as it might probably have been in former years, when this creek contained deeper water. Yet even now the erection of a beacon might prove beneficial to strangers, who, without a pilot, might be instructed by this signal to shun the fatal spot.

BLISLAND.

Although the parishes of Cornwall can perhaps boast more patron saints than any other county in England, it is not every parish that assumes the name; and of this fact Blisland furnishes an instance. It is not however, without its patron saint. His name is St. Pratt; but for what reason his name has not been adopted, and transmitted to posterity with the parish, it is almost useless to inquire.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Trigg; it is bounded on the east by the little parish of Temple, on the south by Cardinham, on the west by Helland, and on the north by St. Breward. It is about eight miles south-west from Camelford, and about five miles north-east from Bodmin, which is its market and post town. Hals observes, that its present name is only a corruption of *Bliss-lan*, which signifies happy, rejoicing, gladsome temple or church. It does not appear to have had existence as a parish at the time of the Norman Conquest. Its name is not mentioned in Doomsday Survey; but it is supposed to have been taxed under the name of Udy or Pengelly.

Besides the church town, the principal villages in this parish are Pendrief or Pendrift, and Tregenna or Tregennow. On the first Monday after September 22, there is a fair for cattle held in the church-town; and another on the last Monday in November, at Poundscawnse, which may be added to the villages of this parish.

The manor of Blisland, which, together with the parish, was known under this name so early as the year 1294, was endowed with some peculiar privileges. It was invested, within its own precincts, with the jurisdiction of life and limb; and, according to tradition, about 150 years since, a man was actually executed in a place still known by the name of the Gallows Field, for stealing some silver articles

belonging to the church. By whom these powers were procured or conferred, is not now known. They were probably granted to the lords of the manor, who first erected and endowed the church; and consequently this must have been prior to A. D. 1294, as in this year the parish of Bliss-lan is mentioned in the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, in order to its being assessed to the Pope's annats. In the reign of Henry VII. this manor was granted to the Stanhope family, from whom it passed in future years to the families of Parker, Reynolds, Spry, and Molesworth. It is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart.

The manors of Barlandew, Cassacawen, and Trehudreth, belonged formerly to the family of Treise, from which family they passed to the Morsheads by marriage; and in 1809 were sold by Sir J. Morshead, bart. to John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, who is the present proprietor. Lavethan in this parish, was in remote years the seat of the Kempes, and afterwards of the Treises. From these it descended to Sir John Morshead, by whom it was sold to his brother Lieutenant General Morshead, who now occupies this mansion.

About a mile from the church, in a field called the Chapel Park, was an ancient chapel mouldering to decay; on the site of which the Methodists have lately erected a meeting-house; they have also another in the church town. In some parts of this parish stream tin has been raised, and lodes also have been discovered; but these have never been rendered very productive. Within the church there are some few monuments for the Kempe family; there is also a memorial for William Thomas, Esq. barrister at law, who died in 1669.

The gentlemen's seats in this parish, are, Lavethan, the residence of Lieut. Gen. Morshead, and Trewardale, the seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, widow of the late Rev. John Basset Collins. The ancient mansion house, which in former years was the abode of the lords of the manor of Blisland, is at present occupied by common labourers, its magnificence having departed with its primitive wealthy possessors.

BOCONNOC.

This parish, which is situated in the hundred of West, is bounded on the north by Braddock, on the east by St. Pinnock, on the south by St. Veep, and on the west by St. Winnow. It is about eight miles south-west from Liskeard, and four from Lostwithiel, which is its post town. In the time of the civil wars it was a place of considerable note; but it has never been privileged with either fair or market. The name appears to have been coeval with that of the manor, from which it is probable it was derived, being mentioned in Doomsday under the appellation of

Bochenod. The term itself, according to Mr. Hals, is a compound, and " is taken from the local circumstances of the manor, referring to the beasts fed by its pasture, and signifying prosperous, thriving or successful cows, kine, or cattle." Whether Boconnoc was considered as a distinct parish at the time of the Conquest, seems rather uncertain ; but it appears evident that it had no church, neither was there any such church extant in Cornwall at the time of the inquisition in 1294. It was however, known in 1521, when Wolsey's inquisition was made; so that it must have started into existence in some portion of this long interval.

From the architecture of the church, it is apparently of the age of Henry VI.; at which period many of the Cornish churches were probably erected. It consists of a small aisle of two arches only, and two larger aisles of equal dimensions, separated by clustered columns, and six pointed Gothic arches. As Boconnoc has, from time immemorial, been a place of renown, from its affording a residence to some of the most distinguished families of which Cornwall could boast in ancient times, this church abounded with splendid monuments. But from the alterations, which within the last half century it has undergone, the greater part has been taken down, and deposited in a vault below. This vault has been filled up with rubbish, as though the names of Carminow and Mohun were doomed to follow the destiny of their persons. When this church was repaired, the screen or rood loft was taken away, and the mullions and tracery work were removed from the windows. In the lunette, between the first and second arches on the north side of the wall that divides the aisles, there is some ancient sculpture within a small arch. In this is represented a gigantic figure standing beside a cradle, in which is an infant sleeping. Not far from the foot of the cradle Death makes his appearance; and at the head there is an hour-glass in the act of falling. In the hands of the gigantic figure there is a rude scythe. There is no memorial to explain either the time or the occasion of its being erected; nor is there any tradition publicly known throughout the parish. It has been supposed to be a votive tablet, erected for the recovery of an infant from some dangerous affliction, and the gigantic figure is said to represent St. Christopher. This church does not appear ever to have been decorated with a tower; but it has three bells, suspended in a shed, which, from the springing of its roof to the ground, is about eight feet in height. The bottoms of these bells, which are without ropes, and are rung either with the hand or foot, are not more than two feet from the floor, when they are silent in their natural position.

On an adjacent hill not far from Boconnoc House, are the remains of a square intrenchment called St. Nighton's Beacon, which appears from the Historical Discourses of Sir Edward Walker, to have been made by the troops of Charles I, in the year 1644. It appears from this author, who accompanied Charles in his

expedition into Cornwall, and whose manuscript was corrected by the king's own hand, that Sir Bernard Gascoigne surprised and took possession of Boconnoc House August 4, 1644, at which time it was garrisoned by some of the parliamentary forces under the command of the Earl of Essex, several of whose officers having met at this time to spend the day in festivity, were made prisoners. Five days afterwards, the king took up his lodgings at Boconnoc House, from which place he attempted to corrupt the fidelity of Essex. This was his second effort, which like the former, proved ineffectual. He continued here until the 4th of September, when he retired to Liskeard, and on the day following bade farewell to Cornwall. In the year 1646, Charles II. then prince Charles, appears to have been at Boconnoc, as a warrant signed by him from "our Court at Boconnoc," for fishing in the river Lerrin, is dated November 10th, 21 Car. I. Of the progress, vicissitudes, and issues of the civil war in Cornwall, an account has been already given in the first volume.

Among the prodigies of nature that a disordered fancy conjured up to favour royalty, there is a tale respecting Charles while he was at Boconnoc, that superstition was as eager to circulate, as credulity was forward to believe. Near the gate of Rockwood Grove, leading to the parsonage house, the stump of an aged oak was lately conspicuous; perhaps it still remains; on which, according to tradition, the royal standard was hoisted. Under this tree his Majesty is said to have received the sacrament; during which time an attempt was made to assassinate him by one of the adverse party, a gun being fired at him, the ball of which passed through the tree; and a hole, made probably by the woodpeckers, was shewn for many years, to confirm the truth of this tradition. The tree itself was so shocked at this act of perfidy, that from that time forward it bore nothing but variegated leaves, until the time of its destruction, which happened in March 1783; when it was broken off by a violent tempest, about nine feet from the ground. From this time the tale has depended for its credit on the evidence of tradition.

That any shot was ever fired at Charles, while he was under a tree at Boconnoc, we have no account whatever, in the minute history which has traced all his movements during his stay in Cornwall; and it is not to be imagined that such a remarkable circumstance would have escaped his narrator of facts, if it contained any truth. It is not improbable that the story arose from the shot which was fired at him while he was in Hall Walk opposite Fowey; by which shot a fisherman was accidentally killed while he was gazing at the monarch. At present, the silence, tranquillity, and repose, by which Boconnoc is distinguished, exhibit a striking contrast to the parade and splendour of a court, encircled by contending armies.

The manor of Boconnoc, which, immediately after the Conquest, belonged to Robert Earl of Moreton, and descended to his son and successor William, was

seized by the crown on the attainder of the latter, who had assisted Robert Duke of Normandy against Henry I. In the reign of Henry III. this manor appears to have belonged to the ancient family of De Cancia, or De Cant, who had their principal residence in St. Minver; because Thomas de Cancia was certainly possessed of the advowson, which was always annexed to the manor, so early as the year 1228. This is recorded in the Exeter Registers. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, Boconnoc was the seat of the Carminows; as one of this family presented to the rectory so early as the year 1318. This was the first family that possessed this manor independently of the earldom, to which it was primarily annexed. From the Carminows it passed by an heiress to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was slain at the fatal battle of Tewkesbury in 1471; but it continued in this family until by an attainder it was forfeited to the crown; after which it was granted to the Russel family. In the year 1579 it was sold by Francis Earl of Bedford to William Mohun, afterwards Sir William Mohun, knight, who died possessed of it, about the year 1587. From this period Boconnoc became the seat of the Mohuns, until the year 1712, when the title became extinct on the death of Charles Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, in which both parties fell. His widow, who inherited all his estates, held them in her possession until the year 1718, when she sold this manor, and all her other Cornish property, to Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Dorsetshire, governor of Fort St. George, the common ancestor of all the Pitts, and the founder of their fortunes. The name of this gentleman, Governor Pitt, is well known throughout Europe as the fortunate purchaser of that celebrated jewel, generally known by the name of Pitt's Diamond. This extraordinary gem was originally bought in its rough state for the sum of £.20,000 sterling; after which it was sold for £.135,000 sterling to the regent of France. Since that it has adorned the hilt of Buonaparte's sword; but since his overthrow, it has probably been restored to the primitive claimants. The grandson of Governor Pitt was lord warden of the stannaries in the year 1750; and his great grandson in 1784 was created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc. The son of this nobleman, the second Lord Camelford, who fell in a duel, leaving no issue, Boconnoc passed in marriage with his sister and sole heiress, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, the present proprietor, who occasionally honours it with his presence.

To this manor the advowson of the rectory, which is a peculiar, has always been annexed. It stood alone until the year 1742, when it was consolidated with Braddock. It is rather singular, that the parsonage house and glebe, which were situated in the middle of Lord Grenville's park, were lately attached to the Boconnoc estate by act of parliament.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR OF BOCONNOC HOUSE.

On a rising ground near Boconnoc House, is an elegant obelisk, which is elevated to the height of 123 feet. This column is erected in the middle of a square intrenchment, which was probably made during the civil wars; but with which this obelisk has no connexion, as may be gathered from the import and date of the following inscription, engraven on the pedestal.

In Gratitude and Affection
To the Memory of
SIR RICHARD LYTTLETON.
And to perpetuate the Remembrance
Of that peculiar Character of Benevolence
Which rendered him
The delight of his own Age,
And worthy the veneration of
Posterity.
1771.

Boconnoc House, the seat of these noble families, has at present the appearance of convenience rather than of magnificence. It is situated in an extensive lawn containing nearly 100 acres, which is joining a still more extensive park. No traces of the ancient castellated mansion in which the Carminows, the Courtenays, and the ancient Mohuns, resided, are conspicuous, though it has been said that some portions of the ancient walls are incorporated in the present building. It appears from William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall about the middle of the fifteenth century, that the house of Boconnoc, which he calls *Blekennoe House*, was an old turreted mansion, then lately the seat of Sir Hugh Courtenay.

The present Boconnoc House was erected by Lord Mohun, but was new modelled by Governor Pitt, who added a wing to the former structure. Another wing was added by the first Lord Camelford, from his own design, which, with the end of the old building, forms a south-east front of 110 feet in length. In this wing is a gallery sixty-five feet long, which opens into a drawing-room and library. This gallery and several of the apartments are ornamented with many elegant portraits, among which the following are generally thought to be most worthy of notice. Sir Reginald Mohun, half length, supposed to be executed by Cornelius Jansen. An old lady, thought to be Sir Reginald's grandmother. Both of these are dated in 1636. Governor Pitt, full length, by Kneller, finely executed. The Dutchess of Cleveland, by Sir Peter Lely; the expression and character of this painting are wonderfully great. Sir Richard Lyttleton, by Pompeio Battoni. Charles Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, by Cotes. George Grenville, Esq. father of the Marquis of

Buckingham, in his robes as chancellor of the exchequer, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Richard, late Earl Temple, by Sir Joshua. Lord Lyttleton, by Caltz. Earl Stanhope, related to the Pitts by marriage. Frederick, late Prince of Wales, full length, the head and breast by Vanloo; but finished in an inferior style by one of his scholars.

In the billiard-room is a bust of the late Lord Camelford, executed by an artist at Rome in the year 1790, and another of the great Earl of Chatham, by Wilson. Beneath the bust of Lord Chatham the following lines by Frederic Montague, Esq. are engraven on a plate of copper, deploring the loss of England in this venerable statesman's death:—

"Her trophies faded, and reversed her spear,
See England's genius bend o'er Chatham's bier;
Her sails no more in every clime unfurl'd,
Proclaim her dictates to th' admiring world.
No more shall accents nervous, bold, and strong,
Flow in full periods from his patriot tongue;
Yet shall th' historic and poetic page
Thy name great shade devolve from age to age;
Thine and thy country's fate, congenial tell—
By thee she triumph'd and by thee she fell."

Among the rare and curious furniture preserved in this splendid mansion, there is an antique cabinet of tortoise-shell inlaid with silver, representing the principal subjects of Ovid's Metamorphoses; there is also a small table, and a pair of carved chairs, of ebony, made out of the cradle of queen Elizabeth; and an elegant collection of curious old china, arranged with much taste and care.

In the park are vestiges of some ancient lead-mines, one of which was worked in the reign of Charles I. and again in the year 1750; but it was not sufficiently productive in either case to defray the expence of the adventure. The adjacent grounds are varied and broken; and their beauty is considerably heightened by the woody scenery, and the retired vales with which they are ornamented and diversified. Through these vales run the tributary streams of a pellucid brook, which, after bubbling through the groves that wave their foliage over the margins, form in their confluence the little river of Lerrin, which discharges itself in Fowey Harbour. Through these woods and vallies the late Lord Camelford had carried a pleasant road about six miles in length. This was so judiciously disposed, that the intrusions of art were not only concealed, but they were so contrived as to give additional charms to the simple scenery of nature, without betraying any symptoms

A TEMPLE DEDICATED TO APOLLO SUPPOSED TO HAVE EXISTED AT BODMIN 2600 YEARS AGO.

of design. The tree that seems most congenial to the soil is the beech; the oak also flourishes in luxuriance; but few of these have attained that majestic stature, by which this monarch of the English forest is distinguished in several parts of the kingdom, although there are some of a stately growth.

As the present noble proprietor of Boconnoc is only a transient visitor in Cornwall, it is not to be expected that the house, the gardens, and the grounds, will hereafter be kept with that order by which the regular abode of a nobleman is generally distinguished. Hitherto his fostering hand has preserved the whole from the ravages of time; but future lessons must be taught by future years.

BODMIN.

There are few towns in Cornwall of more celebrity and renown in the annals of religious antiquity than Bodmin. It is situated in the hundred of Trigg, and is bounded on the north by Helland, on the east by Cardinham, on the south by Lanhydrock, and on the west by Lanivet. It lies nearly in the centre of the county, about 234 miles from London; and through it passes the great northern road leading from Launceston to the Land's End.

It is observed by Mr. Carew, that in the time of paganism, A. M. 3172, Cunedag built in Cornwall a temple to Apollo; but where it stood he does not determine. Alluding to this fact, Hals asserts, that "here (in Bodmin) undoubtedly, stood the temple of Apollo which our annalists tell us was built in Cornwall by Cune-dage, in the year of the world 3172; especially for that they further inform us, that all the temples in this land, after the conversion of the Britons to Christianity, A. D. 180, were turned to cathedral, or conventional and other churches; and the chief of these, to the number of thirty-one, became the prime seats of so many Christian bishops; and consequently, that this temple of Apollo was the seat of the Cornish bishops or Druids (of the Druids before, and of the bishops after Christianity) although the catalogue of their names be lost." Now, admitting the fact as stated by Carew, and the application of it as thus asserted by Hals, it appears that a temple dedicated to Apollo, had reared its head in Bodmin, no less than 832 years before the commencement of the Christian era.

At what particular time this town received its present name, it is now in vain to inquire. Under local variations it is of great antiquity; and according to Verstegan, its proper orthography is *Bodman*, which is nothing more than a contraction of *Bodeman*, and signifies the preacher, prophecier, or foreteller-man; and may refer

to the Arch-Druid who presided here over the priests, before the Roman Saxon prelates were installed; and to the bishops afterwards, when Christianity rose upon the ruins of paganism.

In Doomsday Survey it was rated under the name of ***Bod-ran***, and in some other manuscripts of nearly a corresponding date, it is denominated ***Bodmin***, and from thence in its first charter of incorporation in 1216 it is called ***Bodminium*** after the Latin. This term, under all its variations, implies, according to Hals, command, power, authority, and dominion; and this he refers to the jurisdiction of the priests, both pagan and Christian. Dr. Borlase derives ***Bodman*** from ***Bodmanach***, the house of the monks.

Dr. Borlase says, "The monastery of Padstow being near the sea shore, and exposed to the piracies of the Saxons, and after them of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodman, and bringing the body of Petroc with them, the church was dedicated to that saint, and the town was called by the Saxons Petrocstow, but by the Britons Bodmanna; that is, the habitation of the monks. As this was the most ancient society, and the most flourishing in Cornwall, and placed conveniently for the purpose, Edward the Elder settled here the episcopal see, A. D. 905. Here, according to the same author, the bishops of Cornwall resided, until the year 981, when the town, church, and monastery being burnt down by the Danes, the bishops removed their seat farther east to St. Germans, on the Lynher." In this place, he contends, it continued until the year 1049, when it was translated to Crediton, and finally from thence to Exeter, where it still continues.

The opinion thus stated by Dr. Borlase, seems to have prevailed, with some trifling variations, among all our historians, until the days of Mr. Whitaker, who has exposed the fallacies of those arguments in which the previous theory rests, and satisfactorily proved, that Bodmin, even admitting its great antiquity, was never a bishop's see. This learned antiquarian seems also to have clearly proved, that it was neither the monastery nor the town of Bodmin, that was burnt by the Danes in the year 981; but another religious house on the sea side near Padstow, that was also dedicated to St. Petroc. All the honours on the contrary, which from time immemorial Bodmin had been accustomed to claim, he transfers to St. Germans, which he clearly proves to have been the only bishop's see in Cornwall.

From the reduction of East Devonshire by the Saxons in 614, he argues, that the Cornish must have had an episcopate as well as a royalty for themselves. "We accordingly observe the former in 910; yet in all the interval between both, and down to the days of Athelstan in 936, Bodmin had no existence as a town, none even as a village, but was merely a hermitage through the whole period. Athelstan, say those best authorities that we can possibly have, the ancient charters of donations,

'founded a monastery at Bodmin, in a valley where Saint Gurron,' the patron saint and denominator of the parish of Gorran, near Mevagissey, 'was living solitarily in a small hut, which he left and resigned to St. Petroc.' This appears, from its position in a valley, to have been the site of the present churchyard; and it is pleasing to contemplate in this glass of history, the area of a town once the ground of a hermitage."

Whether any hermit resided in this valley, where the church now stands, prior to the days of St. Gurron, seems rather uncertain. The hermitage however, which was resigned by him to St. Petroc, was perpetuated by his residence, and augmented in its fame by his abode; and it thus ultimately laid the foundation of a priory, that started up in a future year. St. Petroc, who became stationary in the hermitage of St. Gurron, soon drew to him three others, equally austere with himself. These lived together, a kind of monastic life, and after enlarging their hermitage, died, and were all buried at Bodmin. St. Petroc is supposed to have died about the middle of the sixth century; and according to William of Worcester, and Leland, his shrine was preserved in a small chapel connected with the east end of Bodmin church.

The hermitage, which was thus founded, continued on the death of Petroc and his associates, to be inhabited by monks of the same order, which was Benedictine, until the conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, who turned the hermitage into a priory of the same order with those who had previously inhabited the spot. It appears however, that prior to the conquest, this priory had been dissolved through some tyrannical proceedings of a wild reformer, to whose innovations the inhabitants refused to submit. When the Conquest took place, the sacred possessions were in the hands of secular canons, from whom they were taken by Robert Earl of Moreton, who, after applying them to his own use, consigned them to his successor; on whose death they fell to the crown. It was thus, according to Mr. Whitaker, "that the fanaticism of Lorraine was carefully fostered by the hand of Normandy."

In the meanwhile, William Warlewast, who became Bishop of Exeter in 1107, and held the see twenty years, about two years before his death, procured a licence from the king, for new founding this younger sister, and once assuming rival of St. Germans, the priory of Bodmin, in the form of the abbey at his cathedral. Among the changes, which in this domestic revolution this religious house now underwent, was that of the order of its inhabitants. In ancient times they were Benedictines; but Warlewast replenished it with Augustine canons. These continued here in regular succession, until the dissolution of monasteries in the days of Henry VIII. when its revenues were estimated at £.270 0*s*. 11*d*. per annum. "Now this value," says Hals, "the reader must observe, was only the conventionary or annual rent, reserved on leases of the priory lands, let out to tenants for ninety-nine years,

determinable on lives; and the common way of valuing those old rents, was after the rate of 10 per cent.; so that £.270 rent was worth £.2700; now £.60,000 per annum." These lands in the days of Hals, were chiefly possessed by the families of Godolphin, Buller, Roberts, Morrice, Prideaux, Vivian, Rashleigh, Nicholls, Moyle, and Molesworth. The churches appropriated to this priory were, Bodmin, St. Wenn, Withiel, St. Kew, St. Breock, Little Petherick, Padstow, St. Ervan, Crantock, Cuthbert, St. Columb Minor, Tregony, St. Minver, Lanhydrock, and some others, of which the priors were either patrons or founders. For

> "A patron's he who doth endow with lands,
> Or builds the house, or on whose ground it stands."

In addition to this enormous mass of wealth, which was estimated at the above amount about a century ago, the prior, among his other privileges, held those of a market, a fair, a gallows, and a pillory; as appears in a *quo warranto* dated in the reign of Edward I. and a partial dominion over the river Alan. Immediately after the dissolution, the site of the priory, together with the demesnes, was given to Thomas Sternhold, who, though known as a violent reformer, is more celebrated as a versifier of the Psalms of David. It could not however, have remained long in the possession of the Sternhold family; since, in the year 1567, it was sold by Mr. Nicholas Pescod, and Mr. William Pydderly, together with their wives, to Mr. John Rashleigh, a merchant of Fowey; and consequently it must have been in their possession some time before this sale took place. The immediate site was purchased of the Rashleigh family by the late William Pennington, Esq.; from whom it descended to his niece Miss Hosken. This lady, who was first married to the late Rev. Mr. Vivian, is now the wife of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq.; and their elegant mansion occupies the site of the ancient priory.

Mr. Hals informs us, that in his days this venerable building was standing; but even then, the domestic chapel of the prior, and the burying-ground, all of which were contiguous to the church, were totally demolished. At present however, no part of this structure remains. But in the gardens of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. which lie about 150 yards south-east of the parish church, several grave-stones have been digged up, and with them occasionally some architectural fragments, and among these some capitals of pillars that appear in the Saxon style. Mr. Gilbert has many of these and other curious relics of antiquity in his possession, which he preserves with a degree of care and attention which such venerable memorials have a right to claim from an enlightened mind, without exposing it to the charge of superstition.

Connected with their wealth and privileges, the priors invariably possessed a considerable degree of power, which was not always exercised with moderation.

Of this the inhabitants of Bodmin were compelled to complain, in a memorial drawn up against the last prior, or the last except one, between the years 1533 and 1539. In this memorial they state, that "the town had always been considered as the largest and best inhabited in Cornwall in former years; but that through the oppressive conduct of the prior and his predecessors, from the days of Edward III. (about the year 1330) it had been verging to desolation and decay." Before this memorial was drawn up, several disputes had existed of so serious a nature, as to require the interposition of foreign aid. In 1456 the ferment ran so high between the prior and the mayor, that Chief Justice Fortescue and Mr. Justice Assheton were obliged to interfere, to effect an accommodation. But the dissolution put a period to these domestic differences.

Of the list or catalogue of the priors of this house, the names are all lost, except that of Thomas Vyvyan, the last prior, or last except one, who lived before the Reformation. Hals represents him as a man "famous in his day for his piety and charity, as his benefactions still make him memorable in ours. He built the rectory house at Withiel, the mansion house at Ryalton, the south roof of Egloshayle church, and the lofty steeple (which according to Tonkin was the loftiest and best in the west of England) lately upon his priorial (now parochial) church of Bodman, which was all struck down by lightning in the year 1699."

This prior, who was nominally by the pope consecrated Bishop of Megara in Achaia, a city of Greece, lies entombed in the east end of Bodmin church, beneath a curious stone chest or monument, about seven feet long, and about three feet above the ground. On the surface of this slab is cut in full length his portraiture as a man; and on this figurative body are his episcopal robes, with his mitre on his head, and his crosier in his hand; his face is encompassed with the wings of two angels in a standing position; but these are defaced, having been injured by the soldiers of Cromwell, who imagined it to be an act of virtue to destroy every thing that looked like superstition. This tomb is ornamented with the arms of his bishopric of Megara, the arms of Bodmin Priory, the arms of England, France, and Ireland, and finally with the arms of his own ancestors. This whole monument is encircled with a broken inscription written in an ancient character, of which the following is the import:—"Here lies entombed the venerable Father Thomas Vyvyan, Bishop of Megara, prior of this house; who departed this life the third day of June, 1533; to whose soul God be propitious."

There can be very little doubt, that the town of Bodmin was for several ages the principal seat of religion in the western district; even admitting the existence of its cathedral to have been erroneous. "I have been told," says Mr. Hals, "that within the memory of sixty years last past, there were extant within this town and

parish, the remains, ruins, and dilapidated walls, of no less than thirteen churches or free chapels, wherein formerly was performed divine worship." Of six of these, some memorials either still remain, or are remembered by the aged inhabitants. It also appears, that the gilds or religious fraternities were very numerous at the time when the church of Bodmin was erected; which seems to have been about the middle of the fifteenth century. Among those gilds that contributed to this building, we find St. Anne in the Wood; St. George; the Virgin Mary in the chapel of St. George; St. Thomas the Martyr in the Churchyard; St. Petroc in Fore-street; All Saints in Pole-street; St. Leonard and the Holy Trinity, at St. Leonard's; St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. David, All Saints, and St. Matthew, at the Bore; the Virgins of Bore-street; the Virgins of Fore-street; St. Nicholas and St. Anne, at St. Nicholas. Some mention is also made of the gilds of Corpus Christi, in the parish church, of the Virgin Mary in the chancel, and also of eight others that were contributors, of which no particular description or account is given. The stewards of the riding gild appear also among the contributors.

Among these churches, chapels, gilds, and fraternities, the church of Berry, the tower of which still stands on an adjacent hill, was exclusively secular. It was built by the parishioners in the reign of Henry VII.; its tower was begun in the year 1501; and the whole appears to have been connected with what is now the parish church; the site of which, together with the yard adjoining, being at present the only glebe belonging to the vicar. From the state of desolation in which this solitary tower at present stands, it certainly appears more ancient than the church of Bodmin. This however, does not appear to be actually the case. At the time of the Reformation, the church of the priors was converted into a parochial church for the town and parish of Bodmin; but the secular church of Berry being wholly abandoned, was consigned over to utter ruin and decay.* "It is discontinued," says Hals, "either for use of living or dead human creatures, the tower only standing, and cattle daily depasturing in the cemetery thereof, as in other places."

At the head of St. Nicholas-street is the site of the ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, from which it is probable this street derived its name. It is now the property of Mr. Roger Dawe. The hospital of St. Anthony originally stood in Chapel-lane; and within the memory of some living, the buildings or some parts of them were extant. Until the passing of the Land-tax Redemption Act, the site of this hospital belonged to the corporation; but since that time it has been sold, and it is now the property of Mr. Bray. St. Leonard's church was near the western turnpike gate.

In the churchyard, a little to the east of the church, is an ancient building, the under part of which was originally a charnel-house, though now no longer applied to this purpose; over which is a school that was founded in the reign of Elizabeth,

by whom it was endowed with £5 per annum (Hals says £16) payable out of the exchequer for ever. To this sum the corporation added, in the days of Tonkin, an additional sum of £15, which was afterwards increased to £30 out of the market tolls. This grammar-school is still held in the chamber of this ancient building; but the master's salary is now augmented to £100 per annum.

Among the remains of ancient religious edifices in Bodmin, the most remarkable is the refectory of a conventual building belonging to the Grey Friars, which was fitted up for an assize hall in the early part of the last century. The convent to which this refectory belonged, is said to have been founded originally by John de London, under the immediate patronage of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. The time of its foundation is dated by William of Worcester in the year 1229; but he calls its original founder, John, son of Ralph, lord of Kayryshays; and in another part of his itinerary he says, that it was consecrated by Bishop Grandison in 1352. It appears that the bodies of two of its principal benefactors, Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverell, of Park in Egloshayle, were buried in this friary church. In the year 1546 the site was granted to William Abbot, who conveyed it to William Vyvyan and others. In the year 1566 it was conveyed by the said William Vyvyan, described as of Trehunsey in Quethiock, and John Hewet of Bodmin, to the corporation of this town; and in their possession it still remains.

Hals, speaking of this edifice, says, "But above all others there is still extant in this town the stately church of the Franciscan Friars, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and their cells, consisting of one roof twenty cloth yards high, and fifty long, with two stone windows, admirable for height, breadth, and workmanship." The gate-house also of this fraternity is still remaining. This edifice, after the dissolution of the order here by Henry VIII. was, by the justices of this county, appointed for a house of correction for such idle vagrant persons as the same afforded, by the names of Friary and Shire Hall; which the townsmen taking notice of, soon after profaned it further by converting it to a common market-house for corn, wool, and other commodities weekly; yea, and within the same are kept yearly several fairs for selling all sorts of merchandise, (the altars being pulled down) and in the churchyard or burying-place is a fair for cattle. It has likewise of late been made the tribunal or hall for the judges of assize yearly, and the justices of the peace in their sessions. And it is undoubtedly, except Westminster Hall, the fairest and best in England.* At the extremities of this hall the courts of justice are still held, and the parts thus occupied are fitted up for the accommodation of those who attend. The intermediate space is, on market days, appropriated to the business of the corn

* Hals's Parochial History of Cornwall, p. 21.

market; and in the chambers above is an apartment for the grand jury to assemble, and a large ball-room, which is open on most public occasions.

As this ancient religious edifice has been turned from a church to a market-house, so its ancient font has been metamorphosed into a measure for corn; but even of this service it is now deprived, being thrown by among the rubbish as an useless article. On one of its sides is an inscription, written in an antiquated character, and bearing a date early in the sixteenth century. Its inscription has been said to imply, *Vow ere ye full;* and is supposed to allude to such as came to this sacred stone to measure their corn, should vow by some patron saint, or by their holy baptism, that no deception was intended to be practised by them. It is obvious however, from the import of this inscription, and from the date accompanying it, that, if this was ever the font used in this friary church for baptism, both the inscription and the date must have been engraven in an age much subsequent to that of its primary formation. These can be only coeval with the time when the hall became a market-house; which Hals says was shortly after the Reformation.

On some of the friary lands belonging to the corporation, a large workhouse was erected in the year 1756, at the expence of Sir William Irby, bart. afterwards Lord Boston, and then a representative of the borough. Of late years a school has been established in this workhouse, for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master receives £10 per annum from the corporation.

The church of Bodmin, says Mr. Whitaker, "is the largest, tallest, and fairest of all the Cornish churches." As it respects its interior, this remark may be strictly just; but it will by no means apply to its external appearance; as it is irregular, indifferently built, and destitute of any architectural beauty. It consists of three aisles, divided by nine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns, the capitals of which are ornamented by roses, the whole forming a parallelogram of 140 feet by 63. On the cornice of the south aisle, there is an inscription carved in a kind of text hand, which seems to be accompanied by the date when this church was either rebuilt or enlarged. "*An. Dm.* MCCCCLXXII. *doma fctm.*" This is most probably the date of its being thus erected, as it coincides in time with the indentures which relate to the rebuilding of the church. At what time the church was *originally* raised from its foundation, it is not easy to ascertain; for although the above inscription contains the date of 1472, it seems evident that the north aisle of the chancel is still more ancient. Of this part, the windows are in the same style as the east window of the south aisle of St. Kew church; the painted glass of which was taken out of the old church of Bodmin, when it was rebuilt in 1472. In the eastern part of the church the king's arms are in stone, with the letters C. R. and the pulpit and seats are covered over with a profusion of carved ornaments,

IN THE YEAR 1351, BODMIN LOST 1500 INHABITANTS BY THE PLAGUE.

among which various symbols of the Crucifixion appear. By an indenture still preserved among the archives of the corporation, it appears that the seats were made after the " form and makyng of the seges in St. Mary church of Plympton, and the pulpyte after the form and makyng of the pulpyte in the parish church of Moreton in Hemsted," by Matthew More, carpenter, who was to be paid for the same the sum of ninety-two pounds.

The rebuilding of the church, which was probably finished in 1472, seems to have been begun in 1469; and the various expences attending it are preserved in a particular account in the records of the town. Exclusively of the timber, some of which was given, the total expence amounted only to £194 3*s*. 6½*d*. Several timber trees were given towards the building by Sir John Arundell. For one aisle called St. John's, the timber amounted to £20 13*s*. 4*d*.; and all the lead for the roof amounted only to £16 2*s*. 3½*d*. The rate of wages at this time corresponded with the price of the materials. For a common labourer the sum was fourpence per day; a mason for hewing stone, fivepence; a plasterer earned fivepence halfpenny; and the superior workmen, who were employed in making the pillars, were paid sixpence. From these old records it also appears, that the oak used in this building, except such as was given, was imported from Wales, and landed at Wadebridge; and that the old pews were erected between the years 1491 and 1495.

It has been stated, professedly on the authority of Doomsday, that when this Survey was taken, Bodmin contained sixty-eight houses. But this proof is far from being satisfactory, because the number thus stated is included in the possessions of the priory of St. Petroc, without referring exclusively to this town. It however appears, that at the time of the Conquest, Bodmin had a market valued at 35*s*. per annum, together with a pillory, gallows, view of frankpledge, and a fair; for to these privileges the prior, who lived in the days of Edward I. about the year 1280, certified his right, and had his claims allowed.

But how diminutive soever Bodmin might have been, and how scanty soever its inhabitants were at the time of the Conquest, it is certain that its population and dwellings must have rapidly increased shortly afterwards; since in the year 1351 it contained thirteen churches or free chapels; and no less than 1500 persons died of the plague. At that time its population can scarcely be estimated at less than 3000 souls. This partial desolation by the pestilence, has sometimes been urged as a proof, that its situation is not congenial to human health; but Mr. Whitaker has clearly shewn, that this disease was not confined to Bodmin, nor even to Cornwall; but that its ravages extended over England, and even partially desolated the kingdoms of Europe during the above unfavourable year. The loss sustained by Bodmin in its population, was noticed by William of Worcester, who visited this

county in the reign of Edward IV. The fact he observes, was recorded in the registry of the friars, of whom alone in different parts of the world, there died during that year, 13,883 persons.

At what particular period the site of this town was changed, it is perhaps not easy to determine; but from the scattered remains of ruined buildings, from the testimony of historians, and from the voice of public tradition, it appears, that Bodmin was originally ranged along on the side of the hill which it now faces, and that the habitations of the people reached to the spot on which Berry Tower stands. There can be no doubt that the change was gradual; but it is highly probable, that this destructive plague raged in the most populous parts of the town. Its ravages therefore might have occasioned a general removal among the survivors, and have directed them to abandon those habitations which might be suspected of retaining the infection.

The present town consists principally of one street, running from east to west; and it is nearly a mile in length. In its western districts many marks of desolation appear; and near its more central parts, the streets are dangerously narrow. Its southern side, Carew describes, as "hidden from the sunne by an high hill so neerely coasting it in most places, as neither can light have entrance to their stairs, nor open ayre to their other roomes. Their back houses, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, &c. are clymed up unto by steps, and their filth by every great showre washed downe thorow their houses into the streetes."

Whatever truth might have been in this description of Bodmin in Carew's days, it is certain that the latter part is only applicable in a very small degree at present. The remedies suggested by prudence, have been adopted; but Bodmin still labours under the natural disadvantages of its situation. Nearly the whole town has a northern aspect; and in the depth of a severe winter, the inhabitants are exposed to its rigours. But notwithstanding these local inconveniences, nothing can be more unfounded than the charge of its being unhealthy. Brice speaks of Bodmin as a place particularly healthful, and remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Mr. Whitaker says, "Bodmin is known to be as healthy as any town in the county. It has only one apothecary's shop within it; and a physician of eminence there is reported to have exclaimed in a vein of jocularity against the dreadful healthiness of it; just as Dr. Arbuthnot is reported to have said of Dorchester, where he once settled, and whence he was met galloping away, that it was a town in which a man could neither *live* nor *die*." And this same author, when referring to its partial desolation by the pestilence, instead of concluding that its situation was unhealthy, infers from this fact the vast extent of its population. At what time this town was

at the zenith of its prosperity, with regard to the number of its inhabitants, it is hard to say. This has been supposed to be some time in the fourteenth century; and it is by no means improbable that it was just before the plague carried off so many of its people. Whether this dreadful disease was the cause why the old situation of the town near Berry Tower was deserted, is not certain; but "I have often wondered," says Mr. Tonkin, "that they did not rebuild the same in the old place, considering how advantageously that was seated, on a gentle ascent facing the south-east, and how ill the present one is."

But notwithstanding its previous desolation and decay, it was stated in a memorial drawn up about the year 1535, that the parish at that time contained 1800 houseling persons, or people of age to receive the sacrament; which statement far exceeds the present proportion of its population. Carew, however, who wrote in the year 1602, says, that the many decayed houses in this town prove it to have once been very populous; although in his day he intimates, that in point of population it retained a superiority among the Cornish towns. About half a century afterwards, when Charles II. was passing through Bodmin, he is said to have observed, that "this was the politest town he had ever seen, as one half of the houses appeared to be *bowing*, and the other half *uncovered*." Bodmin since the days of Charles, is much altered for the better; but it has not altogether lost its politeness, and the same compliment may be paid to many of our Cornish boroughs.

Bodmin, says Hals, "is privileged by its charter, with keeping a weekly market on Saturdays, wherein is vended plenty of all creatures both living and dead, corn, fish, fowl, and all other things necessary for the life of man; yea, in such abundance, and at such moderate prices, that it equals, if not exceeds, the markets of Exeter and Tavistock in Devon." Leland, who wrote about a century before Carew, when speaking of Bodmin market, compares it to a fair for the confluence of people. At the present time its market is considerable for corn, and even for fish, though an inland town, and all kinds of provisions. Its fairs are held on January 25th, the Saturday after Midlent Sunday, the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and December 6th. These fairs are remarkable for cattle and horses.

At a very early period Bodmin was one of the coinage towns of Cornwall; but it appears to have lost this privilege before the middle of the fourteenth century. Of this misfortune the inhabitants were so sensible, that in the year 1347, the burgesses petitioned parliament for a restoration of their privilege. In this petition they complained, that although by royal charters they were authorized to deal in all kinds of merchandise, tin as well as other articles, they had of late been hindered

by the prince and his men from buying or coining tin. This application proved unsuccessful; as they received for answer, that the sale and coinage of tin were solely at the prince's own disposal.

Of the rebellions of Flammock, of Perkin Warbeck, and of Arundell, who all contrived to raise their standards in this place, an account has already been given in the first volume of this work; and the deliberate and wanton inhumanity of Sir Anthony Kingston has also passed in review before us in the same place.

In former times, according to Carew, the friary was used as "a house of correction for the shire; but with greater charge than benefit, or continuance." Removing from this place, both the bridewell and the sheriff's ward were established in a large building near the church, which is now used as a malthouse. In this building both continued, until the present county gaol was erected, under an act passed in the year 1778, of which also an account has been given. In the town of Bodmin most of the public county meetings are regularly held; that of the Agricultural Society is on the last Tuesday preceding Whitsunday. Both the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have meeting-houses in Bodmin; and the latter have a Sunday school, in which about 200 children are regularly instructed; the expences are defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The church of Bodmin, from its first erection, seems to have been appropriated to the priory; which connexion continued until the dissolution, when its revenues went into another channel. In the year 1609, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Thomas Ailworth, Esq. and Robert Duke, gent. From these the rectory passed to the family of Prideaux, in whose possession, with the advowson of the vicarage, it remained until the year 1782. The tithe of hay was given many years since to the corporation, by one of the Opie family; the rest of the impropriation is vested in George Francis Collins Browne, Esq.; but Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the vicarage. Besides the splendid monument on the tomb of Prior Vyvyan already noticed, there are some memorials for the families of Flamank of Bocarne, of Michell, Hoblyn, and Pennington of the Priory; and there is a thick slab of blue slate to commemorate the name of John Vivian, who died in 1545. This stone is decorated with a cross and a shield of arms.

The parish of Bodmin, which is under a distinct jurisdiction from that of the town, includes the villages of Bodiniel, Dunmere, Nantallon, and St. Lawrence. The latter of these villages only contains any thing remarkable; and this has been rendered famous from remote antiquity, for its hospital appropriated to the use of lepers. Although the disease of leprosy is at present nearly unknown in Cornwall, and has been so for many generations, it appears to have been very prevalent no farther back than the days of Carew, of which he speaks in the following words:—

"Lazar houses, the devotion of certain Cornish gentlemen's ancestors, erected at Menheniot near Liskeard; St. Thomas's near Launceston; and St. Lawrence near Bodmin; of which this last is well endowed and governed. Concerning the others I have little to say, unless I should echo some of their complaints, that they have been defrauded of their right. The much eating of fish, especially newly taken, and therein principally of the livers, is reckoned a great breeder of those contagious humours, which turn into leprosy. But whencesoever the cause proceeds, daily events minister often pitiful spectacles to the Cornishmen's eyes, of people visited with this affliction; some being authors of their own calamity, and some others succeeding therein to an hereditarius morbus of their ancestors; whom we will leave to the poorest comfort in misery—a helpless pity."

It appears from Hals, that St. Lawrence was known as a distinct place at the time of the Conquest, and that it was taxed in "Doomsday Survey under the name of *Lan Laran*, which signifies Lawrence's church, chapel, or temple." It could not however, have been appropriated to the use of lepers at this early period, as the disease at that time was unknown in England. Nevertheless, a chapel might have been erected long before this time, and dedicated to St. Lawrence, who suffered martyrdom with circumstances of unparalleled barbarity, under Galienus, A. D. 261. It appears that Lawrence, because he would neither sacrifice to the Roman gods nor give up the treasures of the church, was first beaten on the naked body, until the blood dyed the instruments of torture, and stained the clothes of the executioners. After a respite of three days, he was again scourged in a similar manner; and on being questioned about the riches of the church, he replied, that he had given all away to assist the poor Christians. In consequence of this answer, he was again stripped naked, and his flesh torn with iron hooks called scorpions; after which he was again beaten with rods according to the Roman manner; and the effusion of blood was stopped by the application of red hot plates of iron to the wounds. Surviving these torments, he was again beaten with thongs, to the extremities of which were placed pieces of lead; and finally, to terminate the scene of cruelty, they fastened his mangled body upon an iron grating resembling a gridiron, which being placed on a fire, they continued turning him from side to side, until he was roasted to death. His sufferings and martyrdom spread his fame throughout Europe, and churches were dedicated to him in most parts of Christendom.

The village of St. Lawrence is about one mile nearly west from Bodmin. It is situated in a pleasant valley, having a small river constantly running through it. Its hospital, which was anciently called the Lowres Hospital, signifying the hospital of lepers, and the chapel connected with it, were bountifully endowed with lands and revenues arising from the charitable and pious in former ages. This charity

was designed for the exclusive relief, support, and maintenance of such persons as were unhappily afflicted with that dreadful disease the leprosy. This was a white infectious scurf spreading all over the bodies of the sufferers, causing the skin to fall off in scales, and debilitating the whole constitution. In many families this disease was hereditary, running through the blood of posterity for many generations. Though common in Asia, it was first thought to have been imported into England about the year 1100, by some seamen and traders from Egypt, from whom it spread itself through a considerable part of this island. The disease becoming prevalent, a gentleman named Mowbray, who was afflicted with it, made a general collection for erecting a lazar house, in which the sufferers might be supported; and, by separating them from others, be prevented from extending the contagion. This house was erected at Burton, in Leicestershire. To this hospital all others of the same kind that were afterwards erected in England were made subject; while this parent hospital was afterwards placed under the direction of St. John's Hospital at Jerusalem, subject to such regulations as either caprice or local circumstances dictated. It was not long after this period, when such lazar houses were numerous in this country, that the writ called *Leproso amovendo* was invented; by the authority of which the afflicted were to be removed from their own habitations, to these melancholy retreats. At St. Lawrence the custom established was, that no patient could be admitted, unless he paid five pounds on his admission, and brought with him a pot to dress his meat, and also a purse containing one penny to procure alms. Connected with this hospital was a chapel, in which divine service was regularly performed, according to the rites of the established church; and three times a year at least, either the vicar of Bodmin or the rector of Lanivet, was obliged to preach and administer the sacrament; for which he received a small stipend from the revenues, the officiating minister or chaplain being only in deacon's orders.

But although this ancient hospital had been long established, and long endowed with private benefactions, it was not incorporated until the days of Elizabeth in the year 1582. Her charter recites, that "there had been for a long time a great company of lazar people in this hospital, known by the name of a prior and brethren and sisters, (by whose name they are also called in a deed bearing date 29th of Henry VIII.) but that they had never been incorporated, either by her or her predecessors." By this charter they are incorporated in the name of "The master or governor, and brethren and sisters, being thirty-nine in number, of the hospital of St. Lawrence of Ponteboy." About four years after this act passed, a merchant of St. Columb, whose name was Carter, gave ten pounds to this charity; which sum was expended in the building of a market-house, as appears by an

inscription on its front, which records these facts. By the charter of Elizabeth, St. Lawrence was also privileged with a court-leet; and a white rod was to be erected annually while this court was sitting. James I. on his accession to the throne, not only confirmed these privileges, but even considerably extended them; granting to the inhabitants a weekly market to be held on Wednesdays, and also an annual fair to be held on the festival of St. Luke. The market, which never acquired any great degree of importance, has long since been discontinued, but the fair is still in high repute. It is held on the 21st of August, and is much famed for horses and cattle. Another has also since been added, for horses, cattle, and sheep, which is held on the 29th and 30th of October.

As the leprous disease gradually declined, and finally disappeared in this country, the hospital was soon left without patients; but its fair revenues, which amount at present to about £140 per annum, were soon seized by persons who were afflicted with leprosy of another kind. The buildings in the meanwhile were also suffered to fall into decay, or were applied to purposes which the founders of this asylum could scarcely be supposed to anticipate. The chaplain indeed, retained his station, and continued to perform divine service, until within the last thirty years. But even this is no more, and the ruins of this religious edifice are now used as a stable. In consequence of these abuses of this ancient and valuable charity, a chancery suit was instituted a few years since by some gentlemen, to recover the incomes of these lands, that they might be applied to some purposes corresponding with the designs of the original donors. The result was favourable to their wishes; and a decree was obtained, which dissolved the corporation of Elizabeth and James, and cancelled their charters; and finally appropriated the revenues to the Infirmary which has lately been established at Truro. It is at present in contemplation to build a lunatic asylum in the vicinity of Bodmin. Should this succeed, the produce of the lands of St. Lawrence may be again expended in a charity not far from the primitive object of its benefactors' designs.

Among the ancient manors in this parish, there are several known by the name of Bodmin; but they are distinguished from one another by some local nominations. That which originally belonged to the prior, and which appears from Doomsday Survey to have been an honour, is now vested in the corporation. There was also another manor of Bodmin, belonging likewise to the priory, which passed with the site of that monastery to the Rashleigh family; of whom it was purchased by the late celebrated Richard Barwell, Esq.; by whom it was afterwards sold in the year 1789, to Lord de Dunstanville, its present proprietor. Another manor of Bodmin, was, during several generations, in the Robartes family of Lanhydrock. It is now vested in the Hon. Mrs. Agar, who is the present representative. A fourth manor, which

is only of small extent, has been for a considerable time in the family of Trefusis, and it is at present the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Bodmin and Boscarne, which was originally in the Mohuns, passed into the Pitt family. It is now the property of Lord Grenville, in right of his lady. The manor of Bodmin Francis, which belonged to the Hoblyns, and from them passed by marriage to the Peters, is now in a divided state, the same having been sold in parcels. Tonkin has mentioned a manor called Bodmin and Kirland; but this is not at present known to exist. Kirland is the seat of James Kempthorne, Esq. The house was built by Mr. Hugh King, in the year 1740, but it is now the property of the present resident. To the prior and convent of Bodmin the manor of Bodiniel formerly belonged. In future years it became the property of the Chamonds, and it is now vested in the family of Molesworth.

The manor of Lan-car, Lancarfe, or Lancoff, which was held of the honour of Bodmin, or of St. Petroc, was, in the reign of Richard II. in the Whalesborowe family, who then held it under the Bevilles, and retained it for several succeeding generations. This is now divided into detached parcels. In the fifteenth century the barton belonging to this manor, was in the family of Opie, from whom it passed successively to the Crossmans and Bullocks. In 1685 it was sold by the Bullocks to John Mountstephen, Esq. who, when the Earl of Sunderland was secretary of state, was made one of his clerks or secretaries. This circumstance brought him acquainted with the Bishop of Bristol, through whose interest he procured a seat in parliament for the borough of West Looe. After this he was made one of the commissioners for the king's tin farm in these parts, by which means he acquired a considerable degree of wealth and reputation. But to him, neither wealth nor reputation could ensure felicity. His descendant, Mr. Hender Mountstephen, now of Bodmin, sold this barton in 1787, to Francis John Hext, Esq. whose son F. J. Hext, Esq. is the present proprietor; by whose brother, William Hext, Esq. a captain in the royal navy, the mansion is now occupied.

The barton of Bocarne or Boscarne, in this parish, has for several centuries been the property of the ancient and respectable family of Flamank, some branches of which have resided on it at least seven generations before the days of Barnard Flamank, who died in 1656. It is known to have been in the possession of this family, about seven generations prior to the days of Thomas Flamank, or Flammock, who raised the standard of rebellion in the year 1496. Both Hals and Lysons concur in the opinion, that the Flamanks of Boscarne are the lineal descendants of Mark de Flamank, who lived in the reign of Henry II. about the year 1160. But as Thomas Flamank, who was engaged in the rebellion, left no male issue, it is demonstrable that the Flamanks now living, must have descended from some other

branch of the general stock; and this was most probably from John, who was the younger brother of Thomas. Boscarne is at present the property of William Flamank, D. D. who is the representative of this ancient family, and who resides occasionally at this seat of his ancestors, although the mansion is in the general occupation of a farmer.

The gentlemen's seats in this parish are Bodmin Priory, a modern built house delightfully situated, and surrounded with a lovely scenery, now occupied by Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. Boscarne, an ancient mansion, encircled with romantic views, occasionally the residence of William Flamank, D. D. Kirland, a genteel habitation, erected about the middle of the last century, now the property and abode of James Kempthorne, Esq. And Lancarfe, long the residence of several genteel families, and now occupied by William Hext, Esq.

Of Bodmin Riding, Halgaver Court, and Castle Kynock, some account has been already given in the preceding volume. During the civil wars, it does not appear that either of the contending parties attempted to repair this ancient fortress; neither was any garrison established in Bodmin through the whole of that unhappy contest, although it was near the centre of hostilities, and alternately became a prey to the party which happened to predominate.

BOTUSFLEMING.

This little parish, which does not contain a thousand acres, is situated in the south division of the hundred of East. It is about six miles nearly east by south from Callington, and about three nearly north-west from Saltash. At the time of the Norman Conquest the district which now constitutes this parish, was rated under the name of Pillaton, with which it is contiguous. But in the inquisition taken by the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294, it is rated as a distinct benefice, and stands in the name of "Boteflemmen in East-wellshire." On the north it is bounded by Pillaton, on the east by Landulph, on the south by Saltash and part of St. Stephens, and on the west by Landrake.

Adverting to the import of its name, Hals observes, that it signifies Flemmen's Parish; for *Blo* in Cornish implies parish, and the second name imports Flemming's making amends, or supplying defects. This church therefore, seems from the compound name, to have been founded or endowed by some gentleman of this name, Flemmen, as a commutation of penance for sins committed, and to induce the religious people who should assemble, to pray for his soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and relatives. This was an expedient well known to the church of

MANY RELIGIOUS EDIFICES OWE THEIR ORIGIN TO THE SUPERSTITION OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Rome, which she has not yet forgotten; and to this contrivance many religious edifices in this country stand indebted for their origin.

This family of Flemmens, according to Hals, descended from a nobleman of Flanders, who, at a very early period came over to England, and took up his abode at Stoke-flemen in Devonshire, of which he was lord. In the days of Richard I. one of his posterity held in this place by the tenure of knight-service, seven knight's fees, and was probably the founder of this church, which still bears his name. This must have been about the year 1190. His son John was sheriff of Cornwall three years, from the third to the sixth year of John's reign. Finally, the name, blood, and estate of those Flemens ended in a daughter and heir (in the reign of Henry IV.) who was married to John Coplestone, of Coplestone, in the county of Devon. The same author furthermore conjectures, that from this family sprang Baron Flemmen, of East Meath in Ireland, whose son Stephen or Nicholas Flemmen was created Archbishop of Armagh in 1404, and who died in 1416. But of this fact there is no authentic record.

The only manor in this parish is that of Modeton or Moditonham, now generally known by the name of Muttonham. This manor was at a very early period held by Philip de Vautort under the Earl of Cornwall. From this family it passed to the Dauneys, and from them with its heiress to the Courtenays; after which it became the property of the Waddons. In the year 1689, it was the property and the seat of John Waddon, Esq. who was a justice of the peace, and the deputy governor of Pendennis Castle. During this year, John Earl of Bath, who was the principal governor, both of this and Plymouth, being at Waddon's house on a visit, negociated with the commissioners of the Prince of Orange for the delivering up into his hands these important fortresses. On concluding these negociations, by which it was stipulated that the earl should retain his original rank as governor of these garrisons, the change was announced by proclamation among the soldiers, who received the information with the most joyful acclamations; and thus gave a death-wound to the dominion of James in Cornwall.

Another circumstance which tended to give completion to the revolution in this county, arose from some lines, which had been circulated by a priest, who triumphed in the anticipated result of the measures which James had been pursuing; but which ultimately operated to the ruin of his cause. On the dissolution of priories and monasteries, Henry VIII. had deprived the Romish clergy of all their lands; for a restoration of which, on the re-establishment of popery, they entertained the most sanguine expectations. These were the circumstances which gave birth to the following distich, said to have been composed by one Father Peters.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME OF THE PARISH OF BOYTON.

"HENRICUS OCTAVUS, sold the land that God gave us;
But JACOBUS SECUNDUS shall it refund us."

These lines, and the proclamation in favour of the Prince of Orange, happened to be distributed nearly about the same time; and, how opposite soever they might have been in the designs of their authors, both happily concurred in the issues of their operation. By these rhymes it was clearly seen, what might be expected if James were to pursue his career; and in their combined effect they had such an influence on the public mind, that all the possessors of church lands, the impropriators, together with all rectors and vicars of churches in Cornwall, with the exception of Mr. Beaufort of Lanteglos, and Mr. Polwhele of Newlyn, were induced to renounce their allegiance to James, and to take an oath of fealty to the Prince of Orange, after his accession to the crown of England.

The manor of Moditonham, after remaining in the family of the Waddons for some years, was sold to a Mr. Batt, the grandfather of the Rev. William Batt, who is the present rector. Of this rector it was purchased a few years since by Charles Carpenter, Esq. the present proprietor. In the bishop's register at Exeter, some mention is made of a chapel being at Motton in this parish, that was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but no vestiges remain to inform us where it stood.

Besides the delightful residence of Charles Carpenter, Esq. at Moditonham, the only gentleman's seat in this parish is Hatt. This is an ancient mansion, which for many generations was the residence of the Symons family. Of this race the last male heir died in the year 1802, when the mansion became the property of one of his sisters; who, being married to the Rev. Charles Tucker, is, with her husband, the present occupier.

BOYTON.

The parish of Boyton is certainly of greater antiquity than it is of fame, on account of any singular productions or remarkable events. It is situated in the hundred of Stratton, is bounded on the north by Tamerton, on the east by the Tamar, on the south by Warrington, and on the west by North Petherwin. It was taxed in the Doomsday Survey under its present name of Boieton, or Boyeton; and some of its lands may be traced to their possessors at a period still more remote.

On the origin of its name different opinions have been entertained. Hals has intimated that it is English Saxon; and, that taken in its literal signification, it means a *town of boys*, or a place very notable for young men, who were rendered

remarkable either for number or exploits. He however, rather inclines to an opinion that this place was denominated Boyton, in memory of a colony of the Boii Gauls, that planted themselves here at a very early period; but neither of these opinions seems to be indebted so much to probability as to novelty. We can only say, that it is called Boyton; but from what this name is derived, is very uncertain. This parish is about six miles from Launceston, which is its post and market town. The manor of Boyton, which, during the times of our Saxon and Danish conquerors, had belonged to the rich abbey of Tavistock, was purchased out of the church property before the Norman Conquest, by Suetricius, who was abbot of that convent; from whom it was forcibly taken away by Robert Earl of Moreton, when the dominion of Cornwall was consigned into his hands; and by him it was held when Exeter Doomsday was taken. After remaining many years with the earls of Cornwall, it became the property of Henry de Bodrugan, in whose possession it was at the time of his death, A. D. 1308. In the days of Edward III. about the year 1330, it belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston; it was afterwards given, with several other manors, to the Duke of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; and to the dutchy property it is still annexed. During the usurpation of Cromwell, it was indeed sold to William Comeby; but on the restoration it resumed its previous station.

Another manor called Darracot in this parish, which belonged formerly to Richard Wymond, Esq. was bequeathed by him to his widow, with remainder to his son William, to whom he bequeathed the barton of Bearden, in this parish, which was formerly a seat of the family of Lovice. The house on this barton is still standing, one part of which is fitted up as a genteel residence, and is let out to temporary tenants, and the other is occupied by the farmer who holds the estate.

The barton of Bredvosy, Bradridge, or Broadridge, before the dissolution of monasteries, belonged to the priory of Launceston; after which it was attached to the dutchy, with which it is still connected. By the dutchy it was let out on lease, and it was held by the family of Symons in the seventeenth century. The heiress of Mr. Symons, who died in the year 1692, brought this barton to John Hoblyn, Esq. who died in 1706; after which it was sold by his widow to Sir William Pendarves, who made it one of his seats. On his death it passed to his sister, who was married to Robert Coster, Esq. The lease is now vested in John Prideaux, Esq.; but the ancient mansion is at present occupied as a farm house.

The great tithes of this parish originally belonged to Launceston Priory, with the exception of those of the hamlet of Northcott. These became afterward the property of Richard Wymond, Esq. from whom they descended to his daughter Henrietta; they have lately been sold to the different landholders. The patronage

of the curacy, and the small tithes of the parish, together with those of the hamlet of Northcott, on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, is vested in Mr. Prideaux.

From a tablet on its outside, it appears that the present tower was erected in 1769. Towards this building, Mr. William Symons, who died in 1692, bequeathed £100. There are no monuments in the church of any remarkable elegance or antiquity. Besides the church town, the principal village is Bennacot.

At Northcott in this parish, lived the only person who suffered martyrdom for the Protestant religion, in the reign of bloody queen Mary, in the diocese of Exeter. Her name was Agnes Prest. The crime laid to her charge was, that "she denied the real presence of Christ in the sacrament of the altar; asserting that the same was but a sign and figure of Christ's body, and that no Christian did eat the body of Christ carnally, but spiritually." For this heinous offence she was indicted at Launceston before the grand jury, who found a bill against her on the evidence of her own husband and children, from whom she fled, because they would compel her to be present at the celebration of mass. She was brought to trial before William Stanford, then judge of the assize, where she was found guilty upon the same unnatural evidence. On being convicted of heresy, she was presented to James Turbervill, then bishop of Exeter, for further examination. But as she persisted in her former declarations, she was pronounced incorrigible, and sentence of death passed upon her. Her condition being sincerely pitied, she had many friends, from whom she received relief prior to her condemnation; but after her sentence was passed, she refused the money they offered, saying that she was soon to enter a region where such currency could be of no further value, and where money had no mastery. On being dismissed by the holy ecclesiastical law, she was delivered over to the secular power, and committed to the custody of the sheriff of Devonshire, to be burnt; which took place at Southernhay, without the walls of Exeter, A. D. 1558, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. This was the only person in whose persecution Bishop Turbervill appeared in affairs of religion, during the whole time that he held the see of Exeter; and, according to Fuller, her death was rather procured by the violence of Blackstone the chancellor, than by any eagerness the bishop manifested to prosecute heretics.

BRADDOCK, BRADOCK, or BROADOAK.

The historical events connected with this parish, have been already anticipated in the preceding volume, in which an outline of the civil war in Cornwall has been given in detail. Braddock parish is situated in the hundred of West, and is about

five miles north-east from Lostwithiel, and between six and seven from Liskeard, which is its post town. It is bounded on the north by Cardinham, on the east by St. Pinnock, on the south by Boconnoc, and on the west by St. Winnow. This parish was taxed in Doomsday under its present name; "which, if it be single," says Hals, "signifies a rebel or traitor; one that betrays the trust or fidelity reposed in him by another; otherwise, if it be compounded of Brad-ock or Brod-ock, it signifies broad trees of oak."—*Saxon.*

The ground in this parish is in general in an elevated region; a considerable portion of it is uncultivated, and in many parts it is bleak and sterile. Its name, if derived from *broad oak trees*, bears at present but little resemblance to its appearance; it is deemed an healthy parish, and it has been frequently remarked by the inhabitants, that the ague was never known to have originated within its precincts; while all suffering under this affliction, are said to have recovered on taking up their residence on its salubrious soil.

The living of this parish was consolidated with that of Boconnoc in the year 1742. And since the parsonage and glebe of Boconnoc have been attached to the Boconnoc estate by a late act of parliament, a new and more commodious parsonage house has been erected at Braddock, to which has been annexed a suitable glebe. The patronage of this benefice is in Lord Grenville. In ancient times, a chapel is said to have existed at a place called Bellasize, that was dedicated to St. James; but the historical circumstances connected with it are now lost.

The manor of Braddock was at a very early period in the Courtenay family, in which it continued until the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. After this event it was granted in 1573 to Thomas Prideaux and Thomas Willyams; and on the death of the former it became the sole property of the latter; for in this family it was vested in the year 1619. From the family of Willyams it passed to that of Watton, by whom it was sold to Governor Pitt, soon after he purchased Boconnoc. The house, which is now occupied by a farmer on the barton of Penventon, was formerly a seat belonging to the Spiller family. This barton, after passing through the hands of some intermediate possessors, is finally become the property of Lord Grenville, whose extensive domains stretch into many parishes.

BREAGE.

This parish, which lies in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, is about three miles west of Helston, the church town standing on the road leading from this borough to Penzance. It is bounded on the north by Crowan, on the east by

AN ANCIENT CASTLE FORMERLY SITUATED NEAR THE RIVER HAYLE, NOW BURIED IN THE SAND.

Sithney, on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Germoe. Its name is uniformly admitted to have been derived from St. Breaca, a pious female, who visited this county from Ireland, at a period when Christianity had scarcely gained an ascendancy over Druidism. St. Breaca, according to Dr. Borlase, came over from Ireland about the year 460, landing at a place called Revyer, on the eastern banks of the river Hayle, not far from the spot where Theodorick, a Cornish king, had established his castle. He is represented as a pagan prince, who, prior to the landing of St. Breaca, had murdered eleven bishops and a numerous train of attendants just come from Ireland, fearing that they would turn away the attachment of his subjects from the religion of their ancestors. On the landing of St. Breaca, the same scenes of cruelty marked his conduct. They landed by night, and were attacked with fury; many were put to death, but St. Breaca escaped his vengeance. No memorials of this ancient castle are at present visible, the ruins having probably been buried in the sands. This was the opinion in the days of Leland; for this author observes, " Revier Castel, now as sum think drounid with sande."

Of the cruelty of Theodorick, and his martyrdom of two parties, Mr. Whitaker seems to entertain very serious doubts. He admits the time when St. Breaca landed, and allows that some of her companions were slain on their landing; but he does not admit of any other massacre, supposing the one to be nothing more than a distorted representation of the other. He supposes Theodorick to have assaulted them from some misapprehension of their design, some misconception of their quality, and from some suspicion that they were pirates landing under the walls of his castle by night, in order to surprise it. To confirm this opinion, he observes from the life of St. Breaca, that as soon as Theodorick fully understood who she was, and what her inducements were for coming into his territories, he gave both to her and her surviving companions, their full liberty of acting; that he permitted them to travel over his country as they pleased; that he allowed them to build hermitages in any part of it, or to erect churches agreeably to their fancies. From these circumstances Mr. Whitaker infers, that instead of being a pagan king, Theodorick had actually embraced Christianity prior to this period.

St. Breaca having thus obtained leave to proceed on her mission, hastened to Pencair, a hill in the parish of Pembro, and came also to Trenwith, where the parish church stood, before it was removed to Pembro. The highest hill in Breage is at present denominated Tregoning Hill, from the principal house and estate upon it, once a place of very considerable importance, having a large building and a chapel at it. On a part of this estate is a tenement called Castle Pencayre, running up to the summit of the hill, and there bordering upon a circular kind of fort at another part of Tregoning, extending about a hundred yards in diameter, fenced by two

walls of masonry, as lately appeared by digging, with a ditch between them wide enough for three men to stand abreast upon it. Much lower than Pencayre, and about two miles from it, is Trenwith, or the new house, an accompaniment to the church, when it was set originally here, and a site peculiarly pleasant for both. Between Tregoning and Trenwith, is the estate and village of Talmeneth, now called Tolmenor, standing on the side of Tregoning Hill, and preserving the original name of the hill, the name which it bore before Conan built his castle. This is evidently the Pembro of Leland, to which the church was removed from Trenwith. The name of Pembro, indeed, is now lost, from that principle of inattention to the Cornish language, which has pervaded the whole mass of the Cornish people, and vitiated Talmeneth into Tolmenor. This therefore is our present parish of Breage, the secular name of which appears to have been Pembro.

From these historical facts we may now understand what is really meant by the strange expression of Breaca's "building a church in Trenewith and Talmeneth." Its meaning seems to be, that Breaca built the church *of* Trenewith *at* Talmeneth, a site so anciently selected for it upon its removal, that tradition is totally silent concerning its prior position. Breaca thus appears to have found a church already erected on her arrival, and to have erected another by transforming the former to a new position. As Breaca was accompanied by Sinnin, an abbot, by Mauran, a monk, and by Germoch an Irish king, she must have been a woman of no common respectability; and it is reasonable to infer, that her fortune was suitable to her character. The parish church thus built upon a new site, might have been at her own expence; and the liberty granted by Theodorick to choose her future residence, might have arisen from complaisance to her quality, as well as respect for her piety.

"She thus settled near the beginning of that famous indent into the southern shore, so deeply scooped out by the working billows of the sea alone; so famous therefore for wrecks, from ships being drawn by the influx of the tide into it, and so infamous also for the conduct of the inhabitants towards the wrecked. This conduct probably attracted Breaca to the parish, to reform what is so hostile to every principle of Christianity, so brutal to the owners of ships or wares in danger of being lost, so barbarous to the men, women, or children, in the very act of perishing; and what still remains a strong brand upon the fronts of the parishioners in the eyes of all the other Cornish at present."* In an adjoining district settled her royal friend Germoch, from whom the parish of Germoe is named. And it is remarkable that Cury, Germoe, and Gunwalloe, are at present daughter-churches to Breage, and go in presentation and consolidation with it.

* Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall, Vol. I. p. 338.

THE GODOLPHIN FAMILY RESIDED IN BREAGE IN THE TIME OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the parish of Breage seems to have been considered as connected with *Lan Migell*, or *Michael's Temple*, now St. Michael's Mount; and in this connexion it appears to have been taxed in the Doomsday Survey. It had however, assumed its present name in 1294, since in the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester's inquisition it is called *Sancti Breuc Decanatu de Kirrier*. In 1246 the great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Hayles in Gloucestershire; but, after passing through various revolutions, and various hands, they are now vested in the representatives of James Richards, gent. and some others. The patronage of the vicarage is in the crown.

In this parish is the well known manor of Godolphin, which, through a series of ages belonged to an ancient family that resided here. Speaking of its famous mine, Carew observes, that the name originally was Godolghan, though lately declined with a milder accent to Godolphin, which in Cornish signifies a white eagle. Some variations in the name of the family took place in the reign of Henry VII.; from which time it remained unaltered until it became extinct.

Britton says, "Godolphin is an ancient manor of the Godolphin family, who resided here in the time of William the Conqueror." Hals indeed admits the name of this place, either as Godolghan or Godolphin, to be very ancient; but he contends that its possessors did not assume this name until the days of Henry VII. when it was changed from Nava, or Knava, to Godolphin. "John Nava, of Godolphin, was struck sheriff of Cornwall by Henry VII. in 1504, who declared his great liking of that gentleman in all circumstances for that office, but discovered as much dislike of his name after the English, not understanding the import thereof in Cornish;* and further said, that as he was Pater Patriæ, he would transnominate him to Godolphin, whereof he was lord; and accordingly caused or ordered, that in his letters patent under the broad seal of England, for being sheriff of Cornwall, he should be styled or named John Godolphin of Godolphin, Esq.; and by that name he accompted at the year's end with the king for his office in the exchequer, and had his acquittance from thence, as appears from the record of the pipe office thereof. Since which time his posterity have ever since made Godolphin the hereditary name of their family."†

It appears from these conflicting accounts, that the genealogy of this noble family is involved in much obscurity. It is however, known with some degree of certainty, that an ancient family, who from a barton of that name were called De Godolghan, became extinct in the male line about the year 1400, which is nearly a century earlier than the time of which Hals speaks. About this period, when the male heirs became

* *Knava* signifies servant, messenger, or ambassador; as in Tindal's Bible, II. *Timothy* i. 1. is translated "Paul, a *knava* of Jesus Christ."

† Hals's Parochial History, p. 36.

extinct, the heiress is said to have married Rinsey, who took the name of Godolghan. This heiress however, according to Hals, was not a descendant of Godolghan, but of one Stephens, who had previously purchased the manor and barton of Godolghan of one of the Arundells in the reign of Henry VI.; which heiress, instead of marrying Rinsey, was actually the person who married John Nava, on whom the personal name of Godolphin was first conferred, as before stated.

It however appears certain, that from the time of Henry VII. the name of Godolphin continued without any interruption, through six descents, until the days of William Godolphin, who was created a baronet in 1661; but on his death the title became extinct in 1710. Sidney Godolphin, his nephew, who was prime minister to king William and queen Anne, was created Lord Godolphin of Rialton, in 1684, and in 1706 Viscount Rialton and Earl Godolphin. In 1766 these titles also became extinct; but Francis having in 1735 been created Lord Godolphin of Helston, with remainder to the male heirs of Dr. Henry Godolphin, who was Dean of St. Paul's, Francis the dean's son succeeded to that title, and on his death without issue, which happened in 1785, both the title and the name of this noble family became extinct. The daughters of Francis, who was the second and last Earl of Godolphin, being co-heiresses, married the Dukes of Newcastle and Leeds, in whom the wealth and honours of this noble and renowned family now remain. But although the name of Godolphin be extinct, the fame which the various branches of this illustrious family gathered, from the time that the name was adopted, still continues to bloom with unfading lustre. Equally distinguished in the senate, the cabinet, and the field, the following tribute of acknowledgment by Hals, may readily be admitted without any suspicion of exaggeration:—"From this family has sprung such a race of famous, flourishing, learned, valiant and prudent men, who have served their prince and country in the several capacities of members of parliament, justices of the peace, deputy lieutenants, sheriffs, colonels, majors, captains, and other officers, both military and civil, as no other family in this county has afforded."

Among these distinguishing characteristics of this family, Sir William Godolphin was several times chosen knight of the shire, was five times sheriff of the county, and "demeaned himself very valiantly," says Carew, "in a charge which he bore at Boulogne towards the latter end of king Henry VII. as appeared by the scars he brought home, no less to the beautifying of his fame, than to the disfiguring of his face." Of Sir Francis Godolphin, Carew also speaks in exalted terms; particularly of his bravery in repelling the Spaniards when they landed in Cornwall in 1593; of his skill in minerals, and of the improvements which he introduced into the mining

department. His son also distinguished himself against the Irish rebels in the reign of Elizabeth. Among his sons, who were all royalists during the civil war, Sir Francis, the eldest, was governor of the Scilly Islands, which he delivered up to the parliament when the cause of Charles was ruined; but on the restoration he was made one of the knights of Bath, and his son was created a baronet in 1661. Sydney Godolphin, who moved with peculiar radiance in a political circle during twenty years, was a leading character in the administration in the reigns of Charles II. and his successor. By William he was made lord commissioner of the treasury in 1690; the management of which devolved on him during the remaining part of this reign; and by Anne he was appointed to the office of lord high treasurer of England. On the union of England and Scotland he retained the same office; in which exalted station he continued until within two years of his death, which happened in 1712. This nobleman, who had been member of parliament for Helston, was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument with his bust still appears, to grace and perpetuate his memory.

Of the manor and barton of Godolghan or Godolphin, for to both these and to the rising ground on which the estate is situated, the name was probably given many ages before it was adopted by the family, Mr. Hals thus traces the progress and descent; and also the establishment of a singular custom which is now mitigated by commutation. In the days of Edward III. about 1330, these lands belonged to Sir John Lamburn of Lamburn, in Perransand, whose daughter and heir was married to one of the Arundells of Lanherne. It was by one of his posterity that these lands were sold to one Stephens, whose only daughter and heir married John Nava, as mentioned before, who, according to this author, was the first that ever took the name of Godolphin. The property thus sold to Stephens, was accompanied with a ridiculous condition, that served to perpetuate the ancient right of the Arundells, in the following reserved rent payable to their manor of Lamburn. "That once a year for ever, the reeve of the said manor should come to Godolphin, and there boldly enter the hall, jump upon the table or table-board, and stamp or bounce with his feet or club, to alarm and give notice to the people of his approach, and then and there make proclamation aloud three times; O yes! O yes! O yes! I am the reeve of the manor of Lamburn in Perransand, come here to demand the old rent, duties, and customs, due to the lords of the said manor from the lands of Godolphin. Upon which notice, there is forthwith to be brought him 2*s*. 8*d*. in rent, a large quart of strong beer, a loaf of wheaten bread worth sixpence, and a cheese of like value; which the reeve having received, he shall drink of the beer, taste the bread and cheese in the place, and then depart, carrying with him the said rent, and the

remainder of those viands, to the lords of the manor aforesaid." This claim on the Godolphin lands is still held by Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. as of his manor of Lamburn, but it is commuted by payment of a gammon of bacon.

Of an ancient castle that was at Godolphin, William of Worcester takes some notice in the reign of Edward IV. This place he calls Godollen, and he describes the building as in a ruinous condition. Leland in a future generation mentions Carne Godolcan, as on the top of a hill, and as having been the principal habitation of the Godolcans. In this place he notices a ditch and a pile, and observes that "the diche yet appearith, and many stones of late time hath been fetchid thens." The late mansion-house was a quadrangular building, situated in a large park, and embosomed in woods. As a residence for a farmer, this house has undergone repairs and alterations in modern times, but its ancient splendour has totally disappeared, and the principal parts exhibit a heap of ruins. The elegant portico which was built by Francis Earl of Godolphin, of white moorstone, brought from Tregoning Hill, had rooms over it that were never finished, and that now assist in swelling the triumphs of desolation.

The manor of Spernon and Pengelly formerly belonged to the Spernon family, who for a considerable time had their seat at Pengelly; but the ancient mansion having lost its grandeur with its former inhabitants, is now occupied by a farmer. This estate was some years since purchased by the late Justice Buller, and it is now the property of his grandson. The manor of Methleigh was formerly the property of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Truthall in Sithney, from whom it passed by sale to the family of Coode, about the commencement of the last century. In this family it has since remained, and it is now the property of Edward Coode, Esq. of St. Austell. The manor of Treworlas may be considered in the parish of Sithney.

Connected with the manor of Pengersick is a small embattled tower, which was once united to an ancient castellated mansion, bearing like the manor, the name of Pengersick. It is situated in a bottom, near a creek, not far from a small village of the same name, which signifies the head-ward, fenced or fortified place, so called from the authority and dominion of its ancient possessors. The tower, which still remains, consists of three stories; to the summit of which there is a passage of winding stone steps, and from which there is a pleasing but not a very extensive prospect. The walls of the ground floor are pierced with loopholes, but many of the apartments are fallen in. Those which remain are used by a farmer for haylofts and granaries. On the wainscot of the upper story, which is curiously carved and painted, there are several quaint pieces of poetry, which, though now nearly effaced, contained some excellent moral delineations. The two following specimens may serve to convey an idea of these almost obliterated compositions.

Connected with the picture of a blind man carrying a lame man on his back, are these lines:—

" *The one nedith the other ys helpe.*

" The lame wyche lacketh for to goo
Is borne upon the blinde is back,
So mutually betwien them twoo,
The one supplieth the other's lack:
The blinde to laime doth lend his might,
The layme to blynde doth yeld his sight."

Under another picture, which represents the constant dropping of water from a rock, are the following lines, having the title of

PERSEVERANCE.

" What thing is harder than a rock?
What softer is than water clear?
Yet will the same with often drop
The hard rock pierce, as doth appear.
Even so no nothing so hard to attayne
But may be had with labour and payne."

This building and its various decorations are supposed to be about the age of Henry VIII.; at the latter end of whose reign the barton and manor were purchased by a Mr. Milliton, and in this mansion his family had their seat; but whether the building was erected by this purchaser, or it had been previously raised, seems rather uncertain. According to Hals, this Mr. Milliton having slain a man, either through accident or design, immured himself in some part of this castle to avoid justice, during the remaining part of his life. And so effectually was he secured, that he not only escaped detection, but was unknown to every one besides a few confidential friends, until death discovered his retreat. In the year 1547, Job Milliton, son of the above, was made governor of St. Michael's Mount, in the room of Humphrey Arundell, who was executed for rebellion. His only son, William Milliton, Esq. who had the honour of being sheriff of Cornwall, dying without issue in the year 1565, the estate was divided between his six sisters; and from that time to the present, these parts have never been re-united. Sir Nicholas Hals, on his first coming into Cornwall, purchased some shares; in consequence of which, he occasionally resided at Pengersick. " This place afterwards," says Mr. Hals, " by his unthrifty son and heir, John Hals, had all its timber cut down, which was growing upon it, and sold, which tradition saith was great store." The land was

also sold to Godolphin and some others. The Duke of Leeds, as the representative of the Godolphin family, now possesses one third and one sixth; another third is possessed by James Buller, Esq. of Downes in Devonshire, and Mr. Beard and Mr. Pascoe possess the remaining part.

When Dr. Borlase visited the decaying mansion of Pengersick, about the middle of the last century, the proverbs and verses which decorated the wainscot, were sufficiently legible to be read and understood. He has preserved some memorials of these in his manuscript collections, but the whole are too long to be transcribed. The first recommends loyalty to the king; the second asserts the happiness of a kingdom when served by faithful ministers; the third how tender and careful a prince should be of his subjects; the fourth asserts the sacred ties of marriage; the fifth declares that the wants of mankind are mutual, illustrated by the blind carrying the lame; the sixth, by the dropping of water which cuts the rock, intimates that nothing is impossible to the persevering; and the seventh and last depicts the character of the miser, by representing an ass laden with dainties, while it feeds on thistles and scanty herbage, and bears its burden for another.

The manor of Pengwedna belonged for several ages to the Arundells of Lanherne. This was sold not many years since by Lord Arundell of Wardour Castle, among his other Cornish lands; it was purchased by Mr. T. Daniell, surgeon, Helston, and Christopher Wallis, Esq. the present proprietors.

Besides the church town, the principal villages in this parish are Kenegy, Rinsey, Tregunno, Trescow, Trevervas, and Trew; but neither of them merits any particular description. Porthleaven, which is partly in this parish, and partly in Sithney, being in an improving condition, will be described under the latter, with the various works that have of late years been carried on to prepare its harbour for the reception of trading vessels, and to afford shelter to ships in distress.

The principal mine in this parish is Wheal Vor; it has been wrought by two or three companies of adventurers before the present working, and yielded considerable profit; but on resuming the working by the present owners, the mine was found very poor. Yet the indefatigable exertions of Mr. John Gundry, the present manager and chief proprietor, by extending the levels and sinking the shafts, made discoveries to justify his working the mine to its present extensive scale; measuring in extent on the main lode, and regularly wrought for three quarters of a mile in length; occupying three draft engines, two steam whims, and two steam stamping mills, working eighty-four heads, besides several remote water stamping mills. And from the present appearance of the mine, the proprietors will reap considerable benefit, notwithstanding the great expence they have been at in prosecuting the workings. The exceeding rich courses of tin that have been discovered from time

to time here are very remarkable. At one time was found a course of tin worth from £500 to £600 per fathom; and at several different times courses were discovered worth from £150 to £200 per fathom, £100 per fathom, £90, £80, &c. Wheal Vor may be considered as a tin mine of the first magnitude, which may be seen from the account of the last year's proceeds, viz.:—

1815.	Christmas Quarter.	Black Tin sold	206,000 lbs.
1816.	Lady Day.	Ditto	341,000
	Midsummer.	Ditto	392,000
	Michaelmas.	Ditto	513,000
		Total.....	1,452,000 lbs.

Or 726 tons of tin ores, which produced 500 tons of fine tin.

It would be a piece of injustice to omit mentioning the benefit resulting from Woolf's machinery in this mine.

Wheal Breage mine is situated on the summit of Godolphin and Tregoning Hills, and has been for some years very productive of tin. Adjacent to which and Wheal Vor are Palladross Downs mine, Wheal Pengelly, and several other small mines.

ST. BREOCK.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder; it is about seven miles north west from Bodmin, and nearly the same distance from St. Columb. It is bounded on its northern side by St. Issey, on its eastern by Wadebridge or the river Alan, on its southern by St. Wenn and Withiel, and on its western by St. Columb Major. At what particular time this parish assumed its present name, cannot easily be determined. In Doomsday tax, the district which is now called St. Breock, was rated under that of Polton or Pawton; and when the inquisition of the bishops of Winchester and Lincoln was taken, the church or rectory, if extant, was unendowed. It was in existence before the inquisition of Wolsey, at which time it had fair revenues.

The present name of this parish is derived from St. Breock, or Briock, who is supposed to have been born in Ireland about the fifth century. Advancing to years of maturity, he acquired such a degree of fame in the Christian church, for his opposition to Arianism, with which it was then infested, that he is said to have been chosen bishop of Armorica, in which country his name is not less familiar than in ours. But at the time when he was thus chosen bishop, the Arian heresy prevailing

over the orthodox principles of Christianity, he was obliged to flee from the sword of persecution, and to seek shelter in the island of Guernsey, where, according to some accounts, he died, and where his remains still lie buried. Other accounts however, say, that having survived the storm of persecution, he returned to his bishopric, in which he continued until the year 556, when having set before his people a pious example, and regulated the affairs of his diocese, he died in peace. It does not appear from any records, that St. Breock ever visited Cornwall; much less, that like St. Breaca, he actually resided in that district which bears his name. His fame must therefore have recommended him to public notice, and have procured for him the honour of being the patron saint of a Cornish church.

At Wadebridge, which is now a town of some consideration, a market has been established ever since the year 1312, when it was granted by Edward II. to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, to be held within his manor of Pawton on Friday, together with two annual fairs. The fairs are now three in number; these are held on the 1st of May, on the 22d of June, and on the 29th of September. Of the celebrated bridge, which at this place stretches across the Alan, an account has been already given in our first volume.

The principal villages are Burlorne-Eglos, Hay, Penhale, Tredrusson, Trelill, and Trevanson; but these villages contain little more than groups of cottages, inhabited by labourers. The advowson of the rectory, which was always annexed to the manor of Pawton, after partaking of its various revolutions, is now vested in Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. It appears that this celebrated manor, which now constitutes the parish of St. Breock, was at a very early period connected with Exeter; from which it was dismembered by Edward I. and annexed to Crediton, as a reward for the services of the bishop of that place, who visited the Cornish churches, to induce the inhabitants

"By powerful reasons formed of steel and cord,"

to lay aside their errors, and yield obedience to the decrees of the church of Rome. To accomplish this salutary work, the bishop took up his residence at Pawton; in consequence of which it acquired great privileges.

"In the year 1294," says Hals, "it appears, from the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, that Polton (now Pawton) was a decima of itself, comprehending the parishes of Egloshayle, St. Ervan, Little Petherick, and St. Issey; churches all beneficed and endowed by the bishop of Exeter, and prior of Bodmin, now concerted into the hundreds of Trigg and Pyder. Thirty knights' fees, as I have been informed, of land, were held of this manor heretofore, by the tenure of knight service. It was also invested with the jurisdiction and inspection

of the assize of bread, breaking and spilling corrupt ale, waifs, strays, and free warren in all the king's lands. Beyond the records of time, this manor of Pawton was privileged with the tribunal of a court-leet, in which all pleas of debt and damage within the same, between party and party, were tried before the steward, by a jury of twelve men summoned by the bailiff. It had also a hard prison, wherein debtors, after arrest and judgment, for want of bail within the precincts thereof, were put in durance. The lord of the manor was pledge and security for their true imprisonment; but since divers escapes had been returned against the keeper for prisoners there committed, and the lord thereof came to damage, I take it, the prison of Pawton is discontinued."

By some means not exactly known, the manor of Pawton, which had thus been torn from the Bishop of Exeter, and conferred on the Bishop of Crediton, was, after a series of years separated from both, and annexed to the priory of Bodmin. At what time this transfer took place, we have no certain information; Mr. Tonkin supposed that it was not long before the Reformation. But it is unquestionable, that previous to the days of Henry VIII. Pawton was the property of the prior of Bodmin, who had his seat, and deer park on it, of which enclosures the fences or walls were extant in the days of Hals, and some vestiges remain even to the present day.

To this manor were added the manors of Ide and Trevose, including all the lands of a pious gentleman, who thus bequeathed his property, either to the prior of Bodmin, or to the bishops who were previous possessors, upon condition that they should pray for the souls of him and his relatives, and appropriate the income to the maintenance of the worship of God. This bequest was granted under the common curse or execration denounced on all such persons as should presume to violate or infringe his donation. "His name," says Hals, "is to be seen in the old court book of the manor of Pawton, now in Sir William Morrice's custody, which I have forgotten."

These consolidated manors, thus guarded by the curse, continued in the possession of the prior of Bodmin until the days of Henry VIII.; when that monarch bidding defiance to its execration, seized this property; and connected it with the crown; in which connexion it continued until the year 1606. During this year it was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Gorges; after which it passed by successive sales to the families of Opie, Fownes, Gibbons, Briggs, Viscount Dunlace and the Duchess of Buckingham. By their trustees it was sold to the Dawes, and from them it again returned to the Opies in 1650. By Opie one moiety was sold to Lobb, and by Lobb and Opie the whole was again sold to Sir William Morrice, secretary of state to Charles II. for about £16,000. By his death it passed to his son, by whom it

was conveyed to his eldest son, upon whose death it became the property of Sir Nicholas Morrice, who possessed it in the days of Hals. Within the short space of sixty-two years, it underwent sixteen transfers; which is a greater number than can be instanced in any other property in Cornwall, except Fentongollan, in the parish of St. Michael Penkevil. Adverting to these numerous and rapid revolutions, Hals proposes it as a query, whether the king and parliament did not fall under the denunciation of the original curse, by which the whole was guarded, when by Henry VIII. all religious houses were dissolved, and their wealth was turned into another channel; and whether the various possessors of this manor did not feel the effects of this curse? "It hath been very restless and uneasy," he adds, "in their hands, ever since it was diverted from the end and use to which it was given as aforesaid." From Sir Nicholas Morrice this manor of Pawton descended to his son, the last baronet of the family. From him it passed to his sister Barbara, who brought it by marriage into the Molesworth family. The great grandson of this lady is Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. who is the present proprietor. The barton which was anciently connected with this manor, and also partook of the same name, remained for many years in the Opie family, after the manor had been alienated. In the year 1701, it was sold by Mr. Nicholas Opie to Dr. Vincent of Plymouth, who possessed it in 1730. But since that time it has been reunited with the manor, and it is now become the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth.

At a very early period, the small manor of Hurston, or Hurstyn, was held under that of Pawton. This manor, Hals thinks, was taxed in Doomsday under the name of Hersent. Its first known proprietor was Carminow, from which family it passed to the Vyells; and from them by the marriage of a co-heiress, to that of Prideaux. Hurston is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, who resides near Padstow. At present some vestiges of the ancient mansion of the Carminows, are incorporated in a farm house, but the ancient chapel is no more. There is also another small manor within this parish, called Padstow Penkevill, which likewise belongs to the Prideaux family. But the manor of Penlees, that originally belonged to the Arundells, is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow.

Trevorder in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of Tregago, or Treiago, from whom it passed by female heirs successively to the families of Trenowith, Carminow, and Vyell. Mr. Vyell, on possessing Trevorder, made this barton the place of his abode; but having no surviving male heir, he left all his estates among his six daughters and heiresses. One of these, to whose share Trevorder fell, was married to Prideaux, by one of whose descendants it was sold to Sir John Tregagle. But a descendant of Sir John's re-selling it to Prideaux in the reign of George I.

it became stationary in that family; and it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

At Tredinick, which was anciently the seat of a family so named, but which became extinct in the reign of Charles II. Tonkin mentions the ruins of the mansion as a stately pile of buildings; the windows of which, or rather of the hall belonging to it, he describes as the largest of the kind in the kingdom. But no vestiges of these venerable buildings at present remain; and a farm house now occupies the ground on which this mansion stood. On the extinction of the Tredinick name, this place was sold to Lord Robartes; his descendant the Earl of Radnor, held it in his possession in 1736; but it is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth.

Dunveth was also a seat of the Tredinicks, by one of which family it was sold to Robert Wilton, whose grandson in 1702 conveyed it to Sir John Molesworth, in whose family it still remains; being, like Treraven, which was for some time a seat of the Pierces, the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth. On both estates the houses are now occupied by farmers.

Within the church of St. Breock there are a few monumental stones, for the families of Tredinick, Tregagle, and Vyell; the memorials of the Tredinicks bear the dates of 1578 and 1642; and of the Tregagles the dates are 1678 and 1708. The monumental stone which commemorates the family of Vyell, is a thick slate, in which the figures of a gentleman and lady appear, the former dressed in a coat of armour; but this monument is without any date.

BRIDGERULE.

This parish is situated in the two hundreds of Black Torrington and Stratton, the former being in Devonshire, and the latter in Cornwall. Bridgerule is about five miles west from Holsworthy in Devon, and nearly the same distance south by east from Stratton in Cornwall. The church itself is in the former county, and in the deanery of Holsworthy; and for the different parts of the parish there are distinct rates and separate officers. The Cornish part of this parish is bounded on the north by Launcells, on the east by the Tamar, on the south by Whitstone, and on the west by Marhamchurch. A bridge which is carried across the Tamar, unites the parts of this parish, which the river otherwise divides. This circumstance seems to have given rise to its primitive name, which was that of Bridge; for by this name it was simply called, until the Norman Conquest, when the district being bestowed upon Reginald Adobed, it took the adjunct of its lord, and became *Bridge-Reginald*, or

Bridgerenald, which in process of time became *Bridgerael*, and finally *Bridgerule*, by which appellation it is now distinguished.

The district which now constitutes this parish, or a considerable portion of it, is said to have been taxed in Doomsday Survey under the name of Tacabre, by which appellation a manor in this parish is still distinguished. It had however, acquired its present name in the year 1294; and it was taxed as Bridgerule in the pope's annats accordingly; and under this title it has continued to the present time. Its principal villages in the Cornish part, are Bridgerule-bridge, Burrow, Knowle, Little Bridge, and Merrifield.

The manor of Tacabre was given about the year 1330, to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Graces, by the feoffees of its founder, Edward III. It therefore must have been in the possession of the crown at a still earlier period, of which no records respecting it have been preserved. It is not improbable that it continued at the disposal of the crown from the time of the Conquest, when it was first given to Reginald Adobed; this circumstance seems to be corroborated by the manner of a subsequent grant, from which it appears that Tacabre had been in a still earlier period than the days of Edward III. in the possession of Lord Audley. By this subsequent change it was granted to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. Towards the conclusion of the fifteenth century, it was seized by Richard III. as having been the property of the Duchess of Exeter, the sister of Edward IV. Some time after this it acquired the name of Merrifield, by which appellation it is still known; but from whence this name is derived, cannot be ascertained. It is conjectured to be a corruption of Mary-field, probably from its belonging to the convent of St. Mary de Graces. This manor is of considerable dimensions, extending into the parishes of Whitstone, Tamerton, and St. Stephens near Launceston in Cornwall, and into the parish of Sourton in Devonshire. Connected with this manor of Merrifield is the barton of Tacabre, which still retains its primitive name. Both of these were the property of the Gilberts in a subsequent age, from which family both the manor and barton passed by marriage to that of Amy. Mr. Cotton Amy, of Bottreaux Castle, leaving no male issue, this property descended to his daughters, of whom only one at present survives, and she is in a state of lunacy. Her sister, Lady Phillips, widow of Sir Jonathan Phillips, leaving no issue, the whole is now vested in a committee appointed to superintend the affairs of this unfortunate lady, Mrs. Anne Amy, on whose death one moiety of the estate will become the property of George Harward, Esq. a descendant of the Gilberts, in case he should survive her. The house is now occupied by this gentleman. Newcot, or Newacot, which is a small estate, has for a considerable time been in the family of Braddon. It is now the property and the residence of John Braddon, Esq.

We have no account of the time when the church was erected; but as the parish was considered as a distinct ecclesiastical district so early as the year 1294, we cannot but suppose that some religious edifice was then extant. No doubt that many changes have taken place in the building since that period; but of the antiquity of the present church we have nothing but analogy for our guide, and this carries us back to the fourteenth century, about which time many of our Cornish churches were erected.

ST. BREWARD, or SIMON WARD.

This extensive, but in general sterile parish, is situated in the hundred of Trigg, and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor. The church is about six miles south by west from Camelford, and nearly the same distance north from Bodmin. It is bounded on the north by Advent, on the east by Alternon, on the south by Blisland, and on the west by St. Udy, or St. Tudy. At the time of the Norman Conquest, no such parish as St. Breward was extant, and probably the district which now constitutes it, was rated under the name of St. Udy. But it appeared under its present name in the inquisition of 1294, where it is called "*Eccles. de Bruerd in Decanatu de Trigminorshire.*"

According to popular opinion, as well as historical records, this parish derived its name from a warlike bishop, whose name it bears, and by whom its church was founded. William Brewer, who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1224, was the son of Lord Brewer, Baron Odecomb in Somersetshire. This bishop, after his consecration, was sent by Henry III. on several foreign embassies to the continental powers, and was entrusted with the care of Isabel, sister of Henry, when she was to be married to the emperor Frederick. After the consummation of these nuptials, he accompanied the emperor into Palestine, and distinguished himself by his valour against the Infidels. In this expedition he is said to have had the command of 40,000 men, and to have fought at the head of 100,000. Escaping the perils of this wild crusade, he returned again to his see of Exeter, and spent the remainder of his days in acts of pious benevolence, in building and endowing churches, and in adorning and enriching his own cathedral, within which he instituted a dean and twenty-four prebendaries, allowing the latter £4 per annum. This was afterwards augmented to £20, at a period when these sums bore a proportionable value to the times in which they were respectively established. The deanery of Exeter was founded by William Brewer, in the year 1225. Within his cathedral he also set up a chanter, a chancellor, and a treasurer. To the chanter and sub-dean he appropriated the

rectories of Painton and Chudleigh in Devon, and the rectory, but now the vicarage, of Egloshayle in Cornwall. To the chancellor he assigned the vicarage of Newlyn in Cornwall, and Stoke-Gabriel in Devon, on condition that he should preach a sermon once every week to the canons; and should also deliver a lecture in divinity, or a lecture on the decretals, within the cathedral of Exeter. But in case the chancellor should on any occasion neglect this duty, a provision was made that rendered it lawful for the bishop at the time being, to resume the churches so appropriated into his own hands, and bestow them at his pleasure. These conditions appear in a deed between the said bishop, dean, and chapter, dated May 12, 1282. This covenant has been punctually observed ever since, either by the chancellor or his clerk, who once in every week at morning prayers preaches a sermon to the canons. By this Bishop Brewer, the church of St. Breward was appropriated to the dean and chapter of his cathedral, in the choir of which he was interred; but the inscription on his grave, part of which is still legible, has preserved no date. The only question that can be started against any part of this history, is, that the deed said to have been signed by him in 1282, can but barely be reconciled with his advanced age. For admitting that he was only twenty-four years old when he was advanced to the episcopal see in 1224, he must have been eighty-two when the deed in question received his signature; and it is scarcely to be supposed that he was raised to this dignity in the church while so young. To account for these apparent incongruities, it has been thought that the name of Brounscomb or Branscomb ought to have been inserted instead of Brewer, he being probably elected while the latter was engaged in the holy wars.

The great tithes of this parish are now held by John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, as lessee under the church of Exeter. The benefice, which is a vicarage, endowed with an inconsiderable portion of the tithe sheaf, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter; which fact seems to confirm the historical account of Bishop Brewer. The principal villages are Lank-Major, Lank-Minor, and Swallock; but neither of these is of much importance. Lank has for a considerable time belonged to the family of Billing, who have long resided here. It is now the property and residence of one of their descendants, who is a respectable farmer.

In this parish is the very extensive and very ancient manor of Hamethy, or Hametethy, in which is included a considerable portion of the adjacent moors, comprehending Roughtor and Brownwilly, two of the highest hills in Cornwall. This manor was held in the reign of Edward II. by John Peverell, and in the 23d of Edward III. by Hugh Peverell, one of his descendants. By this family it had been procured of Roger Le Jeu. On the failure of male issue, this manor passed

from the Peverells by two co-heiresses to Basset and Hungerford; and after some time it was in moieties between the Killigrews, and Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, the representative of the Hungerfords, into whose hands the whole must previously have fallen from the Bassets. In succeeding years it passed to the Billings and Lowers. At present, one sixth part belongs to Samuel Kekewick, Esq. who inherits it by bequest from his uncle the late John Trehawke, Esq. The other five sixths are now the property of Matthew Michell, Esq. by bequest from the late Samuel Michell, Esq.

The manor of Penrose Burden, which extends into this parish, enters also into that of St. Tudy, in which Hengar, the manor house, is situated. This, in the reign of John, belonged to the Burden family, in which it probably long continued. From them it afterwards passed into the families of Coplestone, Speccot, and Billing successively. From the Billings it passed with Hametethy to the Michells, and it is now the property of Matthew Michell, Esq. who resides at Hengar.

BUDOCK.

The parish of Budock, in which that of Falmouth was included, until the year 1663, is situated in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is bounded on the north by Gluvias, on the east by Falmouth, on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Mawnan. Its name, according to Mr. Whitaker, is derived from St. Budic, who, by Archbishop Usher, is expressly said to have been born in Cornugallia*, some time in the sixth century.

This celebrated character, on leaving the land of his nativity, repaired to South Wales, in which place having resided for some time, he received an invitation to take upon himself the royalty of all Armorica, to which place he repaired, and assumed the dominion accordingly. Remaining in Armorica for some time, St. Budic paid a visit to his friends in Ireland, in which country Christianity had already acquired a permanent establishment. This circumstance has induced Leland to make the following observation:—"This Budocus was an Irichman, and cam into Cornwalle and ther at Budoc dwellid as a hermit."† On reaching Cornwall, both he and his companions appear to have landed on the northern coast, like

* This term was at that time of comprehensive import, including Armorica, Wales, and Cornwall; but so far as it applies to the birth-place of Budic, nothing either more or less than Armorica is intended.

† For another derivation of the name of this parish, see Vol. I. p. 272 of this work.

ST. GLUVIAS CHURCH WAS FORMERLY ONLY AN APPENDANT CHAPEL TO BUDOCK.

Breaca and Germochus; but to have marched across the county, even to the margin of the southern channel; and finally, he appears to have taken up his residence in some part of the district, now lying contiguous with the church.

According to popular estimate, Budock is nothing more than an appendant chapel to St. Gluvias; and this opinion seems founded upon the appearance of Penryn, upon its great antiquity, and upon the certainty that the ancient college was of great celebrity. This seems furthermore to be inferred, from its present union with Gluvias, and from its having been thus united in one presentation and institution in the second valor. But if we look back to a period still more early, we shall find in the first valor in the year 1294, that *Ecclesia de Sancto Budoco* was then a distinct church, and was rated at £6 per annum, while *Ecclesia de Sancto Gluviate*, which is thus distinctly noticed, was only valued at 40*s.*; and yet, as both were subjected immediately to the bishop's jurisdiction, it seems that one was nothing more than an appendant chapel on the other.

From these circumstances it appears, that Budock amounting in value to two thirds more than Gluvias, must have been the mother church; and that Gluvias was merely a chapel, erected on the eastern side of a creek, for the convenience of the new town arising there. "It is now thrown out of the town, because the park belonging to the bishop on the hill above, was laid open to the builder, and the houses removed to another creek on the west, with a long prominence of land at the side, as well as a greater depth of water in the channel. There the new town began under the years 1264 or 1265, "in a more," says Norden, "at the head of this creek, with a collegiate church, founded there by the bishop himself, even Bishop Bronscomb, alias the good bishop, in the bottom of a park of hys." And speaking of Gluvias, he describes it as "a churche for Penriu borowe, yet but a chappell appendand unto Budock, called *Capella de Behelland*, because it was buylded upon certayne lands called Behelland Feyldes."

"Nor could Gluvias have ever pretended to arrogate a supremacy over Budock, till the town of Penrin became considerable enough, as it appears in the valor of 1292, so vigorously had it shot up within thirty years, to be a distinct rectory of itself, even to become the denominator of that petty deanery of peculiars, which however, specifies Budock first, Gluvias second, then Milor, Gerens, and St. Anthony, till both were reduced into vicarages by being appropriated to the new college of Glaseney, that germ of the new town; and till both, for this very reason probably, were again incorporated into one, as they appear in the second valor in Wolsey's inquisition in the year 1521, under that combined title, which shews us the daughter for the first time presuming to take precedence of her mother, 'St. Gluvias and St. Budoke Vicarage.' Then upon the same principle of religion,

DUNSTANVILLE TERRACE, THE FINEST PROMENADE IN CORNWALL, SITUATED IN THIS PARISH.

another chapel was erected in the removed town, which continued to the days of Leland, but has since been allowed to disappear. St. Budoc's then was the mother church to Penryn, as it is well known to have also been at Falmouth."

As Falmouth, prior to the year 1663, was included within the parish of Budock, this ancient church contains some sepulchral monuments of the Killigrew family, although their seat lies on the margin of the harbour. The first of these is over the grave of John Killigrew, Esq. who by Henry VIII. was made the first governor of Pendennis Castle; he died in 1567. Sir John Killigrew, his son, who succeeded him, died, 1584. This latter monument, which was erected in 1717 by the grandson of Sir John, represents the deceased, together with his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Wolverston, of Wolverston Hall, in Suffolk, in a kneeling attitude. A slab of slate, in the south wall of the chancel, contains a memorial of Sir Nicholas Parker, knight, who succeeded Sir John Killigrew in the government of Pendennis Castle. This gentleman, who married the widow of Erisey, one of the co-heiresses of Milliton of Pengersick, died in 1608, and was succeeded in that dignity by Sir Nicholas Hals, of Fentongollan. The churchyard contains the common grave of a multitude of bodies that were taken up, after having been wrecked in the Queen transport, in Falmouth Harbour, about three years since. An account of this dreadful disaster will hereafter be given when we reach the fatal spot.

Within the precincts of this parish, but closely connected with the town of Falmouth, is Green Bank, or Dunstanville Terrace. This is a long range of elegant buildings, most delightfully situated, with flower gardens in front, having all the harbour expanded to their view, and on the distant side a range of territory, stretching from St. Just in Roseland to St. Anthony's Point. Behind these houses a portion of garden allotted to each, rises on the hill, at the foot of which the habitations are erected. Above these is a second terrace, and still higher up a third, upon the same principle as the first, but declining in grandeur as they ascend in height, although in every stage the prospect becomes more and more extensive. The aspect from each of these parallels is nearly due east, to the storms of which they are inevitably exposed; but when the wind blows from any other quarter, the surrounding hills shelter the inhabitants from its angry violence. Green Bank, or Dunstanville Terrace, has obtained its latter appellation from the manor or reputed manor of Penwerris, in which it is situated, this being his lordship's property. This manor, with several other estates, he inherits from his grandmother, Mary Pendarves, by whose great uncle it had been purchased of the Killigrews, about the year 1660. The terraces contain the only village of any note which the parish of Budock can boast; and of these, all the buildings have been erected within the present generation.

ENORMOUS ROCKS AND ROCK-BASINS IN THE PARISH OF BUDOCK.

In Budock bottom, on the western side of the church, are many enormous rocks of granite, some of which are piled in irregular heaps one upon another, and others are wholly detached. On several of these masses are numerous rock-basins, similar to those on Carnbre and Roughtor. The phenomena which they exhibit are wildly singular; but little doubt can remain that they are natural excavations, indebted solely for their existence to the action of the elements and the influence of time.

The manor of Pennance once belonged to Sir Nicholas Slanning, the governor of Pendennis Castle in the time of the civil war, and strongly attached to the royal cause. From this gentleman it passed by inheritance to the Heywoods of Maristow in Devonshire, in which family it remained until the year 1788, when it was purchased by the Rev. Joseph Richards, and Captain Peard, of the royal navy. These gentlemen also purchased the impropriation of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to Glaseney College. These tithes were however, subject to a lease for lives, granted to Peter Bown Harris, Esq. The Bishop of Exeter is the patron of the vicarage, which is united to that of St. Gluvias.

Rosmeran in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Killigrews; but their chief mansion was at Arwenick, or Arwenack, now contiguous to Falmouth town, but formerly in Budock. By this renowned family Rosmeran was afterwards leased to the Knyvets, with whom it continued for three generations; after which, by successive purchases it passed into the families of Chapman and Mason. It was purchased by Captain Bown in the year 1773; and it is now the seat of Peter Bown Harris, Esq.

Trescobays, or Triscobays, was formerly inherited by the family of Grosse; after which it was purchased by Sir Peter Killigrew, together with the barton of Howard as a parcel of Tregangy. This appears from an ancient manuscript pedigree of the Killigrew family. This ancient seat, which has for many years been occupied as a farm house, together with the barton, is now the property of Lord Wodehouse, whose lady is a representative of the Killigrew family.

Trewoone, or Treon, which is now a farm house, belonged anciently to the family of Thomas of Roscrow, and at Trewoone they resided for some considerable time. This family, on their removal to Carnsew, in Mabe, assumed the name of Carnsew. About the period of the revolution, this place was mortgaged by Mr. John Carnsew to the Rev. John Trewinnard, rector of Mawnan. Since that time it has been in the family of Rundle, after which it became the property of James Moor, Esq. of Falmouth. The only public charity exclusively belonging to this parish, was established by a Mr. Robins, who by his will bearing date 1768, bequeathed the interest of stock, amounting annually to near £7, for the support of a school to instruct poor children in Budock to read, and acquire useful knowledge.

ST. BURIEN, BERIAN, or BURYAN.

On the origin of this name, which admits great diversity in its orthography, there seems to be but one opinion among our historians and antiquaries, except that which has been introduced to notice by Hals. According to this historian, the name Berian or Buryan, is derived from a cemetery or burying-place for human creatures; and he asserts that an enclosure devoted to this purpose existed in this place long before the church was extant. But for this opinion Mr. Hals adduces no evidence, and advances no argument, any further than this district was taxed in Doomsday Survey under the appellation of Bury-an, which signifies a burying-place.

St. Berian, or Burianna, according to Mr. Whitaker, Dr. Borlase, and others, was a holy woman, a native of Ireland, who came into this country about the year 460, in company with many others of exalted birth and dignity, she being a king's daughter, and landed near St. Ives. From this place she penetrated into the west, and finally took up her abode in that district which now bears her name; in which place she made an oratory, and spent the remainder of her days, and was finally buried in that ground which she had consecrated by her life. After her death, both her grave, and the oratory which she had erected, were venerated for her sake; and in the eyes of succeeding generations, the sanctity which they had acquired, remained unabated until the days of Athelstan, who conquered Cornwall about the year 930, and erected a college here; for an account of which see Vol. I. p. 408.

In the reign of Edward I. about the year 1280, this deanery consisted of three churches, and as many parishes; namely, St. Berian, Sennen, and St. Levan; to which belonged, in the 20th of that reign, three prebends and a dean. "This deanery," says Bishop Tanner, "was seized into the king's hands in the reign of Edward III. because one John de Manute, then dean, was a Frenchman, and as alien property was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge, and in the reign of Edward IV. to Windsor College. But neither of these societies enjoyed it long, or derived any benefit from it; for it was all along, and it still continues, an independent deanery, either in the gift of the crown or the Duke of Cornwall. Bishop Tanner has given the names of nearly twenty deans of Berian, from the year 1213 to 1486.

The college thus erected by Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Burianna, seems to have been deserted by the clergy some time before the Reformation. They were there at the Conquest; they were there some time afterwards. But they were seldom resident at all in the days of Leland, and therefore called aloud for the compelling hand of discipline to be laid upon them. "Ther lyith," says Leland, "betwyxt the south-west and Newlyn, a myle or more of the se, St. Buryens, a

sanctuary, whereby as nere to the chyrch there be not above VIII dwellyng howses. Ther longeth to S. Buryens, a deane and a few prebendarys, *that almost be nether ther.*"

Thus abandoned, the college sunk into ruins, and the ruins were destroyed by that retrograde zeal for religion, which should in common sense have rebuilt and not have demolished the college, and should have settled a permanent colony of divines in it. The remains of this desolated college were wantonly destroyed by Shrubsall, the governor of Pendennis Castle under Cromwell.

"There were," says Mr. Whitaker, "three prebendaries, a rector, and a dean; the three probably for the three churches of Burien, Sennan, and Levin, the rector for the ruling church, and the dean as president over all. But now the dean

'Like Aaron's rod has swallow'd up the rest;'

Having first fatted his lean deanery of £9 16*s*. 0½*d*. in the first valor, with the rich rectory of the parish, instituted some ages before Athelstan or the dean, and in the last valor rated at £48 12*s*. 1*d*.; but having also glutted himself since, I apprehend, with two of the three prebends. These are specified in the valor under the titles of Tirthney, Respernell, or Parva; and with the estimates of £7, £7 6*s*. 8*d*. or £2 respectively. Two of these however, Respernell and Tirthney, exist merely in name, having been for a century past incorporated silently into the substance of the deanery, and having therefore no known patron at present; while the other, the very small one, has the bishop for its. Thus clergymen shew a rapaciousness of avarice, even in sacred appropriations of income, that a sacreligious Henry did not shew. What he spared they seize. And a parish so large in itself, so amply beneficed at first, so richly collegiated afterwards, is resigned up to the care of three curates, which the rector, the dean, and two out of three of the prebendaries, are all living luxuriously in the person of one divine, the very leviathan of St. Burien's, but taking his pastime at a considerable distance from it. The oratory then, which St. Burianna there made, while she sometimes dwelt in this place as a hermit, was of the same sort as Breaca made upon another point of our shore, the parish church rebuilt by her; rebuilt at the expence of one, who though she was a hermit like Breaca, was like her possessed of much wealth, and was in fact the daughter of a king; becoming afterwards the place of her sepulture, so bearing her sainted name upon its head, and receiving the supplications of Athelstan to God in it; but finally taken down by the king, when he made *ex voto* a college where the oratory was, and where the still collegiated yet shamefully deserted parish church is at present."

The parish of Buryan lies in the hundred of Penwith; the church is about four miles from the Land's End. It is bounded on the north by St. Just, on the east by

Sancreed and Paul, on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Sennan and St. Levan. Besides the church town, it contains the villages of Alsa, Bolleit, Boscawen Rose or Ross, Penberth Cove, Rosemoddris, Selena, Treeve, Tregadgwith, Trelew, Tregurno, Trevorgans, and Trevorrian. The church town is about six miles south-west from Penzance, which is its post town. In ancient days it had a market on Saturday, and also two fairs; one of which was held on the festival of St. Burianna, and the other on that of St. Martin, granted by Edward I.; but they have long since been wholly discontinued. The church, which is conspicuous from many distant places, stands on some of the most elevated land in that part of the county; according to Dr. Berger's papers on Cornwall, it is about 467 feet above the level of the sea. It has a handsome roodloft; but besides the venerable monument already noticed in Vol. I. p. 449, its principal sepulchral memorial commemorates the name of Arthur Levelis, Esq. the last of that family, who died in the year 1671. The dean of Buryan is rector of the parish; and as such he claims all the tithes. Through the interest of Bishop Ward, this deanery was for a short season annexed to the see of Exeter, but it was separated from it again in the year 1709; since which time the patronage has been vested in the Duke of Cornwall. A visitation court is held at Buryan in the dean's name, at which the churchwardens are sworn, and wills are proved; from this court there is no appeal, but to the king in council.

In the reign of Edward III. the fee of the manor of Treviddron is said to have been in the Champernownes. It afterwards became the property of the Vyvyan family; and here they continued to reside until they removed to Trelowarren; but it still remains as a portion of their property. On this estate are the ruins of an old chapel, not far from the sea, generally known by the name of St. Loy. The mouldering fragments of another chapel appear also on an estate called Vellanserga.

Tresidor, which was formerly called a manor, belonged in ancient times to the Whalesborowe family. For many years the barton was possessed by the Tresilians, by whose representative, Mrs. Jenkin, it was sold to Mr. John Weymouth and Mr. John Permewan, jun. by whom it is still possessed.

The manor of Rosmoddris, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, in a divided state, and as such it remains to the present day. During her reign four-fifths were granted to St. George Carye, and sold by him to Ezekiel Grosse, Esq. whose family had an ancient seat at Triclodevas in this parish, which now belongs to the devisees of the late John Knill, Esq. Rosmoddris now belongs to Viscount Falmouth, and to James Buller, Esq. M. P. by descent from Mr. Grosse.

Boscawen Ross, or Rose, a name which Mr. Hals derives from the *skawen*, or trees of elder, which were here plentifully produced, and on the virtues of which

Dr. Borlase profusely descants, gave name to "an Irish gentleman," says Hals, "who settled here either by marriage or purchase, in the latter end of the reign of Edward IV.; and who discontinued his paternal name, and styled himself John de Boscawen; which latter name hath been the hereditary name of his posterity ever since. These transplanted their dwelling to St. Columb Major, and to Creed or St. Stephens, and from thence to Tregothnan by marriage with the daughter and heir of Tregothnan, by Laurence Boscawen, gentleman, who died in the year 1567, and who lies buried in the north aisle of St. Michael Penkevil church, as is testified by an inscription on his grave stone there lately extant." Other accounts however, of superior respectability assert, that the Boscawens possessed this place so early as the reign of John, and that it was the original seat of that ancient family, who took from thence their name; and that the Boscawens removed to Tregothnan, in consequence of a marriage with an heiress of the Tregothnan family, in the reign of Edward III. at which place their descendants still continue to reside. Boscawen Rose is still the property of Lord Viscount Falmouth, but the house is now occupied by a farmer. On Boscawen Downs, belonging to this estate, is that singular circle of stones already described in the first volume, and generally known by the name of *Boscawen-oon* or *un.*

The barton of Trou, which is delightfully situated on the side of a woody hill overlooking a romantic valley, which is terminated by Lamorna Cove, was anciently the seat of a family called Treworfe, which is now become extinct. The heiresses of this family were married to Leveale or Levelis, who are said to have flourished here before the Norman Conquest, but who are now also become extinct, the last having been interred in 1671, as already noticed, in the monument erected to his memory. On the extinction of this family, the inheritance of this place was carried by an heiress into the family of Vosper, which is also become extinct. Since that time the barton has been divided, and in this state it still remains. The house is at present occupied by a farmer.

In the middle of this barton, on the summit of a hill, are vestiges of an ancient castle or intrenchment, in which is a hole leading to a cavern under ground, which in modern days no one has ventured to explore. "How far it extends," says Hals, "no man now living can tell, by reason of the damps, or thick vapours that are in it. For as soon as you go an arrow's flight or less into it, your candles will go out of themselves for want of air. For what use this subterranean vault was made, is not certain. It is probable it might be used as an arsenal or storehouse during the wars between Charles I. and the parliament. This we are sure of, that divers of the royal party pursued in the west by Sir Thomas Fairfax, were privately conveyed into it as far as they could proceed with safety, and there furnished with necessaries by

Mr. Levelis, until they found an opportunity of making their escape." There is a chalybeate spring on this estate, but it never acquired any considerable reputation.

Pen-tre, Pendre, or Pendray, in this parish, gave its name to a family thence called Pendray, so early as the reign of Henry VI. About this time, on the failure of male heirs, two heiresses carried the family estates by marriage to Bonython of Carclew, and Noye. Pendray fell to the share of Noye, on which estates the family resided for several descents; William Noye, the celebrated attorney general of Charles I. was born here; by the grandson of this lawyer, Pendray was sold to Mr. Christopher Davis, from whose family it passed to that of Tonkin, in which it still continues.

Burnuhall in this parish, was also another seat belonging to the Noyes, in which it has been said that William Noye was born. This was likewise sold to Davis, and is at present the property of the Boscawen family; but both Burnuhall and Pendray are now nothing more than farm houses. Leah or Leigh, now occupied by a farmer, was anciently a seat of the Grosse family, and afterwards of the Usticks. By the heiress of this last mentioned family, Leigh was carried to John Scobell, Esq. who is the present proprietor. Boskennal and Boskenna both belong to John Paynter, Esq.; but the latter, which formerly belonged to the Carthews, is his place of residence. This family of Paynter, which was originally of Deverel in Gwinear, and afterwards of Trelisick in St. Erth, has been settled here ever since the reign of Charles II.

For the instruction of the poor, a school has lately been instituted, under the management of trustees, who provide a house, and pay eight guineas per annum to a master, for teaching seven poor boys to read.

CALLINGTON.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of East, and in different records it has been distinguished by the varied names of Calweton, Calvington, Killiwick, and Killington. Formerly it was considerable for its cloth manufactory, but of late years it has been on the decline.

The earliest mention of this town occurs in the reign of Henry III. in 1267; when that monarch granted to Reginald de Ferrars, then lord of the manor of Calweton, the privilege of holding a market on Wednesday on his manor, and an annual fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary. The market is still continued on Wednesday, but the original fair is abandoned. Four other fairs have been substituted in its stead, on the first Tuesday in March, May 4,

CALLINGTON CHURCH REBUILT BY SIR NICHOLAS ASHETON IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

September 19, and November 12; and of late years the original fair has been again revived. These fairs are chiefly for sheep and cattle, and in general they are well supplied.

The church of Callington, which passes in presentation with Southill, which is the mother church, and in relation to which this is deemed a parochial chapel, is a stately fabric. When it was first erected is rather uncertain; but it was almost wholly rebuilt at the expence of Nicholas de Asheton, one of the justices of the peace, about the middle of the fifteenth century. His remains now lie interred in the chancel, and on his grave are figures of himself, his wife, and children, engraven on plates of brass, with a mutilated inscription. Between the chancel and the north aisle is a monument of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who first inherited this title, and who was steward of the household to Henry VII. This is an elegant altar tomb of alabaster, much enriched with Gothic tracery. At the foot is a shield of arms, surrounded by the garter, containing the coats of Willoughby and Broke, quartering Latimer, Cheney, and Stafford. On this tomb is extended the effigy of the deceased, who is represented in plate armour, with long hair in the mantle of the garter, with the collar and gorget, and his hands joined in prayer. Under his head is his helmet, with the lamberguin, and crest a stag's head, and at his feet is a lion. He died in the year 1502.

This nobleman, who was thus created by Henry VII. in the first year of his reign, was at the siege of Boulogne with that monarch; and he distinguished himself as one of his principal commanders against the Cornish rebels in 1494. He acquired Callington and Bere-ferrans manors, by marrying an heiress of Champernowne. It appears from an item in his will, that he directed his body to be interred in whatsoever parish he happened to be living, immediately prior to his death. It is therefore most probable, that he occasionally resided, and died at his manor house of Callington.

Hals speaking of this place, observes, "I take this to be the same mentioned by the Welsh poets or bards, and called by them Kelly-wick, and king Arthur's palace or court, viz. his court-leet or bailiwick. Such in his time it undoubtedly was, as duke of Cornwall, or king of Britain; for this manor of land, with its appertenances, was by act of parliament given to Edward the Black Prince, as parcel of the lands of the ancient kings or earls of Cornwall, then translated into a dukedom." The same author also remarks in the same manuscript, that "In this town for retirement and delight, lived Sir Edward Braii, knt. originally descended, as tradition says, from the Brays of Braye, in St. Just, that came into England with William the Conqueror, otherwise Ralf de Braye, sheriff of Hantshire, in the third of king John." Guided by these opinions, Hals supposes that the monument of Lord

Willoughby de Broke, who was lord of the manor of Callington, was designed to perpetuate the name of George Brooke Lord Cobham, who inherited in his view, the Callington lands, by marrying Anne the elder sister of John Lord Bray. But this opinion is generally discarded as being erroneous.

The town of Callington consists chiefly of one long wide street. The market house, which is very ancient, is situated near the centre of the town; and though not large, is sufficiently commodious for the inhabitants. Opposite to this building is another, that may almost lay claim to the appellation of public ruins; this is the edifice that is dignified with the sounding names of guildhall and council chamber. The entrance to these apartments is over some stone steps from the street, at the head of which the guildhall is on the right hand, and the council chamber on the left. The former, into which only a small portion of light is permitted to enter, admits the rain through the chinks which time has made in the roof; and in several places the plastering falling from the unrepaired walls, assists in consuming the floor below. The council chamber is a cooper's shop, and in point of repair is not in a much better condition. Lord Clinton has made some provision for the instruction of poor children. The Methodists have a meeting-house here, and a respectable congregation.

The town is situated on a gentle acclivity, from which the prospects are neither extensive nor diversified, particularly in some directions where the boundaries are fixed by the more elevated hills. Close behind it the summit of Hingston Downs, which may be placed among the highest land in the county, appears to swell with majestic dignity; and at a distance, in the parish of Linkinhorne, the hill of Carnadon, or Carraton, presents itself as its formidable rival. From some places however, in the vicinity of this town, the views which open in the vales, compensate for the dreary aspect of the hills, but without furnishing those scenes of luxuriant fertility, of which some neighbouring districts may boast. Frogwell is the only village in the parish of Callington, and this is not large.

CALSTOCK.

The parish of Calstock, which is not under an obligation to any saint for its name, is situated in the deanery and hundred of East. Its church is about five miles from Callington, and nearly the same distance from Tavistock; both of which are its post towns. According to Hals, its name, Cal-stock signifies a place of hard flinty, or obdurate stocks or roots of timber trees; for with woods and timber it abounded before the Norman Conquest; which were dismembered from their roots,

in order that the land might be cultivated on which these forests grew. It lies on the eastern margin of the county, stretching on the banks of the Tamar, by which it is bounded on the east; on the south it has St. Dominick, on the west Callington, and on the north Stokeclimsland.

The rectory of Calstock appears to have been originally established by the ancient earls of Cornwall, who undoubtedly founded the church, and endowed it out of their manor of Calstock, in which it is situated. At the time of the Conquest it had acquired its present name; by this it was taxed in Doomsday Survey; and this name the parish has invariably retained under all the revolutions of succeeding centuries. This was one of the 228 manors that were given to the Earl of Moreton; and with it the patronage of the church fell also into his hands. From this distant period to the present time, this patronage has remained either in the king, or in the prince, as Duke of Cornwall, at whose disposal the living still remains. Through what changes this manor passed prior to the days of Henry III. is rather uncertain. But about this time it was held by Roger de Valletort, by whom it was afterwards given to Richard Earl of Cornwall, from which time it continued to be vested in the earls and dukes until the year 1798, when, under the Land-tax Redemption Act, it was purchased by John Pierson Foote, Esq. By this gentleman it was conveyed in 1806 to John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier House, near Redruth, who is the present proprietor.

It appears from an ancient survey of the dutchy of Cornwall, that the tenants of this manor inherited from the earls or dukes, the liberty of free fishing in the Tamar, on the observance of some almost forgotten rites. A salmon weir that was afterwards built over the river, was leased out by the dukes of Cornwall. This, in the days of Hals, was in the possession of Sir John Carew, and it had formerly been let at £120 per annum. This right of fishery, which was on lease to the Carews, is now rented under the dutchy by the present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whose ancient mansion of Cotehele is closely connected with the river.

This singular mansion is delightfully situated on the banks of the Tamar, which winds along the vale, the sides of which are covered with luxuriant fertility. Mr. Carew thinks that its name is derived from the French *courtaile*, which signifies to cut short, because here the approaches of the salt water are checked by the banks. This place gave name to a very ancient family, that became extinct in the male line so early as the reign of Edward III. The heiress of this family was afterwards married to "William de Eggecombe," who fixed his residence at Cotehele. The present house was built by Sir Richard Edgcumbe in the reign of Henry VII.; and from its high state of preservation, it exhibits to the curious a fine specimen of a mansion house of that age.

DESCRIPTION OF COTEHELE HOUSE, AN ANCIENT MANOR ON THE BANKS OF THE TAMAR.

Its situation is on a bold and projecting knoll, from which the prospect must formerly have been very extensive; but it is at present so embosomed in woods, that the water can only be seen from some of the upper windows. It is an irregular stone building, "uncertain, large, strong, and fair, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks and mills, with the devotion of (in times past) a richly furnished chapel, and with the charity of almshouses for certain poor people whom the owners used to relieve." This building forms a small quadrangle, the entrance to which is through a square gateway tower on the south. Beyond the buildings which form the north side of the quadrangle, there is a large square tower, in which are the more spacious apartments. The windows towards the east and south are narrow, arched on the top, and darkened with iron gratings. Those towards the north are wide and square. It is probable these buildings underwent some alterations about the year 1627, as this date is engraven on a stone over the gateway.

This mansion is an object of much curiosity, from the antiquity of the furniture, which is reported to have been of the workmanship of the days of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and to have remained in the house ever since the time of the latter sovereign. The hall, which is twenty-two feet wide, and forty-two long, contains a great collection of ancient armour; arquebusses, pikes, and other implements of war, range along the walls in various forms. The horns of a large stag, some elephants' tusks, and the heads of two antelopes, are preserved here. At one end of the hall is the figure of a man, armed cap-a-pee, and in the windows in painted glass, are many coats of arms of the Edgcumbe family and their alliances. The chairs are most curiously carved and ornamented.

The staircase from the hall leads through a stone doorway into a chamber where Charles II. slept several nights. The bed furniture is of oriental workmanship, deeply fringed with silks of various colours. In a second bedchamber is a Saxon sword about two feet long, and some ancient books, among which is a manuscript music book, bearing the date of 1556. In another apartment, more splendidly furnished, is a rich cabinet; a fine painting of the Adoration, dated 1569; an ancient sofa covered with embroidery; a pair of ornamented brass dogs, upwards of four feet in height, and several antique ebony chairs, rudely carved. To the backs of two of them are attached plates of brass, on which are inscriptions importing that their present Majesties, with the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, on the 25th of August, 1789, "honoured this mansion with their presence, and condescended to breakfast with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe."

Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry; and in one of them, ornamented with the figures of Romulus and Remus, is a singularly antique cabinet, with various

figures carved in wood. In another are a great variety of ancient drinking vessels, in glass and earthenware, of the most grotesque forms. The deficiencies made by time and accident in this ancient furniture, have been supplied, it is said, by the present noble owner and his father, from collections which they occasionally make from the museums of antiquity.

The chapel, which is small, was ornamented with painted glass windows, but these are greatly damaged. The furniture of the altar is exceedingly rich; on one set is embroidered in gold the figure of the prophet Jeremiah; and several coats of arms are in purple and gold. Another set is of royal purple velvet, embroidered with gold, and powdered with fleurs de lis in silver, and still farther ornamented with the figures of the twelve apostles in stalls. Over the west end of the chapel is a small turret surmounted with battlements and pinnacles, and containing two compartments for bells. Over the east end is a small cross.

The woods, particularly those between the house and the river, are adorned with trees of a very stately growth. Among these, the Spanish chesnuts in particular have attained a greater size than any other trees which Cornwall has produced. These, in their combination with projecting rocks, overhang the river, and form that enchanting romantic scenery which captivates the eye and delights the mind. In a sequestered spot, at the bottom of one of these sweeping hills, stands a small Gothic chapel, situated within a circle of picturesque beauty upon a small rocky eminence rising abruptly from the river, and discovering its east end among the trees which conceal the other parts of the building. Upon one of its walls within, is painted the following account of its foundation, extracted from Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

"Sir Richard Edgcumbe was driven to hide himself in those his thicke woods, which overlook the river; what time being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond's party against king Richard the third, hee was hotely pursued and narrowly searched for; which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heels, who looking after the noyse, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over their farther hunting; and left him at liberty to shift away, and slip over into Brittaine; for a grateful remembrance of which delivery, hee afterwards builded in the place of his lurking, a chapel, not yet utterly decayed." This chapel, which appears from the language of Carew, to have been in a ruinous condition in his days, was repaired in the year 1769, by George Lord Mount Edgcumbe, at which time it is probable that the preceding memorial from Carew was inscribed on the wall. In the east window is some painted glass, representing the figure of a female saint, St. George and the Dragon,

the Crucifixion, and the arms of Edgcumbe. On the altar stands a neat gilt crucifix of wood, and a small image of a bishop in his pontificals, in wood. On each side of the altar is an old Gothic painting; one represents a female figure with a book in her hand; and the other an angel holding in his hands a sceptre, on the top of which is a bird. A painted tablet affixed to one of the side walls, seems to represent a monument of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, the founder of the chapel, and comptroller of the household to Henry VII. It appears from an inscription, that he was sent to France on a public embassy, and died at Morlaix on his return, on the 8th of September, 1489, and that he was buried before the high altar of some church in that place. He is here painted as a knight in armour, bending on one knee before a desk, with his helmet and gauntlet lying by his side; and before him is standing a bishop of the same design as the wooden figure that is placed on the altar.

The manor of Harwood or Harewood, which had been held under the dutchy of Cornwall by the family of Foote about fourscore years, was purchased in fee under the Land-tax Redemption Act in 1798, by John Pierson Foote, Esq. by whom it was sold to Thomas Bewes, Esq. It was purchased of this gentleman by Walter Roberts, Esq. now Sir Walter Roberts, bart.; he having succeeded to the title on the death of his father Sir Thomas, who was created a baronet in 1809, being described of Glassenbury in Kent. It has since been sold to Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Esq. the present proprietor and occupier.

Harewood House, which was built by Mr. Foote, is a handsome building situated about one mile from the church. From the adjacent grounds, which lie on the eastern extremity of the county, the Tamar is seen sweeping along in majestic grandeur, amidst the varied scenery which woods, and rocks, and high cultivation conspire to form. From the churchyard the surrounding scenery is particularly beautiful.

Harrowbear, or Harroburrow, formerly a seat of the Carews of Antony, is now a farm house, and is the property of Mr. John Worth. Sandhill, which was built by the Rev. John Russel, has within a few years been purchased by Thomas Wallis, Esq. The principal villages in this parish, independently of the town, which contains near 500 inhabitants, are Albeston, Chilsworthy, Harrowbear, Latchley, and Metherell.

The church, which is a neat Gothic building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, is built of granite, and stands on the summit of a steep woody hill, which forms one of the banks of the Tamar. The tower is high, and handsomely ornamented with lofty pinnacles. At the east end of the north aisle is a small chapel or burying ground of the Edgcumbe family, in which among others, are the tombs of Richard

CAMBORNE ESTABLISHED AS A MARKET TOWN IN THE YEAR 1802.

Edgcumbe, who died in 1588, of Piercy Edgcumbe, who died in 1666, and of Jemima Countess of Sandwich, who died in 1674. This lady was the widow of the brave earl who lost his life in the memorable action with De Ruyter in 1672.

The parsonage house was built about the year 1710, by the Rev. Launcelot Blackburn, who was then rector of the parish and bishop of Exeter, and afterwards archbishop of York. In an orchard close to this structure is a small well, which like many others in Cornwall, was denominated holy. It is enclosed within four walls, which support a low roof, all of granite.

Dr. Woodward has taken notice of a singular species of stone found in this parish, finely variegated with spots of red and white, and with flakes of white talc, called, says Dr. Borlase, with us the worm-seed stone, because thickly set with small bodies not unlike the semen santonici, somewhat related to the porphyry kind.

CAMBORNE.

This parish, which lies in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, is about four miles west from Redruth. Its name, which is neither disgraced nor dignified with the appellation of saint, is said to have been derived from a famous well that was formerly in high repute in this district, known by the name of Cam-burne Well. To this sacred fountain many of the young and aged formerly resorted, to acquire sanctity from its celebrated virtues. But its reputation has been long on the decline, and its magical excellencies are only known from the tales of tradition, or the records of superstition.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, its present name was unknown; nor are we informed under what appellation it submitted to the Conqueror's tax. But it had assumed its present appellation in 1294, when it was rated in the Pope's annats as *Ecclesia de Cam-borne in Decanatu de Penwid.* Its name, according to Hals, signifies a crooked or arched burne or well pit of water, so called from its famous consecrated spring. Pryce interprets Camborne-Vean to mean *little crooked well.* It is obvious from hence, that this district must have received its present name some time between the years 1066 and 1294. Camborne is bounded on the north by Illogan, on the east by Redruth, on the south by Gwinear, and on the west by Crowan. The town has of late years started into much consideration; and being situated in the heart of a mining district, its population and trade may be expected to increase in proportion to the prosperity of the mines, and the current value of their treasures. As a growing rival of Redruth, it is already become a post and a market town. Its market, which is considerable, was established in 1802. Its

commodious market-house was erected at the expence of Lord de Dunstanville. It has also four fairs for cattle, which are held in the church town, on March 7, Whitsun Tuesday, June 29th, and on the second Tuesday in November. Besides the church town, the principal villages are Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, and Tucking Mill. But in almost every part, its surface is thickly sown with cottages belonging to the miners; and its population is not less than 5000 souls.

To furnish these with employment, and the means of subsistence, the mines which are scattered throughout this district, have lent for ages, and still continue to lend, their unexhausted wealth. On the northern declivity of that ridge of granite, which stretches from the vicinity of Redruth towards the western extremity of the county, there is a regular line of copper mines distributed over a vast tract of country. Among these there are several known by the name of "The Camborne Mines," from their being chiefly situated in this parish. The principal of these mines are Wheal Gons, Stray-Park, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft. Some of these have been working for several generations, by which means having descended to a considerable depth, they are now kept open at a vast increase of expence.

The ore of Wheal Gons and Stray-Park is chiefly of the yellow kind, and its richness corresponds with the brilliancy of its appearance. The lodes however, vary considerably in their dimensions, some being twelve feet wide, and others scarcely as many inches.

The celebrated mine of Dolcoath lies about three miles west from Carnbre; and in its complicated machinery and workings, it suggests a vast idea of what the human powers, when muscular energy and scientific intellect combine, are capable of accomplishing, through years of unremitting perseverance. In this mine every thing is gigantic; and the mind is bewildered in a chaos of sublime magnificence, in attempting to concentrate in one point a comprehensive view of its various phenomena. The workings of this mine extend upwards of a mile in length; but the breadth is irregular. This tract of country is intersected with innumerable shafts, most of which are connected together by some subterranean passages, by which the earth is eaten into a kind of honeycomb at the depth from the surface, of 1200 feet. On this mine there are eight engines, five to raise the rubbish and ore, and three to drain the extensive bottom of the water which is constantly collecting. Among these engines, the largest is built upon the principle of Bolton and Watts, on a scale that is stupendous; but the machinery is so ingeniously contrived, that diversified operations are performed with rapidity and ease. It accomplishes the labour of two hundred horses, by lifting an enormous weight in the vast column of water that is moved at every stroke, in addition to fifty gallons which are discharged seven times in every minute.

AMAZING EXPENDITURE AND PRODUCE OF THE MINE OF DOLCOATH.

The number of persons employed on this mine, including women and children, are about 1600. The quantity of copper extracted from the ore that is raised every month, amounts to between sixty and seventy tons, to which may be added a small quantity of tin. In former years this mine produced a small portion of cobalt. The copper thus raised, when prepared for the market, is now sold at £103 per ton. Not many months since, the price was not much above £70; but there have been seasons when copper was sold at £180 per ton. At that time Dolcoath was in the zenith of its prosperity. This mine then employed about 2000 persons; and after defraying all expences, its profits on the average amounted to £6000 per month. The largest sum that the adventurers ever realized in one month, during fifty years, (for so long this rich and extensive mine has been working) was £7040.

But before these profits can arise from the produce of its ore, an enormous sum must be deducted to defray the expence of procuring it. Besides the wages of nearly 2000, or, as at present, nearly 1600 persons, the following estimate will scarcely reach the common monthly expenditure:—

Coals for working the Engines	£700
Timber	300
Ropes of various kinds	300
Gunpowder for blasting rocks	150
Candles	200
Iron	150
Sundries	2500
Total	£4300

The whole business of this vast concern is under the management of a purser, a principal captain, eight inferior captains, and an engineer. The matrix in which the ore of Dolcoath is embedded, is quartz, accompanied with chlorite and killas.

Cook's Kitchen was formerly for a long time one of the most productive mines in Cornwall; and during the aggregate of ten years, which terminated with the last century, its real profits amounted to £100,000. Since that period, as its workings have gradually become deeper, the expence has regularly increased; and the same quantity of ore, if sold at the same price as formerly, will leave the actual profits in a diminished state. The depth of this mine in some parts is at present nearly 200 fathoms. Although Cook's Kitchen yields ore of different sorts, its richest and most productive is that of the solid grey kind. Some of this grey ore is worth £30 per ton, and occasionally one hundred tons of ore will produce ninety tons of copper. When this metal is extracted, the remainder is sulphur mixed with

arsenic and iron. In this extensive mine, as well as in Dolcoath, there are many lodes, the magnitudes of which bear only a small proportion to one another. The long celebrated "great north lode" of Cook's Kitchen, is in some places fifty feet wide, while in others it is no more than six; and consequently, its produce must vary in proportion to the dimensions that are exposed to view. Among the apparatus for draining it of water, and facilitating its workings, Cook's Kitchen has three very large overshot water-wheels, of which the respective diameters are 42, 48, and 54 feet. The largest of these enormous wheels is under ground; and consequently this and all its appendages are concealed from the light of day. This subterranean machinery rarely fails to strike with wonder and admiration, such visitors as descend into these gloomy abodes.

Tin Croft, which is about 130 fathoms deep, produces a vast quantity of copper ore, and a small portion of tin. But as its workings are less extensive than those of Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, its expences are comparatively diminutive. Its profits therefore, have been for many years proportionably equal to any mine in the county.

The mines of Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft, all lie on the same lodes, which extend into their respective jurisdiction. These run parallel with the granite ridge already noticed; but what is remarkably singular, they do not incline in the same direction. In all these mines the iron stone or blue elvan is generally found, at a certain depth in their descent. This stone is so exceedingly hard, that it has been deemed equal to cast iron; and in proportion to the thickness of the stratum which it makes, the progress of the miners is slow, the difficulty of breaking it great, and the expence of working it considerable. This elvan consists chiefly of quartz and schoerl, and sometimes it is found on the surface of the ground.

Several other mines may be denominated from Camborne parish, some of which are productive, while others are much indebted to the adventurers. The mines in this district, as well as in others, submit to the vicissitudes which the price of their produce occasions. Some also that may be considered as belonging to this parish, extend their workings into other parishes; so that an exclusive right cannot be claimed by any boundaries of parochial territory. In all these mining adventures the expence is certain, but the profits are too doubtful to submit to any regular estimation.

In this parish the remains of two ancient encampments are still visible; one of these is on the tenement of Treyeur, and the other on the barton of Drym. There is also a cromleh near Curwin. The ancient monumental stone which formerly lay near the churchyard, of which an account has been given in Vol. I. p. 447, was

lately removed by order of Lord de Dunstanville, and placed against the wall of Camborne church, in which situation it may probably be preserved through as many centuries as it has already existed.

The church is a handsome building, and from the appearance of its architecture, it was probably erected towards the conclusion of the fifteenth century. It has a nave and side aisles, with clustered pillars, and obtusely peaked arches. The capitals of the pillars are decorated with foliage in a manner that still distinguishes many of our Cornish churches. The pulpit is much ornamented with carvings, among which are many emblems of the Crucifixion, and to these are joined the royal arms of England. This appears to have been done about the time of building the church. Within this church there are several memorials for the family of Pendarves. There is a bust of Sir William in armour, on the head of which is a flowing peruke. The altar-piece, which is exceedingly magnificent, is of Sienna marble. This was erected in the year 1761, at the expence of Samuel Percival, Esq. whose lady brought to him the inheritance of Pendarves. The benefice of this church, which is a rectory, and which in ancient records is called Maradoci, is in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville, the advowson having for ages been annexed to the manor of Tehidy.

By Mrs. Grace Percival, the lady of the above Samuel Percival, Esq. a school was founded for the instruction of twelve boys and eight girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This school is at Penpons, and the endowment consists of a house and twenty guineas per annum. Her munificence has also provided a temporary relief for widows and orphan children, which is annually distributed on Old Christmas Day. A sunday school was a few years since established in the church town, which flourished for some time; but through repeated interruptions, this of late has been discontinued. The Wesleyan Methodists have a large and elegant meeting-house here, and a respectable congregation; they have also meeting-houses in several other parts of this parish.

On a tenement called Trewn, or Treun, Dr. Borlase mentions the walls of an ancient chapel, near a well called Fentoner, much noticed for the medicinal qualities of its waters. He also speaks of the chapels of St. James, St. Ye, St. Derwe, St. Margaret, and St. Anne; but of these, even the names are scarcely at present generally known, and but few vestiges of either exist.

The manors of Berripper and Penpons, which are now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, have long been in the possession of his family. His grandfather, who was born in this parish, and who represented this county in parliament, has rendered his name memorable by his eloquence and independence. Sir Robert Walpole is said to have observed of this celebrated statesman, "I know the price

of every member, except the little Cornish baronet." It is to the exertions of this patriotic baronet, that the mines in Cornwall are indebted for the debenture on coals.

The manor of Treslothan, upon which estate there are some remains of an ancient chapel, was in moieties between the families of Prideaux and Arundell, in the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1619 one moiety was purchased of John Prideaux, Esq. by Alexander Thomas, alias Pendarves, and about ten years afterwards the other moiety was acquired by marriage. Since that time Treslothan has passed with Pendarves, which for many generations was the seat of this family. On the death of Sir William Pendarves, the last male heir of this family, it became the property of his sister Mrs. Percival, already mentioned. On the death of her husband, it was left by will to John Stackhouse, Esq. a younger son of Dr. William Stackhouse of Trehane. It is now in the possession of Edward William Wynn Pendarves, Esq. inherited as the gift of his father.

Menadarva, though now a farm house, was in early times a seat of the Arundells, descended from the Arundells of Trerice. To this branch of that family, it was given, according to Hals, by John Arundell, Esq. of Trerice, commonly called John of Tilbury, because he was posted at this place under queen Elizabeth, to oppose the Spanish Armada in 1588. This bequest ran in the following words:—"I give and bequeath to my natural son John Arundell, my manor and barton of Menadarva in Camburne, and to his heirs lawfully begotten for ever." The last male heir (as was supposed) of this family dying without issue, his sisters on his demise took possession of this lordship, and on their marriages conveyed it to their respective husbands, who remained in the quiet enjoyment of their portions for many years. It happened however, that a younger brother of these ladies, who had taken up his abode in Spain as a merchant, and who was known to be dead, and supposed to have left no issue, had actually left an infant son. This child, who passed his minority in Spain, without knowing any thing of his father's connexions in England, visited this country when he came of age; and, on reaching Cornwall, discovered this property, to which the laws of England gave him an undeniable right. He set up his claim to the manor and barton of Menadarva, as the heir at law, and brought on a trial at Launceston assizes. In this trial it appeared, on the oaths of some Spanish merchants, that he was the legitimate son of Arundell, who died in Spain. In consequence of which a verdict was obtained in his favour, and at the time when Hals wrote, he was in the actual possession of the inheritance. From his descendants Menadarva was purchased by the father of Lord de Dunstanville in the year 1755, from whom it descended to this nobleman, in whose possession it now remains.

Treswithan in this parish, was in ancient times the seat of a genteel family of high antiquity called De Bray, whose possessions were considerable in these parts; but in the time of Charles I. their estate was much impaired. The last possessor dying much involved, and no heir appearing, the lands were claimed by the lord of Tehidy, under which manor they were held. The creditors of De Bray set up on the contrary, an opposite claim, which occasioned a memorable lawsuit between them and Sir Francis Basset, knt. lord of the manor of Tehidy. This, on being brought to an issue at Launceston assizes, terminated in favour of Sir Francis, in right of his manor, as no legal heir appeared. It has since remained in this family, and it is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville. In the days of Norden, some parts of the ancient mansion were visible; but now every vestige is demolished.

On the bartons of Lower Rosewarne and Crane, where nothing but farm houses now appear, were formerly the seats of two families of these names. But these in the reign of James were sold to Ezekiel Grosse, Esq. after passing through some intermediate hands. Since that time they have undergone various alienations; but being purchased of the family of Willyams in 1811, by Lord de Dunstanville, they now find a resting place among his lordship's permanent property.

Pendarves, the seat of E. W. Pendarves, Esq. is a handsome modern building, having two fronts, which consist of squared granite. It is erected on a pleasing eminence, which commands an extensive view over the western part of the county. The southern front overlooks a large piece of artificial water, which considerably adds to the elegance of the whole.

Higher Rosewarne, which is near Camborne town, was the seat of the late William Harris, Esq. The situation of the house is not elevated, and consequently the prospects from it are not extensive; but its local beauties amply compensate for these deficiencies. The gardens and walks with which the house is surrounded, exhibit fertility in her neatest attire. The house is rather conveniently large, than magnificently spacious; but its accommodations, that are adapted to every necessary purpose, render it a delightful habitation for such as prefer retirement and the charms of nature, to the artificial grandeur of tumultuous life.

In the workhouse belonging to this parish, which is situated in the vicinity of the town, a murder was committed about three years since, by an insane man, attended with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. The poor man, who had for some time been deranged, was chained in a room, and a woman appointed by the parish to attend upon him. For some time they lived together in peace. One evening however, in the depth of winter, something occurred which it is supposed occasioned a quarrel between them; when the woman being within his reach, he gave her a blow with some instrument, which he repeated until she expired. Alarmed at

what he had done, his next contrivance was to conceal the body; and to do this no other means were in his power but to consume it with fire. Having taken this horrid resolution, he lighted up a funeral pile with some coals that were within his reach, to which he added every thing that could feed the flame; and before the morning he had actually reduced it to ashes. The neighbours on the approach of daylight were astonished at the extraordinary smell, which directed them to the fatal spot. On breaking open the door, the woman was not to be found; and the only reply they could obtain from the lunatic was, that "Molly was gone to ashes." Of this they discovered an enormous heap, in which were some fragments of bones, that on being touched turned to dust. The unhappy lunatic has since been removed to Bodmin Gaol, where he still continues, exhibiting an appearance that places human nature in its lowest state of pitiable degradation.

CARDINHAM.

This parish is situated in the hundred and deanery of West. It is about four miles from Bodmin, which is its post town, about six from Lostwithiel, and about ten from Liskeard. It is bounded on the north by Blisland, on the east by St. Neot's, on the south by Bradock, and on the west by Bodmin. Its name, according to Hals, is compounded of the particles Car-din-ham, which signify, when combined, the Rock-man's home, or habitation; otherwise it imports as Car-dyn-an, the Rock-man, or the man that had his residence among the rocks, or in a rocky country; for with vast masses the northern part of this parish abounds.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this name does not seem to be known; nor was the district considered as a distinct parish. It was rated in Doomsday Survey under the territory of Cabilla or Cabilion Moor-land, in Warliggan, Devynock, and Glynn. But after the church was erected and endowed, Glynn became incorporated in the parish of Cardinham, and Cabilla in that of Warliggan, and as parcels of these parishes they still remain. It appears that this parish had assumed its present name, or at least that of Car-din-an, before the year 1294, when the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester was taken; so that it must have been acquired between the Norman Conquest and the year 1294.

The appellation which this parish bears, is said to have been transferred to it from the manor and barton of Old Cardinham, which gave name to their lord and owner, Robert de Cardinan, about the time of Richard I. This gentleman held at that time, by the tenure of knight service, seventy-one knight's fees, which is thought to be the largest estate then possessed in these provinces by any private individual.

It is believed that the church is indebted for its rectory to his munificence, and that he also founded and endowed the alien priory of Tywardreath. The estates which furnished the means of such bounty, are said to have been acquired by his marriage with the heiress of Fitzwilliam.

Whether these Cardinans were the ancestors of the Dynhams, or Dinhams, by whom these possessions were afterwards inherited, has been a subject of dispute; some contending that they belong to the same family, and others arguing that the latter is a distinct race. By those who contend for the distinction between these families, it is said, that Isolda, the descendant, perhaps the grand-daughter, of Robert de Cardinan, being the heiress to his estates, brought this property by marriage to Thomas de Tracy, who in the year 1257 was one of the greatest landholders in Cornwall. This lady, who was left a widow, conveyed this manor as Isolda de Cardinan, who had been the wife of Thomas Tracy, to Oliver de Dinant, or Dinan, in the year 1259; which family of Dinan is said to have taken their name from Dinan in Brittany, where they had founded a monastery, and erected a castle, at a very distant period. The ancestor of this Oliver first came into England with the Norman hordes; after which one of his descendants was found in arms against Henry II. but was finally taken into his favour. It was from this family that Oliver Dinan sprang, who possessed the manor of Cardinham by his alliance with Isolda. The son of Oliver, who inherited his father's estates, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the year 1295, and his descendants for several generations retained the honour of knighthood. During these descents, the name was indifferently written Dynam or Dinham, but in process of time the latter finally prevailed.

In the reign of Henry VI. John Dinham, Esq. of Cardinham, who was sheriff of Devon, and resided on his barton of Nutwell, about eight miles from Exeter, exerted his authority and influence to protect the Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick, from the vengeance of this monarch, they being attainted of treason for favouring the Duke of York. To preserve their lives, they fled into Devonshire, and were concealed and supported by this gentleman, until he found means to provide for their escape, by conveying them from Exmouth to Guernsey, from whence they were transported to Calais, which place they secured for the Duke of York. Henry was so provoked at their escape, that he dispatched the Duke of Somerset to that place, with a commission as governor, designing no doubt by his intrigues and power to get them into his possession. But his reception was not altogether so favourable as the king had anticipated; for no sooner had he approached the shore and made an attempt to land, than his troops were fired upon from the fortifications, and driven to their ships. To resent this insult, Henry equipped a fleet to reduce Calais, the command of which was given to Lord Rivers. Dinham, on being made acquainted

with these preparations, contrived means to frustrate the king's designs. He put himself at the head of a small band of armed men, and repairing to the harbour of Sandwich, where the admiral's ship and a few others lay, boarded the former, and with invincible resolution and courage actually made Lord Rivers a prisoner. He then weighed anchor, and sailed for Calais, and placed the fleet at the disposal of the Earl of March, who, embarking with his friends, on board the ships that were destined for their destruction, reached Ireland in safety, to which place the Duke of York had already repaired.

After the restoration of the house of York, this John Dinham was knighted, and by writ was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, by the name of John Dinham Baron Dinham of Cardinham. In 1485 he was created Lord Dinham, and made lord treasurer of England, which office he held fifteen years. He died at the age of seventy-two. Leaving no male issue, his estates were divided among his four sisters, one of whom called Catherine, was married to Sir Thomas Arundell, in whose family by subsequent alliance, inheritance, and purchase, seven eighths of this manor became afterwards vested. These portions, together with a small manor called Newland Prayse, were purchased about the year 1800, of Lord Arundell, by E. J. Glynn, Esq. the present proprietor. Of the remaining eighth part, which passed onward in family subdivisions, a portion fell to the share of Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart. This was sold, with the exception of certain lands, to Dennis Glynn, Esq. the ancestor of E. J. Glynn, Esq. who with some few exceptions, now inherits the whole of the manor of Cardinham.

The manor of Cardinham was customary, copyhold, or freehold lands for life; among which was a peculiar tenure respecting widows, who forfeited their lands in case they deviated from the paths of chastity; but who might again recover them by submitting to the penance, an account of which has been given in Vol. I. p. 719.

The manor of Glynn belonged for many generations to an ancient family of this name; but in the early part of the fourteenth century, the elder branch becoming extinct, it was carried by an heiress from the Glynns to the Carminows. From this family it was carried by a co-heiress into the family of Courtenay. In this family it remained until it was purchased by the descendant of a younger branch of the Glynn family, its ancient possessors, some time before the days of Charles I. From that period to the present it has continued in the male line of that family, and it is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. elder son of John Glynn, Esq. serjeant at law, some time recorder of the city of London, and member for Middlesex, who possessed Glynn, and resided at it.

Another manor called Cabilla, or Carballa, belonged at a very early period to the Archdeknes, and afterwards to the Roscarrocks. From these it passed to the

family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and it is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Agar. In this parish the Robartes's had a park called Pinchley, but this has long since been disparked, and the estate is now added to the property of Mrs. Agar. This manor was held on the singular custom of attending on the Duke of Cornwall whenever he should visit the county. The duke on entering Cornwall at Poulston Bridge, was there to be met by the lord of the manor of Cabilla, who should receive a grey cloak from the owner of Pengelly in St. Neot, which he should carry at his own cost and charge throughout the county in attendance on the duke, so long as he should remain in it.

Partly in this parish, and partly in Luxulian, is the dutchy manor of Grediowe, commonly called Greedy. This originally belonged to the priory of Tywardreath, but on being seized in 1540, it was annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. Deviock, which is now a farm house, gave name to a district at the time of Doomsday Survey. In the days of Hals it was a seat of the Hanne family. These have since removed into Dorsetshire, and the name is now become extinct.

It is reported that there were formerly two churches in this parish, besides that now extant, which is comparatively but a modern building. One of these was on the site of old Cardinham Castle, and the other at a holy well which was venerated before the saints probably made their appearance in Cornwall. Of the former no memorials whatever remain, and of the latter we know little but from the reports of tradition. At present this venerable well is walled in, and arched over with moorstone, exhibiting some ruins, which, according to tradition, belonged to an ancient chapel. Admitting these places of public worship to have existed, they must be reckoned among the most ancient devoted to Christianity, in Cornwall.

The present church of Cardinham is generally understood to have been erected by Sir John Dinham, knight; but as in the reign of the first three Edwards, there were several in succession bearing this name and title, it is difficult to determine to whom among them the parish is indebted. In point of dimensions it is much too large for the present population. This circumstance has been urged to prove, that at the time it was erected, the inhabitants were more numerous than they now are; but very little can be inferred with certainty from such disproportions. The fee of the advowson belongs to Mr. Glynn, subject to a lease for three lives, now vested in the Rev. Thomas Grylls. Some vestiges of an ancient but small chapel remain at a place called Bellarmins-Torr; and according to tradition, there was another at a place called Vale.

Mr. Whitaker, on the authority of William of Worcester, states, that "St. Mybbard, a hermit, the son of a king from Ireland, who was also denominated Colrogus, died here, and that his body lies in a shrine at the church of Kardynan,

AN ANCIENT CIRCULAR INTRENCHMENT IN THE PARISH OF CARDINHAM.

two miles from Bodman, and his day is held on the Thursday before the feast of Pentecost." Another ancient memorial, engraven on a plate of brass, preserves the name of Thomas Awmarle, who was rector of the parish some time in the fourteenth century. Under the inscription there are two shields of arms, and the rector is strangely represented as dressed in a gown, and having a dagger at his left side. Some memorials are also erected for the family of Glynn, but these are of no very remote antiquity.

On nearly the highest point of land in the parish, there is a circular intrenchment, containing about two acres, called Berry Castle. It is situated on a lingula, the ground declining from it very abruptly to the east and south-east. The castle of Cardinham was situated about a mile and half to the south-west of Berry Castle. The ground on which it stood is much lower than that of Berry; it was nearly square, and was contiguous to a brook.

The principal villages in this parish are King's Wood, Old Cardinham, and Mill Pool; but neither of these places is of sufficient importance to merit any distinct observations. Glynn, the delightful mansion of Edmund John Glynn, Esq. is situated on a gentle eminence that commands an extensive portion of that lovely vale, through which the river Foy flows towards Lostwithiel, and from thence to the sea. Connected with its surrounding scenery, it justifies the import of its name, which, according to Hals, is taken from the natural circumstances of the place, where lakes, pools, and rivers of water abound, and where groves of trees or coppices grow and flourish. From this place was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed De Glynn, who for many generations flourished here in a worshipful degree. Carew calls it Glynford; but this addition to its name seems to have arisen from the circumstance of its having a bridge or pass across the river. It appears from the authority of Doomsday Survey, to have been simply called Glynn; the addition of ford must therefore have been made when the bridge was erected, in which connexion only it can be applied. Mr. Hals says, that Nicholas Glynn, Esq. of Glynford, was sheriff of Cornwall in the reign of James I.

ST. CLEATHER.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Lesnewth and in the deanery of Trigg Major. It is about nine miles nearly west of Launceston, and about six eastward from Camelford. Mr. Whitaker, in adverting to the origin of its name, traces it up to the descendants of Brechan, a petty king of Wales, who had twenty-four sons and daughters, who came into Cornwall and Devonshire to preach the Gospel

THE PARISH OF ST. CLEATHER DERIVES ITS NAME FROM THE SON OF A WELSH KING.

at a very early period; and in these counties the names of all are still retained in the parishes dedicated to their patronage and guardian care. One of these, called Adwen, we have already seen, giving a name to the parish of Advent.

Of the parish now before us, the same author speaks in the following manner:— "Cleder appears to have been a son, and to have taken his stand much more to the south than either of these two sisters, (Morwenna, who gave name to Morwinstow, and Nectan, who settled near Hartland) and only a few miles to the east of his sister Tedda or Tetha. There we find in the first valor '*Ecclesi de Cledery*,' as the name is read in the Cotton MS. but *Ecclesia Sancti Cledredi*, as it is more specifically read in Spelman's. Yet the Cleder of the second valor is known to be dedicated to St. Clether, being popularly denominated St. Clether itself at present."

The church of St. Cleather was, in remote periods of time, considered as a part of the manor of Treglasta, which lies chiefly in Alternon, but of which the site is in Davidstow. As a part of this manor, this church was held so early as the days of Edward I. by John de Ripariis, by whom it was conveyed to Philip Cornwallis, archdeacon of Winchester. This gentleman made it the endowment of a chantry chapel in the churchyard of St. Austell. The chapel of Menacuddle, in the parish of St. Austell, and the advowson of St. Cleather, were granted by queen Elizabeth in 1596, to William Bourne and James George. The present patron of the vicarage is John Carpenter, Esq. of Mount Tavy, near Tavistock. The great tithes of this parish are now annexed to the church of St. Thomas, near Launceston, the same having been purchased for that parish with queen Anne's bounty. The ruins of an ancient chapel that once existed in this parish, are still visible, but little is known of its real history.

"In this parish, or in part of Davidstow," says Hals, "is Foys-fenton, the walled spring of water or well, the original fountain or source of the Foy's river; which well, in old records, is also called West Fenton, the west well, to distinguish it from Mark-well in Larrick, otherwise East-well, from which the cantreds of Eastwellshire and Westwellshire are denominated. And to this purpose it is evident from Carew, that Reginald de Ferrar held in East Fenton and West Fenton, several knights' fees of land of the honour of Trematon, which are now East and West hundreds."

Basil, or Basill, in this parish, which the same author denominates both a manor and a barton, "hath for many ages been the seat of the worshipful family of the Trevillians, or Trevelyans." Respecting this family a tradition uniformly prevailed, that in a very remote period, when that tract of land which once formed the country of Lyonesse near Penzance was inundated, either by the submersion of the ground, or the violent encroachment of the sea, an ancestor of the Trevillians who resided in these parts, mounted on a white horse, continued to buffet the waves

until he safely reached the continent of Cornwall. To commemorate this singular preservation, the event is said to have given the family arms, which are "In a field gules, a demi-horse, argent, issuing out of the waves of the sea, azure." To discredit the truth of this tradition, it has been urged, that hereditary coat-armours are not yet more than of five hundred years standing, and therefore these can never be supposed to commemorate an event that must have happened, if true, perhaps more than a thousand years since. But this objection can be of little or no weight, as the history of the event might have been preserved in the family for ages before the means of perpetuating it in armorial bearings began to exist; and on the invention of such a convenient instrument, they might have charged the hieroglyphic with the prominent features of the tale, to transmit the account to posterity.

Of one of the Trevillians who resided at Basil, the following curious anecdote has long been in circulation, and even to the present hour it has not lost its credit. Mr. Trevillian being much in debt, the high sheriff with his posse comitatus, came to his house to arrest him. As he approached the house, Mr. Trevillian shut the door, and retired to his chamber, from the window of which he thus addressed the sheriff. "Sir, I guess your business; but I warn you to depart hence within a quarter of an hour, otherwise I will send out my spearmen among your followers." He then shut the window, and retired. The sheriff however, and his posse comitatus, who were not to be driven away with idle threats, waited with suspicious bodings the flight of fifteen minutes, and the arrival of the great event. The time being elapsed, Mr. Trevillian again appeared, and observed, "I perceive Mr. Sheriff you are not gone; however, I will soon make you go." Thus saying, he threw six or seven hives of bees out of the window, which soon accomplished his threatening, and drove the sheriff from his door.

From the Trevillian family, Basil became the property of Arthur Tremayne, Esq. of Sydenham in Devonshire. It was purchased of this gentleman in the year 1790, by Robert Fanshawe, Esq. commissioner of his Majesty's yard at Plymouth Dock, in whose possession it still remains. The house is at present occupied by a farmer.

The family of Trevillian or Trevelyan, resided for several ages in Cornwall, having a seat at Trevelyan, in St. Veep, and another at Basil. In the reign of Edward IV. they removed into Somersetshire, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Whalesborowe, who possessed Nettlecombe in Somersetshire. Since this removal they have married with other heiresses, but not with any connected with Cornwall. Some branches of this family, however, remained in this county much later than the days of Edward IV. and most probably resided at Trevelyan, in St. Veep. For although John Trevillian of Nettlecombe, was sheriff of Somerset and Dorset in the 17th of Henry VII. his son was sheriff of Cornwall the 38th of

Henry VIII. at which time Trevelyan continued to be their family seat in these parts. In 1661, when one of the Trevillians, who had removed to Nettlecombe, was created a baronet, Trevelyan was his property, but no longer the residence of any branch of this family. This estate still belongs in part to the Trevillian family, but Cornwall has for many generations ceased to be a place of their abode.

ST. CLEER.

This parish is situated in the hundred and deanery of West. It is about eight miles west from Callington, and about two miles and a half from Liskeard, which is its post office and market town. It is bounded on the north by Alternon, on the east by St. Ive, on the south by Liskeard, and on the west by St. Neot. At the time of the Norman Conquest, its present name was not known, but it was probably taxed under the titles of Treluna, Newton, or Trethuy. But in 1294, it had obtained its present appellation, and in the inquisition then taken, it was taxed as "*Ecclesia de Sancto Claro.*" The principal villages in this parish, exclusive of the church town, are Crowsnest, Tredinneck, Tremellick, and Tremarr.

The name of this parish is derived from a celebrated female saint called Clare, to whom the church is dedicated, and who is presumed to be its tutelar guardian. She was born of an honourable family in Italy, and having rendered herself famous for the austerity of her manners, she set up a college of virgins, which, after her name were called the order of the Poor Clares of St. Benedict, under the solemn vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, according to the rule of St. Francis. Their apparel was little more than oreweed, over which they threw a mantle, more to cover themselves than to render any bodily comfort. They wore neither stockings nor shoes, their beds were either on the ground or on faggots, their food was bread and water, and next to their skin they wore a coarse hair cloth. St. Clare died in the year 1252, aged 70. Now by the death of St. Clare, St. Francis, and St. Benedict, says Hals, may be nearly computed the ages of those churches dedicated to them, and bearing their names in this county. In the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294, this church was rated and endowed, though it could not have been more than fifty years before. In this parish may be seen a famous chapel dedicated to St. Clare, a work of great skill, labour, and cost, though now much decayed, which formerly pertained to some nunnery of this sort of religious women extant either here or at Liskeard.

Of the celebrated monument in this parish generally called *The Other Half Stone*, an account has been given in Vol. I. p. 441. At no great distance from this

ANCIENT CLUSTER OF STONES CALLED THE HURLERS, IN THE PARISH OF ST. CLEER.

monument, there may still be seen on the open downs a great number of moorstones, some in their unhewn state, and some artificially squared, fixed perpendicularly, and rising about three feet high above the ground. Of these stones eight are much higher than the rest, and these are placed at a proportionable distance. They are generally called *The Hurlers;* but why they should have obtained this name it is hard to say. According to tradition, these stones were once men, who were so addicted to hurling, that they went out on a Sabbath day to pursue their diversion; when being overtaken by the judgments of incensed Omnipotence, they were transformed into stones in their present positions, where they still remain as a warning to posterity. On this tale Hals has justly remarked, "Did but the ball which these hurlers used when flesh and blood, appear directly over them immovably pendent in the air, one might be apt to credit some little of the tale. But as the case is, I can scarce help thinking, but the present stones were always stones, and will to the world's end continue so, unless any will be at the pains to pulverize them." In what age they were set up, or on what occasion, it is impossible to know with certainty, as they have no inscriptions, and no records have preserved their history. The author last quoted says, "I am inclined to guess that these stones were set up by human art, like those others by the highway, as funeral monuments for such pious Christian hurlers only as St. Paul himself was; whose spiritual hurling, or race running for the eternal prize, his epistles abound with. I say from some such circumstances probably, those stones might be denominated hurlers (if from their first erection they were called so) viz. hurlers spiritual, not carnal."

St. Cleer's or St. Clare's Well, is situated about a mile from the church. It appears to have been covered, and formerly to have been enclosed, within four walls. It has two windows or openings, one on each side, and the entrance is under two very low round arches. The front, which is now covered with bushes and ivy, is all that remains entire of the building. The water which flows from the spring within, forms a large pool before it, and this seems also to have been surrounded with a lofty wall. Very near this well, the water of which is truly excellent, as well as reputed holy, stands a large stone cross, the top of which is ornamented with some rude sculpture. Of the Cheesewring, and a cromleh, in this parish, some notice has already been taken in the former volume, under the distinct articles to which they belong.

The church of St. Cleer, which is very spacious, consists of a nave and two aisles. Each aisle is separated from the nave by four uncommonly large and pointed arches, supported by elegant columns, with rich and ornamented capitals; and from the chancel by a pointed arch of less extent, and lower than the others. In the

north side is a small Saxon doorway, round, and ornamented with a zig-zag moulding on the outside. The tower is ninety-seven feet high, surmounted with four large and lofty pinnacles. The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; but John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. is the present impropriator. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. From this parish was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed De St. Cleare, from whence are descended the St. Cleares of Tudwell, in Devonshire.

The manor of Rescaddock or Roscraddock, belonged anciently to the family of Bray. From them it passed successively to the Dernefords, Mayows, and Langfords, and it is now the property of Mrs. Ann Hodge. The manors of Treworrick, Redgate, Bulland, Penquite, and St. Cleer Coleshill, which formerly belonged to the Coleshills, are also at present the property of Mrs. Ann Hodge. From their former proprietors these estates had become vested in the family of Connock, who took up their residence at Treworgy in this parish, in the reign of Elizabeth. The late Nicholas Connock, Esq. who was the last male heir of this family, left his property to his widow, by whom it was devised to Mrs. Arminel Inch, widow, and her sister, Mrs. Ann Hodge, spinster; but the former being since dead, the whole is now vested in the latter. Bulland was purchased by Mr. Connock, of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

The manor of Trethewye was originally in the family of Kentebury, from whom it passed by an heiress to the Killigrews. It afterwards came to the Bodrugans, in which family it continued until the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan; when, on being forfeited, it was granted by Henry VII. to Lord Willoughby de Broke. It is now the property of the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL. D. having been purchased by his ancestor of the Ingram family in the year 1678.

Trenowth was the seat of the ancient family of Bray, some of whom continued to reside here so late as the reign of Elizabeth. Afterwards it became the residence of the Kingdons. By the late Mr. Samuel Kingdon, Trenowth was devised in trust for his nephew Mr. Samuel Davey, by whom it has since been sold to the Rev. William Fookes. At Cradoc in this parish, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Winwalloc, but of this little is known besides the name. On St. Cleer Common there are some almshouses for poor widows, but they are not endowed. These were erected at the expence of Mrs. Mary Connock, widow of Nicholas Connock, Esq.

"Among the Cornish marbles," says Dr. Borlase, "we must reckon, according to Linnæus's system, a fine gypsum or plaster of Paris discovered lately in the parish of St. Clare, near Liskeard, equal to any thing of that kind found abroad." The asbestos also, according to Mr. Polwhele, was found in many parts of Cornwall,

THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF MORESK FORMERLY SITUATED IN ST. CLEMENT'S PARISH.

" particularly in St. Clere near Liskeard." We have already noticed that the river Seaton takes its rise in this parish.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

This parish is in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and in the deanery of the same name. The church town lies about two miles from Truro, but the parish extends to this town, and includes a considerable portion of its suburbs. St. Clement's is bounded on the north by St. Erme and St. Allen, on the east by the creek of Tresilian and its river, on the south by Truro river, and on the west by a part of Kenwyn.

At the time of the Conquest the district was taxed under the name of the Earl of Cornwall's manor of Mores, or Moresk, which now belongs to the dutchy, and comprises the greater part of the parish. Neither is the name of St. Clement's applied to this district in the inquisition taken in 1294; since in that record it is called "*Ecclesia de Mores,*" which signifies the church of the sea, or the church situated upon the banks or margin of it. "I doubt not, however," says Hals, "that before the Norman Conquest, this church or chapel was extant, and that it was founded by the lords of the manor of Mores, who were the earls of Cornwall, whose successor's (the duke's) land the same still is, and who are the patrons thereof." William of Worcester, who wrote about the year 1470, speaks of the castle of Moresk then in ruins, as having been the residence of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. It is not improbable that the ancient church or chapel of this district was connected with the castle; but no remains of any such buildings are now to be distinguished. In Wolsey's inquisition, in the year 1525, this parish is called Clemens, which name is perhaps coeval with its present church, that on being erected some time prior to the above year, was dedicated to this patron saint.

St. Clement, to whom this church is dedicated, is generally thought to be the same mentioned by St. Paul, *Phil.* iv. 3, as his fellow labourer. Many tales of this man are recorded in the Romish legends, which can scarcely fail to put even papal faith to "a test for human frailty too severe." After undergoing incredible hardships, and performing wonders, he is said, by the command of Trajan, to have had a rope fastened round his neck, at the extremity of which was an anchor, with which he was thrown into the sea.

The tithes of this parish are said to have been appropriated to the monastery of Syon, as a parcel of the possessions of St. Michael's Mount, by Edward IV. They

were granted by queen Elizabeth in reversion to Robert Earl of Salisbury, whose son William, the succeeding earl, conveyed the whole (with the exception of those of Lambesso, on which was formerly the dutchy prison for the manor of Moresk) to Sir James Smyth, knt. in the year 1666. In 1712 Sir Nathaniel Napier and others conveyed these revenues to John Collins, by whose families they were sold a few years since to Hugh Andrew, Esq. About half the great tithes of this parish have since been purchased of Mr. Andrew, by Mr. Vivian of Pencalenick, to whose property this portion is still annexed. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

"In this town," says Hals, "is that well known place called Con-or Con-dura. From which place, in all probability, was denominated Cundor or Conder, in Latin Condorus, Earl of Cornwall, at the time of the Norman Conquest, who perhaps lived or was born here. And moreover, the inhabitants of this church town and the neighbourhood will tell you by tradition from age to age, that here once dwelt a great lord and lady Condura. This Condorus, as our historians tell us, submitted to the Conqueror's jurisdiction in 1066, paid homage for his earldom, and took an oath of fealty to him. But this account has not the appearance of truth; for most certain it is, he in the third year of the Conqueror's reign, was deprived of his earldom, the same being given to Robert Earl of Moreton, whose son succeeded him in that dignity. But be this as it may, it is certain that this Condorus had a son named Caddock, by some called Condorus the second, whose chief residence was at Inceworth, near Millbrook. This Caddock died in the year 1120, and his remains now lie in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, near Saltash." For many generations Condura belonged to the family of Catcher, by whom it was sold about the year 1700 to the Rowes. Since this transfer it has passed through several hands, and it is now the property of Mr. Wallis, of St. Ives.

The dutchy manor of Moresk was given by Edward the Black Prince to Walter de Woodland, usher of the chamber, who died without male issue. This was sold under the Land-tax Redemption Act in 1779, to Henry Prynn Andrew, Esq. subject to the remainder of a lease of thirty years, that had been granted to Sir William Lemon, bart.

Lambesso, which formerly belonged to the manor of Moresk, and on which was the dutchy prison, was for many years a seat of the family of Lambesso, whose heiress married Tredenham. This barton was afterwards for several generations the dwelling place of a family called King, who were dutchy tenants. From this family it passed in the reign of Charles II. to the Footes. It is now the property of Henry Foote, Esq. The old mansion has of late years undergone some repairs, and at present it is occupied in part by the farmer who rents the estate, and in part by occasional residents.

The manor of Trewythenick, commonly called Trennick, belonged formerly to a family of that name, by whose heiress it was conveyed to Sir John de Treiago, from whose family it passed successively to the Chamonds, Porters, and Boscawens, and it is now the property of Lord Falmouth. The barton having been separated from the manor, passed into other hands, and travelled successively through the families of Wayte, Avery, and Harris. It is now the property of Mr. Bate, who farms the estate, and who has erected on it a neat cottage for his own residence.

Park was formerly the seat of a family of that name, and was afterwards in the families of Harris, Coven, Long, and Peters. By Mr. Peters it was bequeathed to one of his daughters, who married Mr. Christopher Warrick, in whose representative it is now vested, the house being the residence of one of his unmarried daughters.

Penhellick, or Penmont, a large barton in this parish, was purchased of the Rev. Mr. Collins, by William Macarmicke, Esq. who erected on it a costly mansion, designed for his own residence. But being appointed deputy governor of Cape Breton, which frustrated his design, he sold it to the late Sir George Richardson, bart. of whose family it was purchased by Mr. Manning of Exeter. By him it was again sold to Mr. Williams, a gentleman of St. Enoder, who finding the house in a ruinous condition, although it had scarcely ever been inhabited, proceeded to demolish the superfluous parts, and to repair the remainder for his own abode. This gentleman is the present proprietor.

Pencalenick in this parish was in former years the property of the Rev. Edward Foote. It was purchased of this gentleman in the year 1758, by Mr. Johnson Vivian, from whom it descended to his nephew's son John Vivian, Esq. the present proprietor. Of late years it has been considerably ornamented and improved.

Bodrean, the seat of Henry Prynn Andrew, Esq. was acquired by his alliance with the family of Prynn.

Penarth or Penair, which in the days of Hals belonged to the family of Launce, was by them sold to the Boscawens. From these, after passing through several hands, it became vested in the Cregoes. It was purchased of Mr. Edward Cregoe in the year 1767, by John Vivian, Esq. of Pencalenick. A lease of this estate had been granted to Rear Admiral Reynolds, who erected on it a comfortable house for his own residence. This gentleman unfortunately losing his life in the Baltic in the year 1811, the house and estate descended to his son Captain Barrington Reynolds, R. N. whose property and place of abode it still continues.

Tresimple, which is described by Hals as the property of Henry Vincent, was afterwards divided into parcels or severalties. These have since been re-united in the property of John Vivian, Esq. of Pencalenick, having been purchased at different times by this gentleman and his father. The house is occupied by a farmer.

The barton of Tregolls was for many years in the family of Thomas. By the late Samuel Thomas, Esq. it was bequeathed to his sister, the wife of Admiral Spry. The house is at present occupied by Rear Admiral Luke. In the church of St. Clement's there is a monument erected to the memory of Samuel Thomas, Esq. who died in the year 1796. There is also a tablet for Honour, the wife of Mr. John Thomas, who died in 1777, in the ninety-third year of her age.

Polwhele, the seat of an ancient family of this name, is in this parish. The present representative is the Rev. Richard Polwhele, who now resides at Kenwyn, of whose literary character we have already spoken. The ancestors of this gentleman are said to have settled here prior to the Norman Conquest. Drogo de Polwhele was chamberlain to the empress Maude, early in the twelfth century, perhaps not fifty years after the Conquest. Their ancient castle, William of Worcester described as in ruins, about the middle of the fifteenth century. No vestige of this building remains; and the manor house, until lately repaired, discovered the effects of age, and furnished strong intimations of having passed through better days.

There are five gentlemen's seats in this parish; viz. Bodrean, the residence of H. P. Andrew, Esq.; Pencalenick, the abode of John Vivian, Esq.; Penair, the seat of Captain B. Reynolds; Polwhele, occupied by tenants who farm the estate; and Tregolls, now inhabited by Rear Admiral Luke. Each of these mansions has its local beauties, or its enlivening prospects. Those of Pencalenick and Penair, are open to the view of every traveller passing from Tresilian to Truro. Removed only at a small distance from each other, and bordering on the creek of Tresilian, the surrounding scenery exhibits a pleasing variety of woodland and meadow, diversified with hills and vales. In every direction vegetations appear to thrive with peculiar luxuriance; and nature presents herself to the eye of the passenger, arrayed in the majestic simplicity of her native and cultivated charms.

COLAN.

Colon or Colan, is situated in the hundred and deanery of Pyder. It is bounded on the north by Mawgan, on the east by St. Columb Major, on the south by St. Enoder, and on the west by Lower St. Columb. It is about four miles south-west from St. Columb, which is its post-office town. Hals says, that its name Colon, signifies the heart of any thing, man or beast. It is so called, perhaps, from the barton of Little Colon, or Golon, contiguous with the church, on part of which ground it was probably erected, as well as endowed with part of its lands. At the time of the Norman Conquest its present name does not appear to have been extant,

as the district was probably rated in Doomsday Survey, under the name of Carneton or Ryalton.

The church is said to have been erected and endowed by Walter Bronscomb, bishop of Exeter, about the year 1250, and by him appropriated to the Augustine canons of his college of Glaseney near Penryn; for as such it is described in the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294. The patronage is in the Bishop of Exeter, which comprehends the great tithes of the manor and barton of Colan; but all the other great tithes belong to the Vyvyans of Trelowarren. The principal villages in this parish are Bezoan, Melancoose, and Mountjoy.

The barton of Colon or Colan originally belonged to a family of that name, so early as the days of Edward III. and in all probability gave name to that family. By this race it was possessed until about the year 1500, when for want of male issue it was carried by two daughters into the families of Blewett of Devon, and Trefusis, between whom the property was divided. The Blewetts on the acquirement of this property, took up their abode on this barton, and from these, according to Hals, all the Blewetts of Cornwall have descended. To perpetuate the name of Colan, now become extinct, several children of the Blewett family were thus baptized; and even to the present day, Colan or Colon, as a Christian name, is not unknown in Cornwall. Major Colan Blewett is said to have distinguished himself as an active officer in the service of Charles I.; and four of his brothers are also reported to have been engaged in the same cause. The part of this estate which belonged to the Blewetts, was purchased some time in the seventeenth century, by the Hoblyns of Nanswhydden. The other moiety passed from Trefusis to the Earl of Radnor so early as the year 1620. This was afterwards purchased of the representatives of the last earl by the Hoblyns, and the whole is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn.

The barton of Cosowarth, or Coswarth, belonged for many generations to a family of that name, of which Carew gives a comprehensive account in his Survey of Cornwall. Among their courageous exploits he mentions the circumstance of one of this family, a merchant, who had married the daughter of Sir William Lock, being at Antwerp in the reign of Henry VIII. when the Reformation in England excited the vengeance of his Holiness, presumed with equal zeal and courage to pull down the bull, which the pope had caused to be set up in that city against his sovereign. The last of this family, Sir Samuel Coswarth, left an only daughter, who carried this barton by marriage to Henry Minors, Esq. In 1698 the sole heiress of Minors carried this estate to Captain Francis Vyvyan, whose only daughter marrying Sir Richard Vyvyan, fixed this barton in the Trelowarren family, where it still remains. Of the ancient mansion belonging to the Coswarth family, only a

small portion at present stands; and this, with repairs and additions, is now the residence of a farmer.

The family of Coswarth, according to Carew and Hals, flourished before the Norman Conquest, at which time their name was Escudifer. "But the *inhabitance* altered the *inhabitants* from their former French name to his own, as they prove by old evidence not needing in the Norman kings new birth, to be distinguished with the reigner's number." For John Coswarth, Esq. who was receiver-general of this county, and who died in 1575, a monument has been erected in Colan church, which still continues to preserve his name. Some monumental tablets have also been erected in memory of the Colans; but this family has long been forgotten in these parts.

Hals supposes, that in Doomsday Survey, this place, which was afterwards called Coswarth, was taxed under the name of Chore or Chor, vulgarly called Cudchore or Cudjoré. He adds, "It is further memorable, that Sir Samuel Coswarth of this place frequently styled himself Sir Samuel Cudjore, for Cudchoarin, for such was the name of this place before the woods about it were destroyed. Then it assumed the name of Coswarth: that is, the farther off wood, when the woods on the south west parts of it were no more."

ST. COLUMB MAJOR.

This large and valuable parish is situated in the hundred and deanery of Pyder. The town, which has a considerable market, is about eleven miles from Bodmin, and about fifteen from Truro. It is bounded on the north by Little Petherick, St. Ervan, and St. Issey, on the east by St. Wenn and Roach, on the south by St. Enoder, Little Colan, and St. Dennis, and on the west by Mawgan. At the time of the Norman Conquest the present name of this parish was not extant, because in Doomsday Survey this district was taxed under the appellation of Tollscat, or Tollscad, now the dutchy manor of Tollskidy, Bodeworgy, and Chiliworgy, places still well known in these parts. Like many other parishes of sainted appellations, it had however, obtained its present name before 1294; since in this year it is inserted in the inquisition made into the value of Cornish benefices.

The church of St. Columb, says Mr. Whitaker, derived its appellation not from Columba, the Irish saint of the western isles of Scotland, but from Columba, a very pious woman and martyr, as Camden was assured by Nicholas Roscarrock, Esq. a gentleman of fortune among the Cornish; and what is more pertinent to the point,

one celebrated by Carew "for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity." This information was communicated to Camden in a letter bearing date the 7th of August, 1607; viz. "The church in truth taketh name of Columba, a woman saint, who was a virgin and martyr." Nor is this virgin martyr of Cornwall, the same with the virgin put to death by Aurelian at Sens in France, as some have conjectured. The day of the French saint is the 31st of December; but the fair of the Cornish saint is held on the Thursday after the 13th of November, and the feast on the Sunday subsequent to that. Our Cornish saint was indeed purely a native of Cornwall; Roman, like the virgin of the same appellation in France, yet British-Roman, the descendant probably of a Roman family settled in the country. The period of her martyrdom Mr. Whitaker places in or about the year 303. Of this event he supposes an account was drawn up nearly about the same period, written in the British language, and recited in the church-offices of Britain. "Her life," said Mr. Roscarrock, in his letter to Camden, "I have in my hands; it was translated out of the Cornish." This testimony is full and complete. The saint whose life had been written in Cornish, must certainly have been a saint of Cornwall; as he whose history had been written in the British of Verulam, was certainly a saint of that town. Nor can the non-appearance of the original life at present be alleged against the existence of it, any more in the case of St. Columba, than in that of St. Alban. Nor can the denominated translation of her life therefore be surmised to be the real original; because the translation itself is non-apparent equally with the original at present, and the very existence of the translation may on that principle be equally discredited. The translation of St. Columba's life, as undoubtedly existed in the hands of Roscarrock, as that of St. Alban existed in the abbey of his own name, and in the history of our own Bede. But as the original of St. Alban's life was reduced to dust from the dampness in which it had lain so long, by the time the translation was freely circulated; so that of St. Columba was thrown aside, resigned up, even at length lost for ever, from the translation of the Cornish into English, from the insolent triumph of the English over the Cornish, and from the Protestant indifference to the lives of saints, that prevailed equally with the English language; triumphing over all history, all gratitude, all reverence, in its Gothic spirit. The immediate predecessor of Solomon, who flourished about the year 350, was probably the very king by whose authority, under the edict of Dioclesian, St. Columba was martyred. Accordingly, we find a Cornish sovereign residing in the parish of St. Columb, about a mile to the south of the church, and at a house still denominated Tre-kyning, or the abode of princes; a house, to which there is a formal causey yet apparent from a remarkable fortress adjoining, a Roman

THE TIMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. COLUMB GREW ON GOSS MOOR.

camp originally, but the reputed castle of king Arthur afterwards, Arthur being almost as popular a hero in romance with the Cornish as with the Welsh.

According to Hals, the church of St. Columb was erected about the 12th century; the north and south aisles by the lords of Trenowth and Tresurans Lands, the latter of which have always been charged with the repairs of the south aisle. The church has three roofs. The south-east chancel was built for a peculiar chapel for the Arundells of Trembleth or Lanherne, who endowed the church, and have ever since been patrons thereof. The like instance is not, I suppose, to be given of any other private family in Cornwall, perhaps not in England. And in testimony thereof, there was formerly extant on one of their grave stones, an inscription in brass dated 1400, recording that John Arundell is the true patron of the church, and that he built the said chapel. The timber of this ancient church is said to have been all cut on Goss Moor, which therefore carried the appellation of Gosse, a wood, originally the reported scene of Arthur's huntings, on part of which there still remains a monument, apparently the tomb of a British king. This in the language familiar to the Britons of Wales, is denominated Coyt. No timber however, is visible on Goss Moor at present, nor are any vestiges discoverable that it was ever covered with trees. And even in the days of Leland, it was described by him, as "a morish ground, al baren of woodde."

Before the church of St. Columb was erected, it is observed by Hals, that within the borders of the present parish, four free chapels were extant. One of these was at Tregoos, another at Tresithany, another at Lanhinzey, and another at Ruthos. Of these, even in his days, no vestiges were discoverable; and the cemeteries had been turned into gardens and orchards. He also mentions the ruins of an old chapel called Bespalfan, in old writings denominated Bospolvan, but these ruins have likewise disappeared. So late as the middle of the seventeenth century, the windows of St. Columb church retained in painted glass some memorials of the patron saint, from the time in which the building was erected about five hundred years before. But these venerable decorations perished by the following melancholy accident:—In the year 1676 the greater part of this fabric was blown up with gunpowder, by three youths of the town who were scholars therein, who, in the absence of their master and the rest of their companions, ignorantly set fire to a barrel of this combustible matter, which, as the parish store, was laid up on the walls, the stone stairs, and in the roodloft. In this dreadful explosion, in which these unfortunate lads perished, the windows, roofs, timbers, stones, and pillars, were torn asunder with destructive violence, and all the venerable antiquity of the building was defaced. The damage occasioned by this disaster was estimated at £350; but this sum was soon raised by the liberal contribution of the inhabitants

THE TOWER AND SPIRE OF ST. COLUMB CHURCH FREQUENTLY DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING.

and neighbouring gentlemen; so that within the space of nine months, the church was partly rebuilt, and brought to the condition in which it now stands.

But although the church of St. Columb has hitherto escaped all subsequent disasters from fire, the tower or steeple has felt the effects of this raging element, but in another way. "Several times," says Hals, "had a stone pinnacle been cast down by thunder and lightning, and had as often been built up again to no purpose; till at length the workmen were advised to inscribe on the stone thereof, *God bless and preserve this work;* since which time it hath stood invincible for about sixty years. But notwithstanding this pinnacle hath been exempted from the raging of the fiery element, yet its next neighbour, the lofty spire or steeple on the said tower, a strong and well built structure, bound or cramped with iron and cast lead through the moorstones thereof, so that comparatively, according to man's judgment, it might last till the final consummation of all things; yet it so happened, that on a Thursday in July, 1690, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the people were at their traffic in the market-place contiguous to the churchyard, the said spire or steeple was shattered and torn to pieces with a flash of lightning, and totally thrown to the ground, and the iron bars therein wrested asunder as threads, to the great terror and astonishment of the beholders. This spire also was soon after re-edifyed by the inhabitants of this parish, though much short of its former height and bigness as it now stands.

"Contiguous with this churchyard was formerly extant a college of black monks or canons Augustine, consisting of three fellows for instructing youth in the liberal arts and sciences." The fact contained in this passage, is not only controverted, but pointedly contradicted, by Mr. Whitaker, who asserts that this supposed college was "in fact nothing more than merely the parsonage house. A parsonage house indeed, was called a college originally, because it contained a collegiate kind of family, and a collegiate kind of school within it. Such then was the college at St. Columb, the parsonage house of the parish, a society of clerks, and a school for education. The name however, remains only in the site, yet the circumstances of the site confirm the truth of my reasonings. It is about an acre of ground, encircled on every side by the glebe, as having been originally the central part of it. It lies close along the western side of the churchyard, and is accessible only across the churchyard itself, or by a lane leading down to the church stile. This house is traditionally reported to have ranged along the southern side of the ground, but certainly it must have covered it all nearly, and it could have ranged on that side merely in the final remains of it. There however, the remains continued in a fair form of building, though used only for the meanest of offices, until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was destroyed by the following accident:—In

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT BY WHICH THE ANCIENT COLLEGE OF ST. COLUMB WAS DESTROYED.

July 1701, a poor youth belonging to Bridport, travelled into these parts in quest of work or service; but being unable to procure either, he applied at night, to one Mrs. Crews of St. Columb town, for alms and a night's lodging. This woman at that time held possession of this ancient building, which was then converted into a stable, herself living in the end house on the west, near the great church stile. She ordered a servant to conduct him to a place in some of the college rooms, for which purpose he took a lantern and candle. But having some occasions that called him thence, before the young man had prepared his bed, he left the lantern in the stable when he went out, locking the door and taking the key with him; telling the young man that he would shortly return and take away the light. But the young man being fatigued, fell asleep; and his guardian keeper neglecting to come as he had promised, the candle burnt through the lantern, and set fire to the straw on which the youth lay. On beholding his perilous situation, he instantly ran to the windows; but they were barred with iron, and he could not find a passage. The door was also securely locked, and the man who held the key could not be found. The townsmen were soon alarmed by this awful spectacle, but the door was so strong, that no force which they could instantly use, was sufficient to break it open; the whole building, together with the unfortunate youth, were consumed. The man returned when it was too late to render any assistance, to behold the fatal effects of his own negligence.

These last remains of this ancient college appear, from this sole account of its destruction, to have been a room with only one door to it, yet to have had other rooms adjoining, yet all accessible only from this that afforded entrance. Its door also was so strong, that no violence from without could break it open; and its lock appears likewise to have been so massy in its bolts, and its hinges so tenacious of their hold, that no entrance could be forced. The windows also were so barred with iron, as to prevent the youth from escaping, even with the aid of those who were ready to render him assistance from without. The slightest fragments of this building do not at present appear above ground, its garden only remaining upon the western side of the site, there extending along the side, with its ancient fence of a wall, even still exhibiting an ancient face in a part of the wall, and in the relics of a buttress six feet wide.

The present parsonage house is said to have been built by one of the Arundells, who received the first rudiments of his education in the old college, and who first finally deserted it when he was inducted into the valuable rectory of St. Columb. On leaving this now almost forgotten college, John Arundell repaired to Oxford; in which university he continued until he was presented by his father Remphry Arundell, Esq. of Lanherne, to the Bishop of Exeter, to be consecrated priest, and

to have collation, institution, and induction, into his rectory. This being performed, he became resident upon his glebe lands, and abandoning the old college, erected the parsonage house, which still remains, some time about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the church. In 1496 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, where he remained until 1501, when he obtained the see of Exeter, then possessed of vast revenues, and shortly after died in London. Fox speaking of this man, says, that when he was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, he compelled certain poor men to do penance barefooted, with bundles of straw upon their backs, because they had not provided convenient litter for his lordship's horses when on his triennial visit.

Within the church are several monuments and grave stones, belonging to the families of Arundell, Hoblyn of Nanswhydden, Hoblyn of Tresaddarne, Pendarves, Vyvyan, and Sir Richard Bealinge. The ancient monument which recorded the name of Arundell, by whom the chapel was built, as already stated, was destroyed at the time when the church was injured by the explosion of gunpowder. According to Tonkin, his name was Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310. From some records in the augmentation office, it appears that Sir John Arundell founded a chantry of five priests at St. Columb, in a chapel called Arundell Chapel, allowing the warden £6 13*s.* 4*d.* and the other four £5 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. These priests have been conjectured to constitute the college of black monks spoken of by Hals. Sir John Arundell, who died in 1379, and who lies buried in this church, was a commander of no common celebrity. Being appointed admiral of a fleet destined to convey an army for the relief of the Duke of Britanny, he was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and lost his life. Holinshed says, " Sir John Arundell lost not only his life, but all his furniture, and apparell for hys body, which was very sumptuous, so that he was thought to surmount the apparell of any king; for he had two and fiftie sutes of apparell of cloth of golde or tissew as was reported, all the which, together with his horses and geldings, amounting to the valew of ten thousand marks, was lost in the see."

Besides the remarkable intrenchment or fortification called Castle-an-Dinas,* already noticed in the preceding volume, together with Tresaddarne, where the god Saturn was probably worshipped, the ancient cromleh, and the stone on which the footsteps of prince Arthur's horse were said to be impressed, but which has long since been overturned by some seekers after money; there is, says Hals, in another part of this parish near Retallock Burrow, a notable tumulus, wherein some human creature of that place was interred before the sixth century. Not far from this, still

* Castle-an-Dinas is about two miles from St. Columb, not four, as stated by mistake in the former volume.

THE MARKET OF ST. COLUMB ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD III.

extant on the Downs, are nine perpendicular stones, called *The Nine Maidens.* These according to vulgar report, were originally living females, thus transformed into stones for dancing on the Sabbath day. These stones are set in order as by a line, about twenty-five feet from one another, and are most probably sepulchral, erected in memory of nine spiritual sisters, belonging to some ancient religious house.

The principal villages in this parish are Glivian, Halloon, Lanhinzey, Rosedinick, Rosevanion, Ruthvos or Ruthoes, Tolskedy, Tregamere, Tregaswith, Tregatilian, Trekening, Trepadannon, Trevarron, Trevolgas, and Trugo. The market at St. Columb was originally granted to Sir John Arundell by Edward III. in 1333. By this grant he was permitted to hold a market weekly on Thursday, and to have one annual fair on the festival of St. Columba. From that period the market has been regularly continued, and the day on which it is held has undergone no change. At present there is an additional market held on Saturday during the summer; but Thursday is the principal one. Here are also two fairs, one on Midlent Thursday for cattle and sheep, and the other on the Thursday before Nov. 13, which is chiefly for sheep. The town itself, like most other towns of any considerable antiquity, is destitute of regularity and order. It chiefly consists of one street that is decently paved; and with due allowances, St. Columb may be reckoned among the respectable market towns of Cornwall.

The manor of St. Columb was originally annexed to the priory of Bodmin. On being separated from this religious house, it became the property of the Arundells, in which family it continued until the year 1806, when it was sold by Lord Arundell of Wardour Castle, to Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow, the present proprietor.

The manor of Tregamere formerly belonged to the Courtenay family; but having been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was annexed, in the year 1540, by Henry VIII. to the dutchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The dutchy manor of Tolskedy is also in this parish, in which the custom of recovering free bench when forfeited, once prevailed, on conditions similar to those mentioned under the parish of Cardinham.

Bosworgy, which in some old records is deemed a manor, and distinguished by variations in its name, belonged for several generations to the ancient family of Bottreaux, who are said to have had a grant of holding an annual fair at this place for two days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen. But of this fair nothing is known but from ancient records. Hals observes, that in his days some ruins of an old chapel and cemetery were extant on this estate, and that Bosworgy had been for four or five descents in the family of Keate. That when the branches of this

family became extinct in Cornwall, it passed to Sir Jonathan Keate of the Hoo in Hertfordshire. Afterwards it was in the family of Crews, of whom it was purchased by Mr. William Drew, the present proprietor.

The manor of Denzell, which from St. Columb extends into several adjoining parishes, and also the manor of Glivian in St. Columb, belong to the Vyvyan family, who have long had two seats in this parish called Trenowth and Trewan; they were originally of Trenowth, which is at present a farm house. The heiress of Trenowth married Denzell, of whose representatives the Vyvyans purchased. The heiress of Vyvyan of Trenowth and Coswarth, brought these estates to the Vyvyan family of Trelowarren; since which time Trewan has been the seat of a younger branch of that family. On the death of the late Thomas Vyvyan, Esq. in 1812, these estates passed to Richard Vyvyan, Esq. late of Annery House, Devon, who now resides at Trewan.

The manors of Ruthvos and Treliver, which are now the property of Sir William Lemon, bart. were purchased by his grandfather of Sir Edw. Dering, Sir Rowland Wynne, and William Strickland, Esq. who married the co-heiresses of Edward Henshaw, Esq. and through the Ropers were representatives of the Lower family.

The manor of Gaverigan belonged for several generations to a family of that name; but on failure of male issue, two co-heiresses who married Godolphin and Trefusis in the reign of queen Elizabeth, brought this property into these families. The manor is now in moieties between Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. as representative of a branch of the Godolphin family, and Lord Clinton. One moiety of the barton was purchased a few years since by the late Thomas Grylls, Esq. of Helston, with whose descendant it still remains.

The manor of Bosuen, which was till lately the property of Lady Dowager Arundell, in which family it had long been vested, was bequeathed by her to Lady Clifford. Tresadderne, which anciently belonged to a family of this name, was brought by an heiress to the Bonithons. After this it passed by successive sales to the families of Nankivell, Bligh, and Hoblyn. It is now a farm house, the property of William Harris, Esq.

Higher Trekyninge in the reign of Edward III. appears to have been in a divided state, between the Arundells and Hamleys. It was afterwards for several generations in the family of Jenkin, whose co-heiresses married St. Aubyn, Slanning, Carey, and Trelawney. It is now the property of Richard Rawe, Esq. The site on which the ancient mansion house stood, is supposed by Mr. Whitaker, from its name and concomitant circumstances, to have been the residence of an ancient Cornish king. This old mansion house was demolished during the reign of James I. Lower

Trekyninge, which belonged to the bishops, is the property and residence of Francis Paynter, Esq.

The manor of Nanswhydden originally belonged to the family of that name, and continued in their possession until the year 1581, when it was purchased by the Hoblyn family; and from that period until within these few years, it was their principal residence. It is still their property; but the large and elegant mansion exhibits nothing but a scene of desolation. Nanswhydden House, as it lately stood, was begun in the year 1740, at which time the eastern wing was added to the old house that then occupied the site, and was left standing by Robert Hoblyn, Esq. then member of parliament for Bristol. But a proposition having been made by some Cornish gentlemen to nominate Admiral Boscawen and himself to represent the county of Cornwall at the ensuing general election, Mr. Hoblyn was induced to pull down all the old parts of his house that had been left standing, and to add a new body and another wing, to correspond with the wing already built, that the whole might appear with elegant uniformity. The building was thus undertaken, and accomplished accordingly; but before the time of the anticipated election arrived, Mr. Hoblyn and Admiral Boscawen were no more.

The basement story of this edifice was built with granite, and the upper parts with a light coloured slate or killas, large masses of which were found on the cliffs near the sea. The walls were lined with brick; the door cases, windows, pediment, and ballustrades, were of the Ionic order. The chimney pieces were remarkably elegant, being chiefly composed of statuary marble, ornamented by sculpture finished in Italy. The shell of this house is said to have cost about £15,000, and the finishing of the rooms an equal sum. The furniture within corresponded with the structure; to this was added a vast number of valuable books, which were arranged in two rooms that constituted the library. The largest of these was thirty-six feet long, twenty-four wide, and sixteen feet high. But not long before his death, Mr. Hoblyn had it in contemplation to extend this room to double its dimensions, and for this purpose he had actually prepared some materials. The books were not confined to any particular language or science, but they were intended to be as general and useful a collection as could be obtained. Their leading characteristics were natural and moral philosophy; to these were added many scarce Italian volumes, which Mr. Hoblyn collected while on his travels. A catalogue of these books was published under the title of *Bibliotheca Hoblyniana*, to which was prefixed a portrait of the owner. In this catalogue, all those books which were not to be found in the Bodleian Library, were distinguished by an asterisk prefixed. Lord Lyttleton, chancellor of the university of Oxford, offered £1000 for these volumes, for the presumed purpose of enriching that collection at

his own expence; but this offer was declined. These books had been collected on a liberal plan, and they were designed to form a standing county library, to which every gentleman, and every author who intended publishing, might freely have access; and of this liberty, Dr. Borlase in particular, and other authors, and the neighbouring clergy, most readily availed themselves. All documents relative to the original price of his books were destroyed by Mr. Hoblyn not long before his death, so that it could never be known what they cost. About twenty years after this event, this library was sold by auction in London. The sale lasted twenty-five days, and the books produced £2500.

Mr. Hoblyn, who died in 1756, aged 46, represented the city of Bristol in three parliaments. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, was intimately acquainted with public business, and was particularly conversant with what related to the important concerns of the tin mines, having been speaker in two convocations of stannators, and having published an edition of the stannary laws, as an epitaph on his monument in St. Columb church plainly expresses. In this epitaph his talents, genius, acquirements, and character, are delineated in terms which few monumental stones in Cornwall have ever recorded with more justice.

That the fabric itself, as its owner was removed in the prime of life, should long remain as a monument of his magnificent designs and genius, was certainly an expectation that the inhabitants of Cornwall might cherish without presumption. But in this their hopes have been blasted by an awful calamity. On the night of the 30th of November, 1803, a dreadful fire broke out in this splendid and costly mansion, which continued burning until the interior of the house was destroyed, with a great part of the furniture. Happily no lives were lost; but unfortunately many ancient and valuable records, which had been carefully preserved in the library, fell a prey to the flames; and among these, a chest, in which were deposited all the letters and other documents which had passed relating to the stannary convocation, was consumed. This loss may be considered as irreparable, as these documents might have served in future years as precedents in case of any future convocations. A large collection of curious minerals also perished in the common conflagration. The lead which covered the roof, descended in liquid streams on every side, and increased the hazard of those who came to render assistance. Since that time this mansion has never been repaired; the walls are still standing almost entire. This estate is the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Bath.

The manor of Trevithick, near Nanswhydden, was the property of the Noyes previous to the year 1675; but in this year it was purchased by the Hoblyns, from whom it descended to the present proprietor of Nanswhydden. The barton of Trevithick was for several generations in the Arundells of Lanherne, and the house

TOPAZES FORMERLY FOUND IN GOSS MOOR IN THE PARISH OF ST. COLUMB.

was the seat of some branches of this family. From these it passed by marriage to the Rawes of Endellion about the year 1740. It is now a farm house, the property of Richard Rawe, Esq.

Hals mentions as residents in the town of St. Columb, for three or four descents, a genteel family called Carter, originally from the Carters of Staffordshire, where by merchandise and trade, they acquired a large estate, and intermarried with some of the most distinguished families in this county. William of Worcester also notices an ancient castle then in ruins, at a place called Carloggas, and likewise a turreted mansion which had belonged to John Tregoos, Esq. but of these no vestiges at present exist. The rectory is in the patronage of Lord Clinton, but the advowson has been sold to the Rev. George Moore, of Garlinnick.

Dr. Borlase, speaking of metallic substances and precious stones, says, "Among tin grains procured in Goss Moor in the parish of St. Columb, I have found topazes very highly coloured, and some of a paler yellow gold colour, very transparent, some zoned, about the twentieth of an inch in diameter." He also mentions some speltre ore found near St. Columb, and likewise some manganese discovered near Tregoss Moor, which might be raised in considerable quantities at a trifling expence.

ST. COLUMB MINOR.

This parish is also situated in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, and lies about five miles nearly west from St. Columb Major, which is its post town. On the north it is bounded by the Bristol Channel and Mawgan, on the east by Little Colan, on the south by Newlyn, and on the west by Crantock. Its name appears to have been derived, like that of St. Columb Major, from St. Columba. This district in Doomsday Survey passed under the well known manor of Rialton, and belonged to the prior of Bodmin. As the revenues of this church continued thus annexed after the Conquest, no mention is made of St. Columb Minor as a parish, in the inquisition of 1294; and even in that of Wolsey, 1521, it is not so much as named. But being subordinate to the prior of Bodmin, it appears to have been incorporated in his property, he paying the vicar or curate the annual sum of £6, by which bargain, says Hals, he was a great gainer, at least of £250 per annum.

"This church," continues Hals, "according to its bigness, is the finest, well kept, pewed or seated, that I know in Cornwall. The roodloft yet standing, though without a rood on it, is a most curious and costly piece of workmanship, carved and painted with gold, silver, vermillion, and bice, as the master piece of art in these parts of this kind. The pews or seats are uniform, all made of black oak; and to

prove their antiquity, there is yet extant an inscription in these words;—These seats were built by the poor's stock in the year 1525." This same author conjectures, from its pertaining to the prior of Bodmin, from its connexion with the great lordship and manor of Rialton, and from its paying £10 per annum high rent to the Bishop of Exeter's manor of Penryn, that this district primarily belonged to the bishopric of Cornwall; after which it was incorporated into that of Crediton and Exeter; and finally, by some compact between the bishop and prior, it was dismembered, and united to the priory, as a part of the ancient bishop's revenues, of which that priory consisted, and with which it was primarily endowed at its first foundation, at the requests of the ancient Earls of Cornwall.

In the days of Hals there was extant in this parish, at a place called Treloge, a famous chapel dedicated to St. Pedyr, which he supposes to have been in public use before the church was erected. Some vestiges of this edifice still remains; but these are verging to decay. There were also chapels at Treloy, at Chapple, and at Trebeljew; but of these even the mouldering remnants have disappeared.

The manor of Rialton, which is still said to claim the jurisdiction and royalty over the whole hundred of Pyder, was originally given to the priory of Bodmin, by one of the ancient earls of Cornwall; and in connexion with this priory it remained until the dissolution, when it became vested in the crown, being placed under the management or direction of a steward or seneschal, who is said to have resided at Rialton House. In the days of Elizabeth, a previous compact having expired, Rialton, another manor, and the bailiffry of the hundred of Pyder, were leased out either to Richard Senhouse, or to Mr. Munday, the son of a Mr. Munday, who had previously acted as steward from the time of Henry VIII. It is certain that the Munday family continued from the reign of Elizabeth to be lessees under the crown until the year 1663, when the Mundays were succeeded by Sir Francis Godolphin. It was from the latter family possessing this property, that Sir Sidney Godolphin, who was made a peer in 1684, was described in the patent as Lord Godolphin, of Rialton. The lease of this estate having been renewed from time to time by the Godolphin family, is now vested in the Duke of Leeds, subject to perpetual renewal; as James I. prohibited by statute, the granting of church lands at lease for any longer term than twenty-one years.

The mansion house at Rialton was much augmented and beautified by Thomas Vivian, prior, who occasionally resided here, and of whom an account has been given under the parish of Bodmin. At present many parts of this ancient house remain; one portion of which is occupied by a farmer, in which is a chamber still known by the name of the Prior's Chamber, containing a coat of arms in one of the windows, with the initials T. V. In a ruined part of the house, over the

doorway with a pointed arch, is a shield charged with a cross-floree and crown, with the inscription *Edgarus.* This is in one of the spandrils. In the other is a shield charged with a sword and crown, with a bugle horn across, and the inscription *St. Petroc, T. V.* The upper part of a larger arch which now stands alone, and appears to have been the principal entrance, is also ornamented with shields and inscriptions, very neatly carved; and over the arch in large letters is the name of the house, *Rialtoun.* Several other devices and inscriptions distinguish this once magnificent abode. On a scroll is this motto: *Sit laus Deo;* and over an arch is this inscription: *T. V. Prior, hoc fecit.* In the court adjoining the house is a well, over which is a small building with a niche at one end, containing a pedestal for an image. To accelerate the ruin of this celebrated mansion, Dr. Borlase says, that not many years prior to his writing, a considerable portion of it was destroyed by fire. As a faint memorial of its departed power, there is an annual fair still held at Rialton on the 9th of June; it is held on a green, which from the Munday family still bears the name of Munday's Green. A strong prison and dungeon once belonged to this house, in which prisoners for debt were confined; but this has disappeared.

It has been questioned whether the barton of Rialton pays any tithes to the impropriator, since, according to the 31st of Henry VIII. all priories, monasteries, and religious houses, above the yearly value of £200 were exempt, because their revenues were to be applied chiefly to charitable uses, and the maintenance of the poor. In the recommendation of a penitentiary to a religious house for his sustenance for life, a particular form from a superior was necessary, specifying the penances enjoined, his labour to be accomplished, and the daily religious duties to be performed, making due allowances for seasons of sickness, and accidental circumstances.

The manor of Treloy was one of the earliest possessions of the Arundell family, and amidst all the vicissitudes of their property it still remains unalienated. It is now by the will of the late Lady Dowager Arundell, the property of Lady Clifford. The barton that was formerly connected with it has been divided, and several parcels of it have been sold. The site at present belongs to Mr. Silas Martin. The Arundells had formerly a seat at the barton of Trebelzow, which is now a farm house. This was sold a few years since to Mr. John Henwood, the occupier of the farm. The manor of Bezuen, which also belonged to the Arundells, has been divided. The manor of Gusteven, the name of which is now lost, belonged also to the Arundells; and formerly, when the barton of Trebelzow belonged to the Arundells, there was a manor annexed to it called Trebeljew.

THE PUREST FREESTONE IN CORNWALL FOUND NEAR NEWQUAY.

The manor of Crugantarran, or Cragantallan, which is partly in this parish and partly in Newlyn, belonged to the Arundells of Trerice. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart.

Trencreek was for many years a seat of a younger branch of the Bonithons, still extant in the days of Tonkin. Trelawgan was a seat of the Coswarths. Trevethick was a seat of the Polamonters, and in 1736 it was in the possession of Mr. Richard Polamonter. Hendra was a seat of the Cock family. All these are farm houses.

The principal villages in this parish are Newquay, which was formerly called Towan, in which a pilchard fishery has of late years been established; and Porth, a sea port, to which coals are imported from Wales, and from which considerable quantities of sea sand are carried for manure. Newquay affords a tolerably safe road and place of anchorage for trading vessels and small craft. Of late years the pilchard fishery established in this place has not been marked with great success.

The patronage of the curacy, and the impropriation of the great and small tithes, which probably belonged originally to the priory of Bodmin, as parcel of the great manor of Rialton, are vested in trustees under the will of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart. There is a small school in this parish, established in 1780, by Mr. John Martyn, and endowed with £4 per annum. Since that time a similar sum has been added by the Buller family.

At Newquay, Dr. Borlase says there is a coarse cineritious marble, veined with white spar. It ferments strongly with aquafortis, and gives no fire with steel. The purest freestone in Cornwall is found also near Newquay, and in the parish of Crantock. At Newquay it makes a stratum of about twelve feet thick, and may be procured in vast quantities, and of any dimensions, nearly level with the surface of the ground, and contiguous to the sea. Its grit is of a small yellow sand, cemented together by spar. When exposed to the air for any considerable time, it grows very hard. If a quarry of this stone were properly opened, no gentleman in Cornwall would need send to Portland. And it is somewhat surprising, that such a treasure as this stone might prove, with proper management, should lie bare to the eye, and so convenient for water carriage, and yet be hitherto neglected.

CONSTANTINE.

This parish lies in the hundred and deanery of Kirrier. It is about five miles nearly due east from Helston, which is its post town, and about the same distance south-west from Penryn. On the northern side it is bounded by Stithians, on the

eastern by Mabe and Budock, on the southern by Helford Harbour and Mawnan, and on the western by Wendron. On the origin of its present name many opinions have been entertained. Hals says, that the titular guardian of this church is the emperor Constantine the first emperor in the world that professed Christianity. By other historians this fact is flatly contradicted; and the name of this parish is referred to a king of Cornwall, who flourished here long before the Conquest.

In common conversation this parish is frequently called Cus-sten-ton; which, according to Hals, signifies "wood-stone-town, a place heretofore notable for woods and stones, and I take it an unpleasant stragg of moorstones and rocks are still visible upon most of the lands here. Perhaps it is the *Crostedeton* mentioned in Doomsday Roll; otherwise it was taxed under Trewardevi or Penwarne." But Mr. Whitaker asserts, that the name Constantine is expressly mentioned in Doomsday, and that it was not the emperor of Rome, but a king of Cornwall, from whom this church was nominated, and of whom a short account is given in the following passage from Leland:—"When Petrock was come to years of maturity, he left his country and sailed with a fair gale for Ireland. There glowing with an uncommon degree of fondness for studies, he had the most learned teachers, nor did he desist from the work, before he had spent the whole of twenty years in the perusal of good authors. The treasure collected by this laborious attention to knowledge, was found at last; and that it might be no longer concealed, the finder transported the treasures of Ireland into Cornwall, and exhibited them conspicuously to all. At that time two petty kings reigned in Cornwall, celebrated in fame, Theodore and Constantine; by the liberality and piety of both of whom being assisted, he received a place very fit for the building of a monastery, to which the monks gave the name of Bosmanach in their native language." The time assigned to this event is about the year 518.

"How this Constantine became a martyr," says Mr. Whitaker, "we know not. He certainly could not be a martyr in the strictest sense of the word. He was therefore probably killed by some one in his retirement out of resentment for the past. But where was his retirement? Not, as we naturally suppose at first, in the parish denominated from him. At the church of this parish was no religious house, as Dr. Borlase, misled by Tanner, supposes there was. The very words cited by him from Doomsday to prove there was, prove there was none. But at another point of Cornwall was it that Constantine lived as a hermit, even at St. Merrin, near Padstow. There, and there only, is yet extant St. Constantine's well, strongly built of stone and arched over, and near it are the ruins of an old church, chapel, and cemetery pertaining thereto, dedicated to St. Constantine."

Of this Constantine, the brief history is as follows:—He succeeded Arthur about the year 547, whose death he revenged by murdering two innocent youths of royal

blood, supposed to be the sons of Mordred, at the altar. For this deed of cruelty Gildas describes him as " the tyrannical whelp of an impure Danmonian lioness." After this deed, having lost his wife and children, he is said to have grown weary of the world, to have resigned his right of dominion, to have turned monk, and after preaching the Gospel to the Scots, to have suffered martyrdom in Scotland; after which he was canonized as a saint. The particular time he suffered, is involved in some obscurity; but the parish feast is on the nearest Sunday to the 11th of March, which coincides with the martyrology cited by Archbishop Usher. His issue are said to have continued dukes or earls of Cornwall a considerable time after his decease.

Of the massive rocks, their enormous size, and peculiar form, supposed to have been objects of Druidical worship, or places where Druidical rites were performed, an account has been already given in the preceding volume. At a place called Benallack, and also at Budock Vean, there are some vestiges of ancient chapels; but by whom they were erected, or when they were deserted, we have no means of ascertaining. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church town, are Calmanjack, Dergon, and Gweek. This latter is called a port, and is a place of no mean trade. It is frequented by merchant vessels through Helford Harbour; and from it the borough of Helston and adjacent country derive a great portion of their supplies of coals, lime, and timber.

From the uncertainties which have been stated, it seems doubtful at what period the church at Constantine was erected. At the time of Doomsday Survey it appears to have been collegiate. But it has been conjectured that the church mentioned in that ancient Survey, might have been an ancient church in the parish of St. Merryn, of which Hals thus speaks:—" There is an old church in St. Merryn, made a dwelling-house, dedicated to St. Constantine, which being overwhelmed with sea sand, gave the inhabitants occasion to build Merryn church further up in the country." It however appears from the *Inquisitio Geldæ* at Exeter, a record that is coeval with Doomsday Survey, that the collegiate church of Constantine was in the hundred of Winnenton, which is now that of Kirrier, which evidence seems to be decisive, that this church, and not that of St. Merryn in Pyder, must be intended. In the inquisition of 1294 it is distinctly mentioned as in Kirrier. By Edward I. it was appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter, and these still continue patrons of the vicarage.

The manor of Merthen, on which were formerly a park and a stately mansion, belonged anciently to the Carminows, from which family it passed in marriage with a co-heiress to the Trevarthians. From these it passed to the Reskymers, of whom it was purchased about the year 1626, by an ancestor of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, the

present proprietor. The mansion house, so early as the days of Leland, was in a ruinous condition; but the park was then well wooded. A farm house at present occupies the site of the ancient structure.

The Trefusis family had formerly a seat in this parish, and two manors still belong to Lord Clinton; namely, Treveses and Treworac. The manor of Tucoise, which belonged to the Mohuns, was sold in 1777 by the representatives of that family to James Vivian, Esq. uncle of John Vivian. Esq. of Pencalenick, the present proprietor.

The manor of Carwythenack in this parish belonged so early as the reign of Edward II. to the family of Stapleton. It afterwards became the property of the Chapmans, in whose possession it continued until the year 1730, when it was purchased by the grandfather of Peter Hill, Esq. the present proprietor, whose seat is on this estate. While this manor was in the possession of the Chapmans, an instance of extraordinary preservation occurred to one of that family in the reign of William III. of which the following is the substance.—Mr. Chapman, in company with his servant, being about to return one night to his own house from Redruth, had to pass several tin mines. Aware of his perilous situation, as the weather was dark, he alighted from his horse, the better to find out his way; but unfortunately his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into a tin shaft. His horse started back and escaped. He fell fifteen fathoms perpendicularly, and pitched on a projection of ground, occasioned by a drift that had been made in the workings; and in this place recovered his senses, which had been partly lost by the rapidity and violence of his fall. He soon discovered that he had not reached the bottom, which, from the falling fragments he could distinctly perceive, contained much water, at no great distance below him. On groping around, he also found that his situation was dangerous in the extreme; and that his only hope of deliverance depended on his securing the point of ground on which he had providentially fallen. To do this, he rested his back against one side, and his feet against the other, and then drove his sword up to the hilt into the side of the shaft, by which he held to render himself more secure. In this horrible situation he remained, to wait until either his friends or death should remove him from his melancholy dungeon, or a sensibility of his sufferings.

The servant in the meanwhile, who had gone before his master, to grope out the way, arrived home, supposing that he had gone home by a different route; but as the family could give no account of him, he began to suspect that his master had fallen down a tin shaft; and early the next morning hasted towards Redruth, to ascertain the fact. Arriving near the fatal spot, he discovered that some tinners had got the horse, having found it grazing on the common. Being now fully convinced

that his suspicions were but too well founded, he engaged some men to go with him and search every shaft for the body. They searched nearly the whole day; when, just as they were about to abandon their hopes of recovering the body, one of the company returned from an excursion he had been making, and reported that at a particular spot he heard something like a human voice from under ground. To this spot they instantly repaired; and hearing that he was still alive, a tinner descended with a light, and fastened a rope round Mr. Chapman's body, by which he was drawn up to the surface; when, to the astonishment of all, no bone was broken, and the bruises he had received were trifling, He had continued in this pit about seventeen hours; but if he had not fallen on the ground on which he rested, or had afterwards let go his hold, he must have been plunged into the water, and have been inevitably drowned. Mr. Chapman, after this accident, lived several years.

Bonallack or Bonathlake, was in former centuries the seat of a very ancient family of that name. In the year 1329, the male branches becoming extinct, the heiress married Gerveys, in which family it continued until the year 1671, when the heiress of Gerveys married Charles Grylls, Esq. of Court, in the parish of Lanreath. This gentleman was the great grandfather of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, the present proprietor. Of the ancient buildings, the old Gothic hall still remains, with its lofty arched roof, screen, and buttery hatch; some armorial bearings in stained glass also decorate the windows; but the interior is in a very dilapidated state. It is used by the farmer who occupies the house, and cultivates the barton, as a lumber room. Some vestiges of the old chapel, together with its baptismal font, still remain; and the ground behind still retains the name of the burying ground.

Trewardrevah in this parish, was anciently the seat of a family called Rise, whose heiress about the year 1500 brought it in marriage to the ancestor of Thomas Trewen, Esq. whose son-in-law, Charles Scott, Esq. resides there. Prior to this match the Trewens had resided for several generations at Driff. Trevassick, which is the property of Stephen Usticke, Esq. is on lease to J. Passingham, Esq.; Budock Vean was the seat of the late Benjamin Pender, Esq.; Bosvathack is the residence of Mrs. Moor; and Bosverran is the abode of Mrs. Boulderson. Trethouan was anciently the seat of the Trethouan family; but this has long since been in the possession of the Vyvyans, and it is now occupied as a farm house. Trenarth is the property and seat of T. Nicholas, Esq. There is a monument in the parish church for Richard Gerveys, Esq. dated 1574, and another for John Pendarves, Esq. dated 1616.

CORNELLY.

This little parish is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, and lies about three quarters of a mile nearly due west from Tregony. On the north it is bounded by Probus, on the east by Cuby, on the south by the river Fal, and on the west by Lamorran and Merther. The ancient name of this parish was Grogoth, which was probably derived from an old manor of that name, and as such it is mentioned in the inquisition of Wolsey. According to Hals, it was taxed in Doomsday Survey under the name and jurisdiction of Penpell, which signifies the far off or remote top or head. "Its name, Grogoth," the same author observes, "implies the shout, triumph, or acclamation, charge, or cure of souls." At what time, or on what particular occasion, this parish obtained its present name, Cornelly or Kornelly, is uncertain. It seems to have been acquired since the inquisition of Wolsey, and the term is said to import an angle, nook, canton, quarter, or corner, which seems to correspond with the peculiarity of its situation; as it appears to have been dismembered from the parish of Probus, of which it is a remote corner, canton, or district. With this parish it was formerly connected, as the benefices of Cornelly and Probus were consolidated, and the former always accompanied the latter in the same presentation as a daughter church. It appears from Bacon's Liber Regis, that Cornelly was made parochial in 1532, at which time it probably obtained its modern name. Prior to that year, its present church was a chapel of ease, under the immediate direction of the Bishop of Exeter. To this see its great tithes still primarily belong, but they are now held by the representatives of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. who was lessee under the church of Exeter. The curacy is in the gift of the parishioners.

The manor of Grogoth, to which the parish was indebted for its ancient name, was held in the reign of Henry VI. by Sir John Trevanion, of the prior of Bodmin, as connected with his manor of Rialton. From that period Grogoth has continued in the Trevanion family, and lineally descended to J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Carhayes. The manor house, in which some branches of this family resided, is now occupied by a farmer.

The old mansion of Kellio, which is now occupied also by a farmer, was in ancient times a seat belonging to a family of this name. Descending to an heiress, it was carried by her in marriage to Tredenham of Probus, after which Kellio continued the seat of the Tredenhams for several generations. From this family it passed to the Trevanions, of whom it has lately been purchased by Lord Falmouth.

The manor and barton of Trewarthenick, was purchased at an early period, of Mary the widow of Richard Peynell, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of

John Penham, of the city of Exeter, by Thomas Seely, of Lyme Regis. It was purchased of the Seely family in the year 1640, by John Gregor, Esq. of Truro, from whom it descended to the late Francis Gregor, Esq. who for several years was one of the representatives of this county. This ancient and respectable family had settled at Tregew, in Feock, so early as the reign of Edward III.; prior to which time it is probable they descended from the celebrated clan of Mac-Gregor, in Scotland. From Tregew they removed to Truro, and from thence to Trewarthenick, in the reign of Charles II.; at which place their descendants continued, until the death of the late Francis Gregor, Esq.; which event, as he has left no issue, places the family name on the margin of extinction. The present representative of this family is a niece of the deceased, the only offspring of his brother, the Rev. William Gregor, of Creed.

Trewarthenick, now occupied by the widow of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. is pleasantly situated on the western side of the river Fal, on an elevated piece of ground, that abounds with beautiful groves, and affords many interesting prospects. The diversified scenery arising from the woodland, lawn, and water, which the hills and vallies present to the eye, is delightfully picturesque, and is calculated to charm, as much by the variety of the outline that appears in view, as by the more local beauties which enter into the general composition.

CRANTOCK.

This parish is in the hundred and deanery of Pyder. It is about eight miles nearly west from St. Columb, which is its post town, and about ten miles nearly north from Truro. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by St. Columb Minor, on the south by Newlyn, and on the west by St. Cuthbert. Hals speaking of its name says, that "it is plain British, and signifies a place that heretofore bore or carried beech-trees." In this opinion however, very few historians concur. More generally it is admitted, as stated by Mr. Whitaker, that this parish has derived its name from Crantoc, or Crantocus, an Irish saint, to whom the church was dedicated. In the history of the saints, Crantoc is said to be the son of Careticus, who reigned over a small district in Wales. From his native land Crantoc passed over into Ireland about the year 432, in order to unite with St. Patrick in the conversion of the Irish to the Christian religion. About the year 460, he is said to have come into Cornwall, accompanied by a colony of Irish hermits, to instruct the Cornish Britons in those principles that they had been diffusing among the Irish. Of his active exertions in this county we know but little. He seems,

not long after his arrival, to have withdrawn from public life; and, according to the prevailing opinions of the days in which he lived, to have retired into a hermitage, and terminated his days in solitude.

"On this principle did Crantoc settle at a point of our north sea, a little to the east of Piran; fix his cell by the parish church there, and was buried within it assuredly; so gave his name to a parish that surrounds the site of both at present, that once had the collegiate church of Saint Karentine, upon the very site of his, and still has the poor, plundered, naked church of Carantok or Crantok. That church has been collegiated in honour of St. Carantoc, we may be sure, very soon after his death, and while his memory was yet fresh among the Cornish. It is therefore mentioned in our record of Doomsday book, as even then a college of canons. 'These canons of S. Carentock,' says the book, 'hold Langoroch;' a name then applied to the church, and church lands, by a colloquial contraction of the saint's name, as it is still retained for the church itself, 'and held it in the time of king Edward.' They appear from the early valor, to have been no less than nine prebendaries and a portionist. But all were torn away before the late valor, by that low-thoughted penuriousness of soul, which fancies almost every expence too much for the honour of God's worship, but none too great for the gratification of its own pride, which plunders the church of God to swell the luxury of its own table, and would if it could, plunder even 'heaven's pavement beaten gold,' to heighten its own pomp of prodigality upon earth. Thus a church so amply endowed as to be rated in value beyond any other in Cornwall, even at £89 15*s*. 8*d*. nearly £2000 a year at present, has been reduced so low by the audaciousness of sacrilege, as to remain a melancholy monument of its ravages in the eyes of the present generation. Nothing is left, not even the vicarage, that production of laziness, or non-residence in the canons, rated in the first valor at 40*s*. merely, but turned in the second into a curacy, that subsists merely, on a pittance of £8 a year certain. So nearly have some of the clergy been ground to atoms in their revenues, between the moving millstones of Popery and Protestantism; both turning upon the same spindle of selfishnesss, but Protestantism pressing with still greater force than Popery. So little too, could the character of this sainted son of a Welsh king, this honoured hermit of Cornwall, and this converter of the Irish with St. Patrick, operate to save his church, the erection probably, of some cotemporary sovereign of Cornwall, from the sousing harpies of desolation."

This collegiate church of St. Crantock, which in 1294 consisted of a dean and nine prebendaries, which were afterwards reduced to four, was given by the Earl of Moreton to the prior and convent of Montacute, by whom it was conveyed to the church of Exeter in 1236. Before the days of Richard II. it was impropriated or

appropriated to the prior of St. Pedyr of Bodmin. In 1534 this college was dissolved; after which time the revenues became vested in the crown. In the reign of Charles I. the college estate belonged to the Cokes of Trerice; after which it became successively the property of Lewis, Goldingham, and Luttrell; and it is now in the possession of Mr. Johns.

The great and small tithes have been for many years in the Buller family, to whom they still belong. The patronage of the curacy, which is annexed to that of Lower St. Columb, together with the great and small tithes, is now vested in the representatives of Sir Francis Buller, one of the late judges of the King's Bench.

In the days of Hals, the vicarage church of Crantock was commonly called Lan-gurra or Lan-gorra, which signifies the hay-temple or church. "And suitable to its name it is situate in a large meadow of very rich land, containing about three acres, where, by ancient custom, the vicar's cattle depasture over the dead bodies interred there."

Tregonell in this parish, was the ancient seat of a respectable family of that name, whose co-heiresses in the reign of James I. married into the families of Bauden, Pollamonter, and Penpoll. It is now the property of Mr. Martyn and Mr. Tynney. From this place sprang John Tregonell, who, in the days of Henry VII. was educated in the college at Crantock. Removing hence, he proceeded to Oxford, where, in consequence of his great erudition, he obtained his degree of LL. D. and acquired such fame, that he was chosen proctor for Henry VIII. in the divorce between him and Catherine of Spain. For this service he received the honour of knighthood, and had settled upon him the annual pension of £40. After some years, on his resignation of this pension, and his paying of £1000, Henry settled on him and his heirs the site and demesne of Midleton, a mitred abbey in Dorset of considerable value. This called the family into that county, where some branches remain to the present day. This Dr. Tregonell was buried in Midleton church in 1540. His son and grandson were afterwards sheriffs for Dorsetshire in the reigns of William and Mary, and James I.

The manor of Treiago or Trea-ago in this parish, belonged in a very distant period to the ancient family of Triago. The lord of this manor built the south aisle of the present vicarage church at his own expence, and appropriated the same to his heirs for ever, charging those lands with the repairs and maintenance of this aisle; which expences they still continue to discharge, without connecting it with the other parts of the church. This act of munificence must have taken place prior to the days of Edward IV. since in his reign these lands were carried by an heiress into the family of Mynors. From Mynors this property was carried in a similar manner to the Tregains in the reign of Elizabeth. This family by ill management

THE GANAL CREEK, IN THE PARISH OF CRANTOCK, FORMERLY A PLACE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE.

wasted this manor and barton, and finally sold the whole to the Cokes of Trerice, in St. Allen. These in like manner, after holding this property about fifty years, sold it in the reign of Charles II. to Hugh Boscawen, Esq. of Tregothnan, in whose family it still remains. This place was anciently privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet, and a prison for confining debtors; but these privileges are discontinued.

The only villages in this parish are Trevelveth and Trevimber; but these contain nothing worthy of particular notice. Tradition says, the town of Crantock was formerly much larger than it is at present. This opinion seems to be inferred from its ancient and extensive college; but no vestiges of such demolished habitations are at present visible. Those, if ever they existed, we may easily conceive to have been buried in the accumulating sands, which have hidden the ancient college from sight. Speaking of its antiquity, Hals observes, that "it is equal to any college in Oxford, which Camden places among the first in England. But unfortunately it has not been so long lived, on account of the vast quantities of sand blown up from the Ganal Creek. The place where it stood is at present scarcely discernible, only a consecrated arched well of water still bears the name of St. Ambrose's Well, contiguous with it."

In the days of Hals, the Ganal Creek was of much more importance than it is at present. He mentions it as a place "wherein much fish and fowl are caught; and many times ships frequent this place for trade and safety; the sea here winding up itself between the lands about a mile in the country. It also at full sea affordeth entrance and anchorage for ships of the greatest burden, if conducted by a pilot that understands the course of the Ganel or channel. At the head of this, as a ligament fastening the parishes of Lower St. Columb and Crantoc together, is a county bridge called Trem-porth."

In the days of Dr. Borlase, this creek was so choked with sand, that vessels above thirty tons could not enter. Since then the sands have been constantly increasing; so that Ganal Creek retains at present little more than the name. On almost every part of the northern coast of Cornwall, these sands have been accumulating for ages; and in every parish near the sea, vast quantities of land have been lost, except in places where the great elevation of the cliffs preserves the fields from invasion.

CREED.

The parish of Creed is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. The church is about one mile south of the borough of Grampound, and about two miles north from that of Tregony. On the north this parish is

bounded by St. Stephens in Brannell, on the east by St. Mewan, on the south by St. Ewe, and on the west by Probus. At the time of the Norman Conquest its present name was not extant, the district now constituting this parish, being taxed under the appellation of Tybesta, an ancient dutchy manor, lying within its precinct. In the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294, Credo appears; from which time to the present it has retained its name.

On what particular occasion the term Creed was given as the appellation of this parish, no records have been preserved to inform us. According to Carew, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, were translated into the Cornish tongue, and used in this language, before the records of time; and this, when Christianity was first introduced, became essentially necessary, as the Cornish people scarcely understood any thing of the Saxon or English tongue. Why this district did not obtain its name Creed, at an earlier period, as Christianity must have been established upwards of 500 years before the Conquest, no satisfactory reason can be assigned. It is however, certain, that the name must have been obtained some time between the years 1086 and 1294; since in the former year it was unknown, and in the latter it was given to this parish. It is not improbable that its application arose from some local circumstance with which we are totally unacquainted.

In this parish is the celebrated borough of Grampound, through which the turnpike road passes, leading from St. Austell to Truro. This in the days of Carew is said to have been "but half replenished with inhabitants, who may better vaunt of their town's antiquity, than the town of their ability." That Grampound is generally supposed to have been extant in the time of the Romans, by whom it was called Voluba, we have already noticed in the preceding volume. But this ancient name has been swept aside by subsequent invaders; and in a charter that was in existence about 150 years since, dated 1290, this town was incorporated by the name of Coyt-Fala, or Coyt-Vala, in reference to its situation on the banks of the river Fal or Vale, and from its connection with the surrounding woods. Its present name is derived from some considerable bridge of timber that was laid across the river before that of stone was erected. Carew observes, "Grampound, if it took that name from any great bridge, hath now *Nomen sine re:* for the bridge there is supported with only a few arches." At present it has a strong and commodious bridge that was erected and is repaired by the county.* This borough, which has

* Bishop Gibson is decidedly of opinion that Grampound or Grampont, was the Voluba of Ptolemy, and that when the adjoining bridge was erected over the vale, it exchanged the name of Voluba for Ponsmur, signifying in British a great bridge, or in French Grampond.

a small weekly market on Saturday, and two fairs, one on the 18th of January, and the other on the 15th of June, is about five miles from St. Austell, and eight from Truro. For religious worship it has a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Naunter, in which Divine service is performed on Sunday afternoons by the rector of Creed. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have also meetings in this borough. Its principal trade consists in the tanning of hides, and in the woollen manufacture; for which latter purpose some machinery has been erected in the contiguous vale.

By John Buller, Esq. of Morval, the sum of £15 per annum, out of some funded property, was given in the reign of queen Anne for charitable uses. This for many years was appropriated to the support of a school in Grampound, with the additional sum of two guineas every two years towards clothing the children. But unfortunately, as the previous sum arose from the long annuities, in which the fund was vested, the bounty was discontinued on their expiration.

The great manor of Tybesta, in which Grampound is situated, originally belonged to the earls and dukes of Cornwall, and it continued to be attached to the dutchy until the year 1798; when, under the Land-tax Redemption Act, it was sold to Sir Christopher Hawkins, the present proprietor. "This manor," says Hals, "is privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet within its precincts, and of the court baron held for the hundred of Powder; and hath stewards and bailiffs to attend the service of both, and the royalty over the river Vale." The borough of Grampound is also privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet, and quarterly sessions of the peace within the same, before the mayor, recorder, town clerk, and eight aldermen or magistrates. These privileges do not however, appear to have any connexion with those belonging to the manor in which this borough is situated. The advowson of the rectory, which is connected with the manor of Tybesta, was purchased with it by Sir Christopher Hawkins, in whose patronage it remains.

Carvennick or Car-lyn-ike, which Hals describes as a parcel of the dutchy manor of Tybesta, but which in some ancient records is considered as a distinct manor, belonged in the fifteenth century to the family of Reskymer. In the days of Hals it was the residence of John Woolridge; it is now a farm, and the property of Zaccheus Andrew, Esq.

Pennans or Pennance, a name supposed to have been imposed as a commutation for sins, which the term seems to imply, belonged formerly to the family of Huddy; by them it was sold to Mr. Thomas Lower, brother of the famous Dr. Lower. By the Lowers it was sold to the Hawkins family, and was the residence of Dr. John Hawkins, who died in 1736. By this family it was sold to the Carlyons, and it is now the property of Thomas Carlyon, Esq, of Tregrahan, in St. Blazey. It is now occupied as a farm house, around which appear the fading memorials of departed

grandeur. The lofty brick walls which formerly enclosed an extensive garden, still remain; but in some places they are verging to decay, and in others the creeping ivy mounts above their summits. The ancient pillars on which the gates were formerly suspended, have been demolished within the memory of the present generation; and the statues of lead which once decorated the appendages of the house, have also of late years been removed. When the turnpike road was made, that branch which leads from St. Austell to Truro, was carried across some fine rows of trees, that grew with the utmost regularity, and formed a shady walk leading from the house to a piece of water in an adjoining vale. To prevent the connexion from being cut off by the intersection of the turnpike road, a tumulus was raised on each side among the trees, from which was turned a lofty arch formed of brick, beneath which travellers pursued their way, and over which carriages belonging to the house could pass without incovenience. But when Pennance ceased to be the residence of grandeur, the arch was suffered to fall into decay, and its sounding echo was heard no more. About forty years since it was taken down, to prevent accidents; and the tumulus on one side still remains.

Trevelleck, which is now a farm house, was formerly a seat of the Boscawens; but this branch becoming extinct in the male line, it passed by heiresses to the families of Towson and Collins, so early as the reign of Charles I. It afterwards passed successively to the Polkinghornes and Trevanions, and within a few years past it has been sold by J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Carhayes, to the Rev. George Moore, of Garlinneck. Tonkin says, that in his days there were on this estate a ruinated chapel and well, dedicated to St. Naunter.

Tencreek, which is also a farm house, was for several ages the seat of a genteel and respectable family of that name. About the middle of Elizabeth's reign, the last gentleman of this family leaving no male issue, one of his daughters carried these lands by marriage into the family of the Mohuns, who continued to reside here until they removed to Luny, in St. Ewe. This house had fallen into decay in the early part of the last century. Its name, Tencreek, which imports fire bank, or tumulus, is said to have been derived from a tumulus or barrow on some part of its lands, in which the ashes of some human being, after having passed through the fire, were interred some time before the sixth century. This is inferred from the bones and ashes discovered in an urn, when this barrow was opened upwards of one hundred years since. Tencreek is now the property of Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

Trewinnow, which was for some time a seat of the Seccombs, passed into the family of Trethewey. It has lately been fitted up as a genteel residence, and it is now occasionally occupied by Mr. Samuel Trethewey, the present representative of this ancient family.

THE QUARME FAMILY DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT BRITISH TRIBE THAT WAS NEVER SUBDUED.

Nantallan, which belonged successively to the families of Vincent, Woolridge, and Edgcumbe, is now a farm house belonging to the Rev. George Moore, by whom it was purchased a few years since of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

Garlinneck in this parish, was for many years a seat of the Woolridges, by whom it was sold not long since to the Rev. George Moore. By this gentleman the old mansion has been taken down, and an elegant mansion nearly finished, is erected on its site for his own residence.

Nancor was for a considerable time a seat belonging to the very ancient family of Quarme; and in early periods it seems to have been a place of their abode; as in the parish church there are some monuments of this family. Until of late, Nancor was the property of John Peters, Esq. of whom it has been purchased of the Rev. George Moore, of Garlinneck, who is the present possessor. The Quarme family is said to have descended from an ancient British tribe, that was never wholly subdued or ruined, either by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans. About the time of William the Conqueror, the ancestor of this branch lived in wealth and honour at his seat in the South Hams in Devonshire. But prior to this period, many of this tribe about the year 454 departed from Great Britain and took up their abode in Armorica, in which place their descendants still perpetuate the family name. It was probably on account of this family and a few others, having survived the shocks of conquest, and retained their dignity amidst the convulsions of their country, and the revolutions of the world, that the following homely rhyme is indebted for its ancient birth :—

"When William the Conqueror did come,
Quarme, Cruis, and Crocker, were at home."

CROWAN.

This parish is in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, though standing on the borders of Kirrier. It is about four miles nearly south from Camborne, which is its post town, and about five nearly north from the borough of Helston. On its northern side it is bounded by Camborne, on its eastern by Wendron, on the south by Sithney, and on the west by St. Erth. In Doomsday Survey it was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lanmigell Temple, or St. Michael's Mount; but in 1294, at the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, *Ecclesia de Crowen* is inserted; so that it must have obtained its present appellation between those periods.

CREWENNA, A FEMALE SAINT, GAVE NAME TO THE PARISH OF CROWAN.

According to Hals, the name of this parish is derived from the natural productions of its soil; so that it may be a corruption of growan, from the multitude of growan stones in this place, visible on the surface of the earth; "otherwise Crow-an may mean the hut, or hogstye, a house for beasts or cattle." Mr. Polwhele intimates, that Crowan signifies the cross, or growan moorstone gravel. Discarding these local circumstances altogether, Mr. Whitaker derives the name from Crewenna, a female saint from Ireland, who accompanied Breaca, Sinnin, and Germochus, into this county, about the middle of the sixth century. These saints taking up their abodes in distinct parts of Cornwall, became in the course of time so celebrated, either for the sanctity of their lives, or the austerity of their manners, as to be canonized for their singularities, and to have their names transmitted to posterity in those parishes which are called after them, and in those churches dedicated to their guardian care. Crewenna, who landed near Hayle, is supposed by Mr. Whitaker to have settled in that district which now bears her name in the parish of Crowan. The church appears to have been primarily appropriated to St. Michael's Mount; but by whom it was endowed is rather uncertain. By William Earl of Gloucester it is said to have been afterwards given to the priory of St. James in Bristol, which was then a cell to Tewkesbury Abbey; which grant was subsequently confirmed by Henry III. about the middle of the thirteenth century. Crowan fell to the crown on the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.; of whom the patronage is said to have been purchased by Thomas Seyntaubyn, Esq. who was sheriff of Cornwall in the 37th year of that reign. From that period to the present, the patronage has been in this family. Sir John St. Aubyn is now the impropriator of the great tithes, and the patron of the vicarage.

The principal villages in this parish, besides the church town, are Praze-an-beeble, Curgenwen, Drym, Trethannas, and Trevoole; but these contain nothing, either in magnitude or singularity, to demand any particular notice.

The manors of Hellegan and Clowance belonged at a very early period to a family called Hellegan, who had their residence probably at both places. Hellegan, which according to Tonkin signifies "the hall placed on the downs, was their principal seat. And there was lately standing in this place, and I believe still is, a hall of large dimensions, adjoining to Clowance." After some descents, the heiress of Hellegan married with Keymell of Keymell, in Paul. From this family both Hellegan and Clowance became the property of Geoffrey St. Aubyn, who in the reign of Richard II. married the heiress of Piers Keymell, from which period to the present time this property has been invariably possessed by the St. Aubyn family.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE WOODLAND SCENERY OF CLOWANCE DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

This ancient and respectable family first came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and took up their principal abode in Somerset and Devon. But Geoffrey St. Aubyn on his marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of Keymell, became an inhabitant of Cornwall; in which county his descendants have ever since resided. Sir John St. Aubyn, the eighth in descent from Geoffrey, was created a baronet in the year 1671. He was great great grandfather of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. the present proprietor. This famous family, which was first denominated from Mount Seyntaubyn in Normandy, after their establishment in this country, formed alliances by marriages in their descent, with the several families of Keymell, Coleshill, Whittington, Grenvill, Mallet, Godolphin, Jenkin, Trenowth, De la Haye, and Morrice.

Whatever might have been the condition of Clowance with regard to wood, in the early periods of its history, it is certain that Sir John St. Aubyn, who became possessed of it about the year 1723, found it almost naked, and totally bereaved of its plantations. To supply this deficiency, he applied himself to the cultivation of this important article; and it is to his exertions and industry, that Cornwall is indebted for the introduction of the plane-tree. At his death he left his newly raised plantation in a flourishing condition; and by the present baronet completion seems to be given to what his ancestor left unfinished. By the successive proprietors of Clowance, during the last century, its woodland scenery has been raised to a state of high respectability; and by its present proprietor some additional buildings have been erected, and his judicious alterations have most considerably improved the whole domain. At present Clowance furnishes an elegant and pleasant retreat, in the midst of a dreary district. The park is large, and surrounded by a high stone wall, erected by the father of the present possessor. The pleasure grounds within its large circumference, are rendered singularly delightful in this unsheltered part of the country, by the abundance of spreading trees which shade its meandering walks. The house that was naked about a century since, now appears embosomed in a wood. Among the pictures that adorn Clowance house, there are several of curiosity and value; and the vast number of rare and singular prints which are collected in port folios, strikingly characterize the taste and judgment of the possessor. But whatever beauties Clowance may possess, its charms have not been sufficiently attractive to ensure the residence of its owner. For many years past Sir John St. Aubyn has nearly forsaken Cornwall; and his occasional visits are more transient than heretofore. This absence seems to furnish a presage, that the period is not remote when the name of St. Aubyn will be unknown in Cornwall.

The manor of Binnerton, on which was formerly an ancient chapel, belonged in the reign of Richard II. to the Beauchamp family, and afterwards to the Despencers.

EXTENSIVE AND PRODUCTIVE MINES IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN.

In the early part of the sixteenth century it belonged to Sir George Speke, of whom it was purchased in 1567 by an ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir John St. Aubyn. The manor house is now occupied by a farmer.

Tregeare in this parish, was for many generations, the property and residence of an ancient British family from hence denominated Tregeare, which became extinct in the year 1732. It is now a farm house, the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, who acquired it by purchase from the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, about the year 1781.

The barton of Bolitho belongs to a grandson of the late Mr. Eustice Buller. Not far from this house is a curious spot denominated Hang-man's Barrow. Kerthen was anciently a seat of the family of Cowlin; but prior to the days of Leland, it had passed from the Cowlins to the family of Godolphin; and when that industrious antiquary visited this county, he resided for some time at this place. In his Itinerary he calls it Cardine.

Of the mines in this parish, the most important at present are, the consolidated mines of Crenver, Oatfield, and Wheal Abraham. These have been working with little or no intermission nearly thirty years; and for their extent, produce, and improvements in their machinery, they rival the foremost of any in the county. Taken in one combined view, their workings are more than a mile in length; but in depth, the shafts are not more than 130 fathoms, which is considerably less than the shafts of Dolcoath, and other mines in Camborne. From these consolidated mines the water is raised by the vast powers of four large engines, which constantly exert their mechanical efficacy on the most improved plan of erection. The labourers of every description employed on these mines are near 900; and the current expences of working, including the lord's dues, wages and materials, amount to about £6,000 per month.

In this extensive parish, there are several large mines besides those denominated The Consolidated Mines; Binner Downs, Wheal Treasury, and Godolphin Bridge, are of considerable extent. Their shafts are from 100 to 120 fathoms in depth, and in former years they have been exceedingly productive. But these are at present idle; nor is it probable that their workings will be resumed, until the price of metal shall furnish the adventurers with some prospects of being reimbursed for the risks of speculation.

In descending from the surface to the nether extremity of these workings, the soil and strata have been found in the following proportions and succession. From three to six feet in depth, the bed on the surface is inclined to clay; beneath which is a stratum of killas of various thickness, with an inclination in general to the north-east. Below this is found a stratum of grey elvan, frequently called the iron stone from its excessive hardness, which varies in depth from two to eighteen feet.

INUNDATION AT WHEAL ABRAHAM MINE, BY WHICH SEVEN MEN WERE DROWNED.

Beneath this the common rock descends without any variation. In the eastern part of this parish the stratum is composed of growan or decomposed granite.

On the night of August 21, 1806, a tremendous flood, supposed to have been occasioned by a water-spout, fell upon the high lands of this parish, and deluged the plains and vales below. This terrible inundation, in its descent entered into a valley, in which the adit from the Consolidated Mines discharges its water. In this valley a river was instantly formed about twenty yards in breadth, which continued for several hours. In its progress it broke into one of the adit shafts, and descended into the mine; by which means, within the short space of fifteen minutes, Wheal Abraham was filled with fifty fathoms of water. By this melancholy accident, seven men were drowned; and the remainder, amounting to about fifty, escaped with the utmost difficulty.

About the year 1730, a charity school in this parish was endowed with the interest of £100 by the St. Aubyn family; and lately a school-room has been erected near the church town, at the expence of Sir John St. Aubyn, capable of containing 200 children. This is now conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.

In the parish church there are several memorials of the St. Aubyn family. On the tenement of Tregeare some remains of an ancient encampment are still visible; and on the barton of Drym are the vestiges of another, apparently of equally remote antiquity.

CUTHBERT, or CUBERT.

This parish is in the hundred and deanery of Powder. It is about nine miles south-west from St. Columb, and nearly eight north-west from Truro, which is its post town. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Crantock, on the south by part of St. Enoder, and on the west by Perranzabuloe. At the time of the Norman Conquest this district was taxed under the name of Chynoweth, which was a distinguishing portion of a considerable manor, and was the residence of an ancient and respectable family that had settled here long before the Normans reached our shores. But its present name occurs in the inquisition of 1294. Hals says, that "This new name, Cuthbert, is Belgic Cornish Saxon, and composed of Cuth-bert, which signifies skill, knowledge, wisdom or understanding clear or bright; and refers to St. Cuthbert the titular patron and guardian of this church."

St. Cuthbert, according to the legends of the times, was born of British parents in Cumberland, about the year 600. As Cuthbert advanced in years, he became

THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. CUTHBERT SUFFERED DREADFULLY FROM A PESTILENCE, A. D. 1564.

such a distinguished character, that he was raised to the dignity of abbot in the abbey of Landisferne. Of his miracles and exploits many marvellous tales are recorded; and even after his death his relics are said to have retained miraculous virtues; and to their accidental touch is ascribed the healing power which the holy well in this parish is presumed to possess.

Giving to St. Cuthbert the fullest credit for all his extraordinary excellencies, the church in this parish was consigned by its builders to his protection and care. "And I do remember," says Hals, "to have seen in this parochial church, painted against the wall about thirty years past, the portraiture of a bishop attired in his episcopal robes, with a mitre or crown on his head, a crosier or shepherd's crook in his hand, and an inscription in ancient character near it; viz. *St. Cuthbertus.* Which picture I am told, is since covered over with lime by the churchwardens."

From an ancient register belonging to this parish, which is now lost, it appeared, that in the year 1564 the inhabitants suffered severely from a raging pestilence. The whole population at this time scarcely amounts to 300 souls, and in former years we may reasonably suppose that it was still less. And yet, out of this scanty number, no less than seventy died in the above year. There are probably few places, if any in Cornwall, in which the extent of mortality has ever borne such a large proportion to the total amount of the inhabitants.

The holy well at which we have just hinted, and of which a full account has been given in the first volume, stands under Kelsey Point, belonging to the manor of Helanclase. Tonkin observes, that "the water is good in scrophulous cases, and is pleasant to the taste. It is much resorted to on Holy Thursday." This manor, which is now generally written Ellenglaze, belonged formerly to the family of Tencreek, from whom it was sold with other estates, to Diggory Polwhele, by whom it was sold to Sir Richard Robartes. In 1736 this property was vested in his descendant the Earl of Radnor. Since that time it has been in the Hosken family, and it is now the property of Joseph Hosken, Esq. who has erected a handsome house on the estate for his own residence.

Chynoweth, which at the time of the Norman Conquest, gave its name to a whole district or parish, was from time immemorial the property of an ancient British family of the same name; which family is not yet become extinct. Hals says, that for antiquity he would rank them, or set them before the tribe of any other family in this province. "For if tradition may be credited, some of this blood were possessed of those very lands before the Norman Conquest; and then at length after the French written De Chynoweth. Though I do not understand their estate or post in the public service of their country was ever above the degree of a twelfth man of the parish of Chynoweth (now Cuthbert) or that of a hundred constable."

Their immediate representative is at this time a blacksmith in the parish of Newlyn. Several other branches of this venerable family still remain in this neighbourhood; but all are reduced to the situation of labouring mechanics. The ancient residence of this family was a considerable time since conveyed to the Angoves; since which time it has been sold in parcels. On the site of the barton which still retains the ancient name, a small modern farm house is now erected, which is the property and residence of Mr. Robert Glasson.

Carynes, which was formerly the residence of the Davis family, is now occupied by Richard Hosken, Esq. and is the property of his brother Joseph Hosken, Esq.; in whom the great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now vested. At present the Rev. Thomas Stabback is patron of the vicarage, having acquired it by purchase from Richard Edwards, M. D. Carynes belonged some few years since to the family of Prideaux.

In the caves of the cliff near Holy Well, in this parish, Dr. Borlase has noticed several stillatitious productions of the spar kind. Some are gritty, and their grit is little harder than chalk; others are more stony, and hang from the roof in fangs like the anemone root; but sometimes in small tubular stalactites, with green, and sometimes red efflorescences. On the floor of these caves the same stony juice forms a mere uniform mass, spreading itself into a fluor of the alabaster kind. Of the nature, extent, and distinguishing properties of these singular incrustations, Dr. Borlase gives a minute account. He also mentions some of a similar nature, found in other parts of Cornwall; but in no place do they appear in such perfection as in the cliffs of this parish. The only villages in Cuthbert are Trescaw and Treveal; but these, like other country villages, have nothing that can merit a description.

CUBY.

The parish of Cuby lies in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. Within its precincts is included the borough of Tregony, of which some account has been given in the preceding volume, under the article of Cornish boroughs. At the time when Doomsday Survey was taken, the whole district was taxed under the nomination of Tregony, which appears to have been a large and flourishing commercial town before the Norman Conquest. In the inquisition of the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, it had no other name; but in that of Wolsey it is distinguished by the appellation of St. Cuby and St. Januarius. This name must therefore have been acquired between the years 1294 and 1521; but at what specific time it is not easy to determine.

HISTORY OF ST. KEBY, THE TITULAR SAINT OF THE PARISH OF CUBY.

St. Keby, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the parish has derived its present name, was the son of Solomon, a king of Cornwall, and the first who made any profession of the Christian religion. Keby, who is said to have been born about the year 325, was brought up in the principles of Christianity. Finding as he came to years of discretion, that the British churches were infected with the Arian heresy, which he was not disposed to receive, from his having read the writings of St. Hilary, Keby wrote him a letter, soliciting his advice how to conduct himself in this critical state of ecclesiastical affairs. Hilary, who was at this time bishop of Poictiers, invited him into Gaul. To this country he went, and was so charmed with the piety and wisdom of this venerable man, that he commenced preacher, and resolved to dedicate his days to the propagation of Christianity. He was sent into Wales by Hilary; in which province his preaching was attended with such success, that his name is held in remembrance even to the present day. By Capgrave we are informed that Keby also visited Ireland, and erected many churches in that kingdom at a very early period; and was so attached to the duties of his profession, that he relinquished the power and wealth which he might have inherited from his father, from a pure desire to devote himself to God. Leland says that he was made bishop of Anglesea, in which place he fixed his abode, and a very humble one at first; but the little king of the isle, in pity to the poorness of it, liberally presented him with a castle which stood in the vicinity. In consequence of this donation, a small monastery was formed within the castle, which was afterwards called from his name, Caer Keby, or Keby's Castle. At this time, says Leland, speaking of his own times, it has canons or prebendaries in it, and exerts a pleasing hospitality to persons passing over into Ireland." "Here," says Mr. Whitaker, "he settled, and here he died; and from the reverence paid to him there, as at Tregony before, lending his name after his death, to the church, lending it also to the village near the church, still attaching the name of Holy Head to this point of land, and even fixing the name of his preceptor or his friend, Hilary, upon another point of the islet."

At what particular time these events and changes took place, we have no positive account. Archbishop Usher fixes the migration of Keby to St. David's and Ireland, in 364; and his settlement upon the Isle of Anglesea in 369. But Mr. Whitaker asserts, that as Hilary became bishop of Poictiers about 350, and died about 368 or 369, Keby must have returned into Cornwall about the year 369, have migrated into Ireland about 370, and have settled in Anglesea about 374.

The celebrated town of Tregony, Mr. Whitaker says "was not a mere village without trade, without industry, without money; but a town of the first consequence in the county; a town of great commerce, a town of much shipping, a town of

considerable extent, and as such having two churches successively erected within it before this period."

Tregony was the very first town upon any branch of that fine harbour which is the principal pride of Cornwall; which excels all the harbours of the isle except Milford Haven, for security of anchorage, for expanse of water, and for number of openings into it, which therefore lies like a vast Briareus, stretching forth its gigantic carcass on every side, and throwing out its hundred arms into the land around it. Tregony was upon the main arm, even the denominating river; was denominated Cenia itself, while the harbour was called the mouth of the Cenia, and the southern road of the Romans in Cornwall terminated at this Cenia, now Tre-Geney or Tre-Goney, more properly that than this, as it is popularly entitled Treg-ney, the castle upon the Cenia, now the Fal. Tregony was thus a town, at a time when Falmouth, when Penryn, when even Truro itself, was not yet in contemplation for many ages; held possession of the river Fal, with its harbour at the mouth, when it had and could have no rival, and so stood the original lord and natural sovereign of all. Tregony indeed is now deserted by the tide of its harbour, and almost even by the waters of its river. Yet that it once had the free, full, and absolute enjoyment of both, is evident from a train of concurring evidences. Its river, the equal denominator of it, and of the harbour among the Romans, is much more considerable in itself than the currents either of Truro or Penryn; and therefore carries its name over them all, even to this day, as they unite to fall into the sea together. But then as ranging over a larger extent of ground, as particularly traversing the moors of St. Stephens, St. Dennis, or St. Roach, it lay much nearer than they to the stream-works, and was much more exposed to injuries from them. Such it must have received very early; stream-works being the first mines of a country for metal, as they were for gold on the Doria of Great St. Bernard formerly; and an ancient stream-work for tin being actually found about nineteen years ago, in St. James's Moor, at Tregony, close to the current of the Fal, even under the very walls of the original churchyard of Tregony there. And the mischief produced by these injuries of ages, has continued down to our own times, in despite of two laws against it. This is surveyed by the neighbouring gentry with an improvident sort of serenity, that foresees not the ruin of the very harbour itself in time; yet is strongly marked to the eye of historic curiosity, by a succession of the sea's recedings from Tregony.

In the days of Henry VIII. a complaint was made from the county of Cornwall, respecting the ruinous condition of this harbour. In this complaint or memorial, it was stated, that this port and others therein enumerated, were in times past among the most commodious in the realm, for the safety and preservation of ships resorting from all places in the world. That in former years all manner of ships under the

portage of 800 tons, might at low water enter the said ports or havens, and there lie in safety whatever wind or tempest did blow. But that at this present time, these ports or havens were so utterly decayed and destroyed by means of certain tin-works called stream-works, that now a ship of one hundred tons can scantily enter at half flood, to the decay and utter destruction of the said havens and ports, and also to the utter ruin of all the good towns. To prevent a repetition of these evils, a law was enacted, levying severe penalties on all persons who should work any stream-works nigh unto the said havens. But as this statute was of little effect, another, which doubled the preceding penalties, was passed in the twenty-seventh of the same reign; but neither the former nor the latter could prevent Tregony from being deserted by the tide.

In the days of Leland, he informs us, that the main stream "goeth up ebbing and flowing, and a quarter of a mile above is the town of Tregony." Leland thus shews the spring tide in his time to have reached within a quarter of a mile of Tregony; whereas it comes not at present within a mile and a half. In another place the same author says, that "Tregony is the old full sea mark." Hals carries it still higher, positively asserting that "the sea ebbed and flowed above Tregony Bridge and St. James's Chapel, as the shells and sand there still to be seen, and tradition inform us." Norden speaking on the same subject, states, that "below Probus church (but below Golden in Probus parish he should have said) upon the opposite bank of the Fal, is a rock called Hayle-Boate-Rocke, wherein to this day (about 1584) are many and great iron rings, whereunto boats have been tied, but where at present there is no shew of any haven." This evidence seems decisive, to prove that the sea originally visited the foot of Tregony town.

In the reign of Charles II. an effort was made to open a passage in this vale, that the tide might again revisit its long forsaken boundaries. Of this attempt, and its final failure of success, Hals gives the following account:—"At Crega liveth Charles Trevanion, Esq. barrister at law. His grandfather Arundell, originally descended from the Trevanions of Carhayes and Tregarthen. This is that great, though unfortunate gentleman, who at his own proper cost and charge, though not for his sole benefit, by virtue of an act of parliament, 19 Cha. II. undertook to make the river Vale navigable, as far as Crowe-hill in St. Stephens; and though his first summer's work seemed to favour his design, bringing the salt water by two or three sluices above Tregony Bridge, (the place of its old flux and reflux) yet by reason of the great and rapid confluence and washes of the Vale river in the winter season after, the foundations of the walls of these sluices being made upon mud or oozy ground, where the sea was driven back as aforesaid, were undermined, fell down, and were comparatively driven away. However, the good undertaker was

not discouraged at this misfortune, but re-edified the same the following summer, and so on for many summers after, with great skill, cost, and labour. But alas! still the lofty current of the river Vale in the winter season, was such a malicious and invincible enemy to this noble project, that as before, it continually undermined the sluices for about the space of twenty years; so that the very worthy gentleman aforesaid, in order honestly to defray the charges of this work, hath spent the greatest part of this fine estate, and given over his undertaking as too difficult and unprofitable an enterprise."

Closely connected with this noble receptacle for shipping, before the descending river brought from the adjacent country the sand and rubbish which have now for ever choked the inlet, was the happy position on which the town of Tregony was originally seated. The military sagacity of the Romans, ever on the watch to secure the natural defensible passes of a conquered country, saw the sloping side of Tregony hill terminate in a prominence with a high precipice on each side, and a brook uniting with the Fal under it. On this prominence they fixed one of their castles, which like most of them, was rebuilt in a more modern form afterwards, of which the trenches were discovered about nineteen years ago in the rock on the north-west, and the mount in the middle still remains as what it is denominated, *the green hill*, to the present day. But though military ideas predominated with the Romans, ideas of civilization always accompanied them; subservient indeed, but still operative. A town constantly arose by the side of their castle; here it stretched on the level below the northern precipice of the castle, and along the banks of the Fal; as here was the inviting position for a town, and here the church of the town stood for ages afterwards. Leland notices the town in his time, as one "wheryn is an old castel, and a paroch chyrch of S. James standing in a more by the castel." This is that church to which the minister of Tregony is even now instituted by the title of St. James's; as St. James's festival is also the annual fair day of the town. That church has indeed been deserted since the days of Leland; only an angle of it has remained within the reach of memory; even this was thrown down about nineteen years ago in a search for tin; and among the graves that were opened, only one had an appearance of a coffin in it. This was probably that coffin of which the following account was published in the Annual Register, Vol. IV. p. 88. "March 1761, as some of our tinners were employed in a new mine near Tregony, one of them accidentally struck his pickaxe on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined from its size that it was a rock; but some characters being perceived on a more close inspection, together with its shape and hollow sound when struck, made them conclude it to be, what on opening it proved, a coffin. On the removal of the lid they discovered a skeleton, a man of gigantic size, which on admission of

the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained, which was two inches and half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and the depth three feet nine inches." No account of the inscription has been preserved; the presumption therefore is, that it was not sufficiently legible to be understood.

What attracted the town to this level, must have been the convenience of the river, and the advantage of commerce upon it. The advantage and the convenience accordingly operated so powerfully, that Tregony rose up to be what tradition loves so fondly to tell it was, old age naturally soothing its present decripitude with the remembrance of its youthful activities, a very considerable town. The quay formed an embankment to the river. Behind it ranged the town with its only church. A street of houses also, adds tradition, extended up from the level of that to the high ground east of the castle, and so began the town upon its present position, properly the high town of Tregony. Another street went on winding under the precipice of the castle, crossing the brook at the prominence, turning up the steep hill on the left, and reaching to the present village of Reskivias, an asserted mile in length.

Yet the town shot out previously up the sloping side of its own hill, from the street noticed above; as a chapel was there erected, at which was then the extremity of the high town, and what is therefore the widest part of the present, the open area a little east of the castle hill. This is mentioned by Leland as "a chapel standing yn the myddes of the towne." It was afterwards, when it became no longer necessary as a chapel, converted into a corn hall, and when a corn hall became as unnecessary here as a chapel was before, it sunk under neglect into ruins, presenting a real heap of rubbish to the eye in 1777. But the opulence of the town and the extent of its buildings, did not end here. It still pushed up the side of the hill from this chapel, so left it as it was in Leland's time, and as its site at our own "yn the myddes of the towne," but fixed another chapel much higher up. This is equally noticed by Leland, as "at the est end of the towne," which it also is at present; but is not what Leland and every one calls it, a *parish church*. It is merely like the other, a chapel to St. James's church, a chapel for this eastern extremity of the high town, as the other was for the western. *That* is thus, as a daughter-chapel, naturally and necessarily attached to *this* as the mother church. This church was appropriated to the monastery of De Valle in Normandy, at first, but to the priory of Merton in Surrey afterwards; and to what was successively a cell to both, the priory of Tregony, not evanescent yet from the town, though never recognised by it.

The priory of Tregony, which stood opposite the old mount of the castle, and shewed a doorcase of stone with a peaked arch, has been recently destroyed. Yet

another doorway remains, almost opposite the site of this, but less apparent as less in sight; being plainly the front gate of the priory transferred to a stable, and equally with the doorcase above, shewing an arch of stone a little peaked. This is however, much larger than that was in the size of its arch, as that was only the doorway of the chapel; a niche being found in the wall there, and again built up in an opposite wall for the reception of a small statue. In 1267 the advowson of this priory belonged to the abbey De Valle; but this priory, with the advowsons of the churches of Tregony and Bury Pomeroy in Devonshire, were made over to the priory of Merton that very year. The church was thus deprived of all its great tithes; and it has in land besides the churchyard of St. James's, only what is reputed to be the endowment of St. Keby's, but is in reality the glebe land of St. James's.

As the advance of the tide to and beyond Tregony was checked by the descent of sand from the stream-works, the flow of it was gradually diminished. The tide could no longer push up to Haleboat Rock. The depôt was ruined, and the boats were sent lower down the stream. But the same contraction of the tide still attended them. The same cause was actively at work, and the effects were mournfully felt. As the tide grew feebler and feebler in its inroads into the land, it grew shallower in the depth of its waters. The vessels could no longer ply up to the bridge. The boats once above it were now all engaged below. In time, even these could not come up to the quay. The salt water did not reach it. It even came so little near it, that the head of fresh water which its efforts kept up in the channel above, was not sufficient for them. Tregony then ceased to be a sea port town any longer. It was excluded from its own harbour. Its quay was deserted as useless. Its street, its warehouses, and its church, were left to crumble into ruins. The extended suburbs of the town all sunk away. The town shrunk up its hill again. There it was content to use for a church, the chapel which Leland notices; and Tregony retains scarcely a single feature of its former pre-eminence. Speaking of Tregony, Tonkin in his manuscripts makes the following observations:—"As we enter the parish of Cuby from the west, we pass over a stone bridge of arches, at the foot of which, and in the meadows round, stood the old town of Tregony; part of the ruins of which are visible after great floods under the bridge. And there is still standing a little to the north of the bridge, part of the walls of the church dedicated to St. James Minor."

At what particular period the tide and commerce took their mutual departure from this once flourishing town, it is scarcely possible to ascertain with precision. Mr. Whitaker, founding his calculation upon an observation made by Leland, fixes the general period at about 500 years in antiquity. For, "if he observes it has

required two centuries and half for the tide to recede a mile and half, between the eastern boundary of Ruan Lanyhorne parish, and the middle point of Lanyhorne Wood within it; at a time when the stream-works were intermitted for much more than half the interval, it would take the same time probably to recede a mile and half higher up, from Haleboat Rock to the boundary of Ruan parish. The higher we mount up the channel of the river, the quicker will be the retreat of the tide, from that gradual rise in the ground, which is requisite to give a fall to the current. This increase in the rapidity of recess may be put in the balance against the intermission of the stream-works. And the estimate will carry us about 500 years in antiquity, for the sea coming up to Haleboat Rock; about 300 for its reaching to Tregony Bridge; and as we know the fact to have actually been about 250, for its flowing up as far as the boundary of Ruan."

It is observed by Hals, on the authority of Doomsday, that "Tregony borough was invested with the jurisdiction of a manor and court-leet, or with judicial authority over its own inmates, before the Norman Conquest. How long before by prescription, no man living can tell." Mr. Whitaker says it had it from the earliest period of the Romans; from the time that the natives of the country collected together by the side of the Roman station here, and formed themselves into a civil society under its protection. Such a society must have laws and magistrates.

Ralf de Pomeroy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, was such a favourite of his, as Dugdale informs us, that he conferred upon him fifty-eight lordships, whereof this Tregony and Wech (now Mary-wike) were two. The castle of Tregony is said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy, a descendant of the preceding; probably in behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, against Richard I. then engaged in the holy wars. But Mr. Whitaker says, that the castle must have been originally erected by the earliest Romans, and afterwards turned into a modern castle, either by the latter Romans, or their immediate successors the Britons. It could therefore be only repaired or rebuilt by Henry de Pomeroy. King John, by virtue of his manor of Tybesta, granted the liberty of fishing, or the royalty of the river Vale or Fal, to one of the Pomeroys, lord of the manor. It was granted to him as lord, and it has accordingly descended with the lordship to the successors of the Pomeroys. These Pomeroys ended in a female in the reign of Elizabeth, when Tregony went to the Penkivells of Resurra, in the parish of St. Michael Penkevil probably, and by sale from the Penkivells to their neighbours the Boscawens of Tregothnan, in the reign of Charles I. It was in the reign of John, and under the patronage of its lord, Sir Henry, that the town took the pomegranate, which it now bears for its arms, in allusion to the much loved name of Pomeroy, and when it was probably at the summit of grandeur. This was about the year 1200. About ninety

A WASTING SICKNESS RAGED IN THE TOWN OF TREGONY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

years afterwards the wasting tabes began in the town. The disease proceeded; nothing could administer relief; the body was gradually drained of all its vital juices; and the skeleton only was left, still actuated with life, but appearing like the ghost of its former self. The navigation of the river has belonged to it for ages before king John. He had enlarged this royalty over it, by conceding what the kings and earls of Cornwall had hitherto reserved to themselves; the only remainder of the royalty in the liberty of fishing, and by extending this much farther than the other could have extended, up to the beginning of the river one way as well as down to the end of it another. The original branch of this royalty, about the year 1300, probably Tregony could no longer exercise. It was therefore consigned to Truro, by a grant from the Earl of Cornwall. Such Tregony was, according to Mr. Whitaker; but its magnificence has vanished, like the palaces of an eastern tale; and this once flourishing town now resembles a nobleman of exalted dignity, antiquity, and birth, reduced by a revolution to abject poverty, reduced equally in feelings as in finances, even stooping therefore to live upon the basket of alms handed to it by its parliamentary representatives.

The final question which remains to be examined is—How came this last chapel, so exalted into a church in opinion, and so remaining in fact, the only church of Tregony parish at present, to bear the name of St. Keby? Mr. Whitaker answers, "in the most flourishing state of the town, I suppose the saint settled at it. He settled not, however, at the original, the commercial part of the town. He had no concern with commerce. He settled at the eastern extremity of the whole, at that raised eminence on the hill side which looked down upon all the rest, and which gave him at once the conveniences of a town, with the sequestration of the country. He dwelt upon that very ground I believe, which stands almost directly across the street of Tregony, which accordingly obliges the road out of the street to bend upon one side for avoiding it, and is now the very site of the church itself. Here he lived with so much sanctity of spirit, so much dignity of mind, and so much devoutness of aspect, I suppose that his house like St. Mawe's, was rebuilt into a chapel upon his death, a chapel now buried almost in the human mould accumulated about it, having the walk through its cemetery sunk very deep between rows of sepulchres on each side, yet having a couple of steps from the walk down into it; carrying therefore uncommon features of antiquity in this marking circumstance of its aspect, and being the only chapel that now bears his name popularly for its own, through the whole extent of Cornwall. So usefully stands this chapel of St. Keby at present; to speak the large extent to which the tide of prosperity once flowed at Tregony; to tell the early period at which it reached its highest point there; and to shew Christianity successively at it, a church upon the bank of the river, a chapel

upon the high ground behind, with a second chapel at the eastern extremity of the whole; and the very last, at or about the conclusion of the fourth century.

In this parish church, one part of which is presumed to be the original building, is a memorial for Hugh Pomeroy, Esq. of Tregony. Pomeroy, who is supposed to have descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of that name. This memorial bears the date of 1674. The great tithes, which for many years were in the family of Prideaux, and now vested in the Earl of Darlington, who is patron of the vicarage. In the year 1696, Hugh Boscawen, Esq. founded a hospital for decayed housekeepers, and endowed it with lands, now let at £30 per annum; but when the present lease expires on which they are held, they are expected to yield nearly three times their present annual produce.

The manor of Govilly in this parish, belonged anciently to a family of that name, by whose heiress, when the male branches became extinct, it was carried to the Arundells of Trerice, under whom it was for some time held by the family of Pedyfars. Of late years it has passed with the Trerice estate, and it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.

The manor of Carvath, belonged so early as 1483, to John Littleton. At present there is nothing more than a tenement which bears this name. This in 1727, belonged to J. Tanner, Esq. afterwards to T. Hearle, Esq. who was for some time vice warden of the stannaries. From this family it descended by a co-heiress of the Hearles to Samuel Stephens, Esq. the present proprietor.

There are five fairs in Tregony, which are held on Shrove Tuesday, May 3, July 23, September 1, and November 6. These are still of some consideration for cattle, but even in this article they are of less extent than they were formerly. The other commodities for which Tregony was once so famous, have almost wholly disappeared, so that its trade is contracted with its population, and like its ancient buildings it only lives in the memorials of its former fame.

CURY.

This parish is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and lies about five miles from Helston, which is its post town. On its northen side it is bounded by Mawgan in Meneage, on its eastern by St. Martins, on its southern by Mullion, and on its western by Gunwalloe. At the time of Doomsday Survey, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Bochym, a name still well known, but then of considerable note in the neighbourhood. In the inquisition of 1294, this parish is not so much as named; but in the days of Henry VI. it is introduced

as Cury-ton, by which appellation it is distinguished in the inquisition of Wolsey in the year 1521.

Adverting to the origin of this name, Hals derives it from the Cornish British, in which language Curye signifies curate, one that has the spiritual charge of a church or congregation of souls. Dissenting from this opinion of Hals, both Dr. Borlase and Mr. Whitaker trace this name up to St. Corantine, although they differ from each other in some subordinate particulars. "St. Corantine, now called Cury," says Dr. Borlase, was the first Cornish apostle of note that we meet with. Born in Brittany, he preached first in his own country, and Ireland, till being driven away by violence, he betook himself to the life of a hermit, which he had quitted for the sake of travelling to instruct the ignorant and the infidel. He settled at the foot of a mountain called Menehont in the diocese of Cornwall, which some think means Menheniot. Here the fame of his preaching increasing, at the intreaty of Grallonus king of the Armoricans, he was consecrated bishop of Cornwall, by St. Martin, bishop of Tours in France, and being said to have converted all Cornwall, died in the year 401."

Mr. Whitaker, after animadverting on the opinion thus advanced by Dr. Borlase, observes as follows: "Corantyn then, who is said by Dr. Borlase to have died in the year 401, certainly died in a much earlier year; as Melor, who was murdered soon after the first reception of Christianity in Cornwall, we know to have been educated in his monastery. He first settled as a hermit, probably upon the shore of our south sea, upon that part of it in the parish of Breage, which has the chapel of Corantyn or Cury on it at present. From his hermitage here he seems to have been drawn by the king of Cornwall, and to have taken the charge of that monastery, as it was called, or that academy, as it might more properly be called, in which Melor the son of the king was educated. This is the retirement I presume, in which he is here said to have settled at the foot of a mountain called Menehont; at the foot of the mountain, high on the side of which stands the church, and at the bottom of which stands the vicarage house. And the vicarage, once the parsonage, I suppose was that early academy or monastery of the Britons before, the very first of all those schools of Cornwall, which have continued in our parsonage or our vicarage houses, even so late as our own days. This is also the church so distinguished in modern times, by being the first which heard the Liturgy in the English language; as that is the mountain so celebrated in ancient, by having the first known school for education under it.

Tonkin speaking of this parish, observes, "Cury is called *Ecoles. St. Ninani;* which Ninian was a noble Briton. He died in 432. In the king's books it is called

Cap. de Corantyn, alias Cury. This Corantin, who was bishop of Cornwall, and an hermit at Menheniot, converted Cornwall to Christianity, and died 401; and was reckoned one of the seven British saints." Cury is now what it always has been, since it has acquired the distinguishing appellation of parish, a daughter-church to Breage, although their lands are not even contiguous; and both are held under the same presentation. The great tithes belonged to the late Thomas Grylls, Esq.; and they are now vested in his representatives.

The manor of Bochym, under which name this district was taxed in Dóomsday, originally belonged to an ancient family called Bochym. It belonged in the days of Henry VIII. to John Winslade, who was executed for joining in the rebellion raised by Arundell in 1549. Norden mentions Winslade as "that instrument of the rebellion, in which he undertook to be one of the leaders of the Cornish troops, at a time when Bochym was the place of his abode." On the execution of Winslade, Edward VI. granted this manor to Reginald Mohun, who gave the barton with one of his daughters in marriage to Francis Bellot, whose ancestor came into England either with William the Conqueror, or was among the 3000 French gentlemen who accompanied Isabel the wife of Edward II. and finally settled here. By Renatus Bellot, the last of this family in this county, and who died in 1730, Bochym was sold to Mr. George Robinson. By a son of Mr. Launcelot Hicks, Mr. Robinson's devisee, it was sold to Thomas Fonnereau, Esq. from whom it was purchased by Mr. Wallis, who sold it to Sir Harry Trelawney, bart. It is now the property of Thomas Hartley, Esq. who purchased it of Thomas Graham, Esq. who acquired it by purchase from Trelawney. Dr. Borlase says that there was formerly a chapel at Bochym, in this parish of St. Corentine, dedicated to St. Mary; but no vestiges of it are at present known.

Prior to the year 1770 there was a manor in this parish called Skewis, which in former times belonged to a family of that name. But in the above year it was dismembered, and the barton now belongs to Sir William Lemon, bart. while the house is occupied by a labourer.

Bonython or Bonithon, was for many years a seat of an ancient family of this name. It was sold about the year 1720 by Charles Bonithon, Esq. to Humphrey Carpenter, Esq. who possessed it in the days of Hals. Of late years it was for some time the seat of John Trevenen, Esq. who sold it to Thomas Graham, Esq.; and by this gentleman it was sold to Thomas Hartley, Esq. the present proprietor. Polwin is the property and seat of J. Borlase, Esq.

In the doorway of Cury church is a semicircular arch with Saxon mouldings; and some ancient carvings of Scripture subjects in alabaster, were lately discovered

within. These appear to have been originally painted and gilded with much care; but at present they are so much defaced, as to leave but an imperfect memorial of their original design.

DAVIDSTOW.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Lesnewth, and in the deanery of Trigg Major. Its church is about three miles from Camelford, which is its post town. At the time of the Norman Conquest its present name was not known; and in Doomsday Survey it was probably rated either under Lesnewth or Lanteglos. Hals says, that its present name is compounded of Hebrew and Saxon, *David* and *Stowe*, and that Deu-stowe, as it is generally called, signifies the dwelling or school of God. Tonkin with more probability asserts, that "its tutelar saint is called in Welsh *Dhewi*, (David), whence perhaps came the vulgar name of its parish, *Dewstowe*."

This St. David, to whom the church is dedicated, is said to have been a Welsh Briton, born about the year 480, and bred up in the Christian religion. Coming to years of maturity, he became learned in all the liberal arts and sciences, and was finally constituted bishop of Menevia near Anglesea. From this place he went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and after his return was the reputed metropolitan of all the British churches.

In the inquisition of 1294, this parish is denominated *Ecclesia de Sancto David*, but at what time it acquired the addition of *Stowe*, is rather uncertain. In 1540 the advowson of the vicarage was annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall, in conjunction with several estates, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. From the registers of the see of Exeter, it appears that there were formerly three chapels in this parish, respectively dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael, but in what part is not expressly mentioned.

The barton of Davidstowe, with which the great tithes of the parish have always been connected, was originally appropriated to the priory or hospital of St. John, at Bridgewater. Both this barton and the great tithes, were purchased in the year 1606, by Mr. William Pearse, whose descendant William Pearse, Esq. is the present proprietor. The barton house of Davidstowe, which is now inhabited by labourers, and Trehane, now occupied by a farmer, were originally seats of the Pearse family, from whom, together with their estates, they passed in marriage to John Nicholls, Esq. Since that time Davidstowe has again returned to the Pearse family; and,

together with the great tithes, is now the property of William Pearse, Esq. whose residence is at Holwell. But Trehane has not returned. It has passed into another name, and is now the property of Thomas Commins, Esq. of Rodmin.

The manor of Treglasta, which lies principally in Alternon, has its site at Treglasta in this parish. The manors of Halwell and Hendraburnick, were held formerly under Launceston Castle. These, with the manor of Tremeal, partly in this parish and partly in that of St. Juliot, were for some time in the Grenville family, from whom they were alienated prior to 1620, as in this year these manors were the property of Richard Pierce, Esq. of Halwell. The principal villages in this parish are Tremeal and Trevivian; and these are not large, as the whole population of Davidstow scarcely amounts to 300 souls.

ST. DENNIS.

St. Dennis is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. It is about four miles nearly south-east of St. Columb, which is its post town, and about six nearly north-west from St. Austell. It is bounded on the north by St. Columb, on the east by Roach, on the south by St. Stephens in Brannell, and on the west by St. Enoder. Its situation is on that ridge which passes through the middle. Whether it was known as at present when Doomsday Survey was taken is rather uncertain. Landines or Landiners was taxed in Doomsday Roll, which Mr. Hals thinks meant St. Dennis. Its present name does not appear to be mentioned in any public record until the inquisition of Wolsey in 1521, at which time it was wholly appropriated, together with St. Stephens, to the rector of Carhayes, and consolidated into it. It is still held under the same presentation with St. Michael Carhayes, which is the mother church, and St. Stephens in Brannell. The same incumbent has the great and small tithes of the three parishes, of which he is spiritual vicar and rector. Lord Grenville is the patron in right of his manor of Brannell.

St. Dennis, to whom the church is dedicated, is said to have been born at Athens, during the reign of Tiberius, of an honourable family, morally just, courteous, and loving to strangers. At the age of twenty-five he travelled into Egypt to acquire a knowledge of those arts and sciences, for which that kingdom was particularly renowned. Residing at Heliopolis, he is said to have noticed, in company with his tutor, that strange eclipse of the sun which happened at the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. This event, which they distinctly perceived was contrary to the common

course of nature, made such an impression on his mind, that he was prepared to embrace the doctrines of Christianity, in the defence of which he became a martyr in the year 96.

The church of St. Dennis, which is erected on a bleak elevation, at some distance from any human abode, is in the midst of an old intrenchment, near the Goss Moors. It is, as Hals describes it, "surrounded with a direful strag of rocks, visible above ground, of various and tremendous shapes and sizes, affording shelter and pasture for little else besides sheep, rabbits, hares, goats, and horses." The churchyard is enclosed with a rude wall or hedge of unhewn stones, piled on each other in wild disorder, without being connected together by the common cement either of lime or mortar.

Of a remarkable phenomenon which happened near this spot, Hals gives the following account. "Upon these stones, (namely the stones that are scattered on the hill contiguous to the church) "in the year 1664 at night, rained for about an acre of ground of them, a shower of blood, which fell down in drops of the breadth of a shilling sterling, which blood remained visible on these stones for many years after, and on such as were carried thence and kept dry, the same drops of blood were visible, of a crimson colour twenty years after, four or five drops upon some stones, some of which I have seen. After this shower of blood, broke out the plague in London, whereof great numbers of people died, the Dutch and French wars, and the burning of the city of London." At the time of the civil commotions which disturbed this country, Robert Donkin was the incumbent of this parish. He was considered as a learned divine, and distinguished himself by writing some pieces against Milton the celebrated poet. He was dispossessed of his living for some time, but having survived the tempest, was again restored to his benefice.

The principal village in this parish is Hendra. The manors of Hendra and Menna, which have long been in the Boscawen family, are now the property of Lord Falmouth. The manors of Dimiliock and Ennis-Caven belonged formerly to the Arundells, the former of which was held under them by Sir Hugh Courtenay so early as the days of Henry VI. These have lately been purchased by Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow, who is the present proprietor.

Of the clay works which have of late years been established in this district, and of the quarries that have been opened for raising stone exported to Staffordshire for the porcelain manufacture, an account will be given under the parish of St. Stephens, which furnishes the principal source of this valuable article. This treasure is still unexhausted, and the rising and preparing of it for the market affords constant employment to many of the labouring poor.

ST. DOMINICK.

The parish of St. Dominick, which lies in the north-east part of Cornwall, is in the deanery and middle division of the hundred of East. It is about three miles south-east from Callington, and six nearly north from the borough of Saltash, which is its post town. At the time of Doomsday Survey the district was taxed under the appellation of Halton, by which name a manor is still distinguished in this parish. It was however, known as St. Dominick in the year 1294, since in that inquisition *Sancti Dominici* is expressly mentioned.

St. Dominick, to whom this church is dedicated, was born in Spain about the year 1167, and was distinguished for his vast learning and superior abilities. His piety is said by the Catholics to have kept pace with his talents; so that he acquired considerable fame for his acquaintance with the sacred writings and the mysteries of religion. Seven years of his life were spent in attempting to convert the Albigenses to the Romish faith; but his efforts were ineffectual; after building several convents for those of his order, he died in the year 1223; and agreeably to his own direction, was buried without pomp, in a convent he had established at Bologne. But within ten years his remains were translated to a sepulchre of marble, and his name was enrolled among the workers of miracles in the Romish legend.

But notwithstanding this favourable character thus given of St. Dominick by his friends, he has been viewed in a different light by those who have marked his deeds. Bloody and revengeful in his disposition, he stirred up the secular princes to subdue by force, those whom he could not proselyte by his preaching and austerities. It was by his instigations, that the bishop of Thoulouse was urged to destroy the Albigenses, and that the pope was induced to grant the pardon of sins to all such as joined his holy armies to subdue infidels and heretics. It therefore appears, that Dominick, to whom this church is dedicated, is more indebted for his saintship to the Romish calendar, than to his virtues.

Halton, which gave name originally to this parish, before St. Dominick either honoured or disgraced it with his name, is a manor, that so early as the thirteenth century belonged to an ancient family of this name. In the reign of Edward II. the male heirs becoming extinct, Halton was carried by an heiress to Wendyn, from which family it was carried by another heiress to Whitlegh, who was sheriff of Devon in the reign of Richard II. and whose grandson was sheriff of that county under Henry VII.; and Hals speaks of himself as lineally descended from one of his daughters. Tonkin does not expressly contradict this statement; but he asserts, that Halton belonged to the family of Inkpens; and that the mansion house, which

is now occupied by a farmer, was their seat in the reign of Edward I. But whatever dissonance there may be in these statements, Halton, after passing through the family of Fitchet, was in a divided state in the fifteenth century. Two portions of this manor were afterwards by the marriages of heiresses, carried to the families of Hill and Keryell; and at a still later period the whole became again united in the family of Rouse, of Edmerston in Devonshire. At Halton was born in the year 1579, Francis Rouse, who rendered himself conspicuous in the days of Cromwell, being speaker of the Little Parliament, and afterwards a member of the upper house, and provost of Eton College. At his death, which happened in January 1659, his funeral obsequies were celebrated with much pomp. This manor passed afterwards to the family of Clark, and it is at present the property of Mrs. Blewet, daughter of John Clark, Esq. and wife of the Rev. William Blewet. This lady by virtue of her inheritance is patroness of the rectory.

The manor of Ashton, or Ashtorre Barrett, in this parish, belonged for many generations to the ancient family of Barrett; but on failure of male issue it passed with an heiress in 1707 to the family of Prestwood. Since that time it has passed by successive sales to the families of Huddleston, Rashleigh, and Spurrell; and from the latter by bequest to Mr. Pode. It is now the property of William Pode, Esq. who resides at Westcote, which was for some time a seat of the Brendons.

Besides the ancient chapel near Horsebridge, of which some account has been already given, we are informed by Dr. Borlase, that there were formerly chapels in this parish dedicated to St. Ethelred and St. Ildract; but in what parts is unknown, as no vestiges of either are at present recollected by the oldest inhabitants. Near the Tamar there is a place which still retains the name of Chapel; it is probable that the site of one was originally here.

DULOE.

This parish, which is in the deanery and hundred of West, lies about five miles and half from Liskeard, and nearly four from Looe, which is its post town. On the north it is bounded by St. Keyne, on the east by Morval, on the south by Pelynt, and on the west by Lanreath. On the origin of its present name, different opinions have been entertained; and it is always a suspicious circumstance when etymology submits to the decisions of conjecture. It is observed by Hals, that the modern name of this district is compounded of *Du-lo*, *Du-loe*, or *Du-loo*, which signifies God's lake, or river of water; either referring to the river on which it is situated; the original fountain whereof in Loue Downs in Liskeard, was consecrated by our

ancestors the Britons, as well as other rivers; or so called from God's lake, the font waters of the church, or baptism and regeneration dispensed to all comers after a spiritual manner. Tonkin appealing to Usher, says, that "the church of St. Theliaus in Wales is called *Lhau Deilo Vaur*, the church of great Theliaus. And the change of Delio into Dulo is so easy, that St. Theliaus seems to have the best title to this parish, as the patron and namer of it. In confirmation of this conjecture, we find on the barton of Trevidren in St. Berian, a chapel dedicated to St. Dillo, who is indisputably this Theliaus." But from what source soever the name may have been derived, it is evident that it was not applied to this district at the time of the Norman Conquest, as in Doomsday Roll it was taxed under the jurisdiction of Treworgye. It had however, acquired its present name in 1294, which it has retained through all the intervening centuries to the present time.

For many ages the advowson of this rectory was in moieties, between the families of Arundell of Trerice, and St. Aubyn, with whom it remained until the year 1701, when it was sold by them to the masters and fellows of Baliol College in Oxford. The rectory, which is a sinecure with a stipend of £50 per annum, was united to the vicarage about the middle of the last century. Of a rector, who once lived in this parish, Mr. Hals has recorded the following anecdote:—

"One Forbes or Forbbas, a Scotch gentleman, was presented rector of this parish, in the latter end of Cromwell's usurpation; and lived here like a thrifty Scot, on this fat benefice, without spending or lending, many years, always pretending want. At length he died suddenly, intestate, about the year 1684, having neither wife nor legitimate child, or any relation of his blood in this kingdom. Upon news of his death, Mr. Arundell, his patron, opened his trunks, and found about £3000 in gold and silver, and carried it thence to his own house. The fame and envy of this fact, suddenly flew abroad, so that Mr. Buller of Morval had notice thereof, who claimed a share in this treasure, on pretence of a *noncupative* will, wherein Forbes some days before his death, had made him his executor, and the same was rendered into writing. Whereupon he demanded the £3000 of Mr. Arundell. But he refusing to deliver the same, Mr. Buller filed a bill in chancery against him, praying for relief in the premises, and that the money might be deposited in that court. This at length was accordingly done; where after long canvassing this matter between the lawyers and clerks in that court; in fine, as I was informed, the court, the plaintiff, and the defendant, shared the money among them, without the least thanks to, or remembrance of the deceased; abundantly verifying that saying in the sacred writings, 'Man layeth up riches, but knows not who shall gather them.'"

The manor of Treworgye, which at the time of the Norman Conquest gave its name to the whole district, has from time immemorial claimed the royalty or right

of fishery over the whole river Looe, by virtue of a grant from some of the ancient earls or dukes of Cornwall, in right of their castle of Liskeard, the appendages of which were connected with the river. This place belonged for many ages to the ancient and respectable family of Kendall, who had their seat here; one of whom was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1385. In this family it remained until the days of William III. when John Kendall, Esq. having no issue, sold Treworgye to the family of Williams of Bodenick. By a descendant of this family it was sold to the father of John Eliot, Esq. of Bartholomew Close, London, the present proprietor.

The manor of Tremoderet, now generally called Tremadart, belonged at a very early period to the family of Hewis. By an heiress of this family it was carried in marriage to Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was executed at Tyburn in 1338, for recommending arbitrary measures which his sovereign had not power to execute. His widow, who afterwards married Sir John Coleshill, made interest to have the previous forfeiture of her lands, on the death of her former husband, revoked. By an heiress of this family Tremoderet was carried to Sir Renfrey Arundell of Lanherne. On failure of male issue in this branch, this, and several other estates in Cornwall, were carried by co-heiresses into the families of Stradling, Whittington, and Bolles, in whose descendants it became further subdivided. Prior to the year 1648, John Arundell of Trerice, having purchased a portion of this manor, bequeathed it to his second son Thomas, brother of John Arundell, who so bravely defended Pendennis Castle. This Thomas, taking up his residence at Tremoderet, contrived to purchase nearly all the shares into which this manor had been divided; and finally at his death in 1648, he had united the whole, except a small share which was then vested in the St. Aubyn family. In 1708, John Arundell, Esq. the last of this branch, purchased the St. Aubyn portion, and in 1711 sold the whole to John Anstis, Esq. garter king at arms, from whom the present proprietor, Thomas Bewes, Esq. of Tothill near Plymouth, is descended in the female line. The manor house is now occupied by the resident tenant. William of Worcester, who wrote an itinerary of this county, in the reign of Edward IV. speaks of a dilapidated castle called Boleit, near Sir John Coleshill's mansion of Tremoderet, but of this no fragments at present remain.

The manor of Northwest, which originally belonged to the Kendall family, was carried by a daughter to Kelliow about the year 1470. By a daughter of Kelliow it was carried in marriage to the family of Bastard; by whose descendant, William Bastard, Esq. it was sold in 1671 to John Anstis, Esq. mentioned above, who made Northwest the place of his abode. This like Tremoderet, is now the property of Thomas Beeves, Esq. who occasionally visits the decayed mansion to meet his tenants and receive his rents.

MONUMENT AND INSCRIPTION OVER ONE OF THE ARUNDELL FAMILY.

The manor of Great Trenant belonged at a very early period to the family of Hewis, from whom it descended with Tremoderet to the Coleshills, Arundells, and Whittingtons. In 1620 it was in moieties between the St. Aubyns, and the family of Gifford. The whole afterwards became vested in the family of Treise, from whom, on the death of Sir Christopher Treise, it descended to the Morsheads. John Morshead, Esq. of Trenant Park, who was created a baronet in the year 1783, sold this estate to rear admiral Sir Edward Buller, who was created a baronet in 1808.

The manor of Bodbrane, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, is now the property of Mr. Joseph Grig, by whom it has lately been purchased. Kilagoric, which in some ancient records is called a manor, belonged formerly to the baronial family of Bottreaux. This is now the property of Richard Hall Clarke, Esq. of Bridewell in Devonshire.

Exclusively of the church town, which is not far from Trelawney, the principal villages are Higher and Lower Tredinneck. The whole parish is divided into three districts, west, north, and south. Nearly the whole of the western district is held under the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family. For this large estate a court is held annually at Pendriscot; but the several proprietors of estates in fee exercise manorial rights over their respective lands.

In this church, which is a plain Gothic structure, there is a handsome monument of stone, sustaining a recumbent figure of a knight in armour, with an inscription to the memory of Sir John Coleshill of Tremoderet, who died in 1483. There are also several monuments for the Arundells and Killiows, sculptured in slate with many figures, which was a common practice in this county during the sixteenth century. On a tablet erected to a lady of the Arundell family, are some lines, in which man is compared to a dry laurel. And to give point to the comparison, the lady's name, which is *Maria Arundell*, will furnish the words—*Man a dry laurel.* The lines are as follow:

"Man to the marigold compared may be,
Man may be likened to the laurel tree;
Both feed the eye, both please the optic sense,
Both soon decay, both suddenly fleet hence.
What then infer you from her name but this,
Man fades away, *Man a dry laurel* is."

In a vault in the church are deposited the remains of several of the Anstis family, who once possessed considerable property in this parish. John Anstis, whose "Register of the most noble Order of the Garter," in two folio volumes, is well known to all lovers of heraldry, was born at St. Neot, in September 1669. He was

made garter king at arms in the 13th of queen Anne; died March 4, 1744; and was interred in this vault. Besides the books which he published, he left in manuscript a History of Launceston, a Treatise on the Antiquities of Cornwall, and several other works and collections, now unfortunately lost. His son John, who was joined with his father in 1725, in the office of garter king at arms, and who held the additional offices of genealogist and register of Bath, lies also in this family vault. The heraldic regalia, both of the father and son, are still preserved at Northwest, where they resided.

Dr. Jeremiah Milles, dean of Exeter, and president of the Society of Antiquaries, was born at the parsonage house of Duloe, of which parish his father was vicar forty-two years.

Within about a furlong nearly north-east of the church, there is a small Druidical circle. It consists of seven or eight stones, one of which is about nine feet high; four of the others are upright; but the remainder are either broken or concealed by a hedge which divides the circle, part being in a field, and part in an orchard. Its diameter is about twenty or twenty-five feet.

In this parish is the celebrated well of St. Cuby, vulgarly denominated St. Kiby's well. It is about a mile from Duloe Church, on the left hand side of the road leading to Sandplace. This spring flows into a circular basin of granite. It appears to have been neatly carved; in its lower part it is ornamented with the figure of a griffin; and round the edge there are figures of dolphins, now much defaced. The water was formerly carried off by a drain, like those usually seen in fonts.

EGLOSHAYLE.

This parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg. It is about eight miles east from Padstow, nine nearly north-east from St. Columb, and about six west from Bodmin. Part of Wadebridge, its post town, lies in this parish. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the whole district was taxed under the appellation of Treworder. In the year 1294 it had obtained its present nomination, and was then taxed as *Ecclesia de Egleshaile*. The church was endowed by Walter Bronscomb, Bishop of Exeter, in 1270; at which time it is probable its present name was imposed.

According to Hals, its modern name was taken from the church and its situation; it signifies the river church, or the church upon the river. But Mr. Whitaker derives the name from one of the sainted family that came hither from Wales, among whom was Adwen and several others, whose names have been already introduced, as

giving distinguishing appellations to several parishes. Among these brothers and sisters was one named Helie, who staid in the vicinity of St. Mabyn. The first valor exhibits *Ecclesia de Eglos-heil*, and the second the vicarage of Egloshele; a name in which the personal appellation of the saint, and the Cornish term for a church, are incorporated together, to constitute the common title of the church and parish; but of which the literal signification, when it is reduced to its constituent parts again, is merely the church of Hele or Helie.

The manor of Park was one of the ancient seats of the Peverells, who lineally descended from William the Conqueror. Several curious circumstances are recorded of this family. In the reign of Edward I. Robert de Peverell of Park, held in this county by the tenure of knight service, nine knight's fees, all of which were the Conqueror's donations to his ancestors. Another of this family, in the reign of Edward III. held in Cornwall upwards of £20 per annum by the same tenure. Another was to attend the king in person in the Welsh wars, with a horse value five shillings, a sack of four-pence halfpenny value, and a spear or broach, at his own proper cost and charges forty days. Another was to bring, in a similar manner, a horse value as above, a sack, a halter, and a broach; and another was to provide an underhand sling. Those Peverells, says Hals, are specially memorable here by two crosses of moorstone in the highway set up by them, still extant, and called Peverell's Crosses. Not far from them is another moorstone cross near Mount Charles, called the Prior's Cross, on which is cut the figure of a hook and a crook, in memory of that privilege granted by him to the poor of Bodmin, for gathering for fire-boot and house-boot, such boughs and branches of oak trees in his contiguous wood of Dunmere, as they could reach or come at with a hook and a crook without further damage to the trees. From whence arose the Cornish proverb concerning filching, purloining, or taking another person's goods over much, or indirectly above what was allowed—"They will have it by hook or by crook."

On this manor of Park, those gentlemen had their deer-park, of which some of the walls and fences were standing in the days of Hals. Their tower house, gardens, walks, and fishponds, corresponded in magnificence. Of these also the remains were extant about half a century since; but at present only a few memorials of any remain. Two persons of this family were buried in the church of the Grey Friars at Bodmin. In the days of Henry IV. on the failure of male issue, this estate was carried by co-heiresses to the families of Basset of Umberleigh, and Bottreaux. At a later period, this property was vested in the families of Opie and Hickes. In the reign of queen Anne, it was purchased by Sir John Molesworth. After this it was in the Hoblyn family, whence it passed by the will of Mrs. Kirkham, to the Rev. Mr. Tremayne, by whom it was conveyed in exchange for other lands to the late Sir

William Molesworth, bart. the father of the present proprietor. A farm house now occupies the site of the barton, and some parts of the remains of the old mansion house are converted into a stable.

The manor of Treworder, from which the parish derived its original name, belonged at a very remote period to the ancient family of Roscarrock, and was one of the last estates which they held in this county. What changes have taken place in this property it is difficult to determine; but at present the term manor is not applied to this estate. The barton of Lower Treworder, which was probably the seat of the Roscarrocks, is now possessed in fee by the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, who inherits it in right of his lady, who was one of the co-heiresses of the family of Hearle.

According to Hals, Crone or Croan in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Roscarrocks, by which family it was sold to the Hills, and by the Hills to the Hoblyns, by whom it was possessed in the days of this author. From this latter family it passed to an heiress, Mrs. Damaris Kirkham, by whom it was bequeathed to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, the present proprietor. The house until lately, was occupied by Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq.; but it is now inhabited by a tenant.

The manor of Burnere or Brenere belonged to the see of Exeter, when Doomsday Survey was taken, and here the Bishops had a country seat. At a much later period, it was held under the see by the family of Nosworthy. But their lease expiring in 1701, on the sudden death of Edward Nosworthy, Esq. the last of this family, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, then bishop of Exeter, granted a new lease to his own kindred. This lease is at present vested in Mrs. Garthwaite, who is of the Trelawney family, but James West, Esq. who resides near Swansea, has a temporary interest in it.

The manor of Pendavy, which was formerly connected with the priory of Bodmin, was afterwards the property of the Kestel family, from whom it passed by marriage to that of Moyle, and by this family it was sold to the Usticks, by whom it was possessed in the days of Hals. It is now the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth.

Kestel, which is so called from its having had on some of its lands, a camp, castle, or intrenchment, belonged so early as the reign of king John, to a family bearing its own name. In this family it continued until the year 1734, when it was sold by James Kestel, Esq. Tregleath, which was a seat of the Keckwick family, and passed from them to the Hoblyns, is now occupied by a farmer, but the property is vested in the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, who holds it by bequest from Mrs. Kirkham.

The manor of Pencarrow, which is said by Hals to have derived its name from a deer park formerly kept in this parish by the Peverells, was at a very early period possessed by an ancient family of the same name. Tonkin however, adverting to

THE RUINS OF THE LARGEST INTRENCHMENT IN CORNWALL, IN EGLOSHAYLE PARISH.

its etymology observes, that it is of much more ancient date than the introduction of deer in this county, and he derives its name from its quarries of valuable stone. "Pencarrow in Egloshayle," says he, "for wood, water, and stone, may vie with any other part of the kingdom. Nor are the lands inferior to any in the neighbourhood for fruitfulness. Pencarrow is Pencarrig so softened—"the head quarry of stones."

The barton of Pencarrow was inhabited by the Pencarrows until the days of Henry VII., in which reign it was forfeited by attainder, its possessor siding with Richard III. against Henry. After this event it was successively in the families of Walker and Molesworth. John Molesworth, a younger son of a Northamptonshire family, settled at Pencarrow in the reign of Elizabeth. The grandson of this gentleman, Hender, who was some time governor of Jamaica, was created a baronet in 1689, with remainder to his elder brother Sir John Molesworth, then vice admiral of Cornwall, and his heirs male. From that period to the present, Pencarrow has been possessed by this family. It is now the property and residence of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. their lineal descendant. The present mansion was built about the year 1730, with stone raised from a quarry on the estate. It was described by Dr. Borlase, as one of the most capacious mansions in Cornwall. At present neither Park nor Pencarrow is any longer denominated a manor; but there is a small manor in this parish called Overleigh, belonging to Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. On a part of this estate are still to be seen, the ruins of one of the largest camps or intrenchments that is to be found in Cornwall. It contains about 100 acres of ground, and consists of a four fold rampart, in some places yet of great height, with several platforms and counterscarps to strengthen the fortifications. This ancient military work has been supposed by some to have been British.

In this parish there is also a place called Castle Killy-bury, which retains marks of ancient military fortification. It contains about six acres of ground, enclosed within a treble intrenchment of earth. Its name, which is said to imply "The Castle of the lost javelin" seems to intimate, that it was once taken by force of arms from its original possessor. Hals supposes it probable that "it was one of the castles belonging to that arch Pictish traitor Mordred, who was slain by Arthur, from whence his soldiers were routed."

It appears from Dugdale's Monasticon, that the church of Egloshayle was given by William Earl of Gloucester to the priory of St. James in Bristol, which gift was confirmed by Edward II. The great tithes of this parish are now appropriated to the subdean of Exeter cathedral. The dean and chapter of that church are patrons of the vicarage. In the registers of the see of Exeter there are records respecting two chapels that were once established at Pendavy and St. Wence, but nothing more than the records of these chapels are at present known. The church contains

some memorials of the family of Kestell, erected about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. There is also a monument erected to the memory of Sir John Molesworth and his lady; but it is without a date. In this parish two charity schools have of late years been established, one for boys and the other for girls. These schools, which combine the plans of Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell, are supported by voluntary contributions.

Exclusively of Wadebridge and the church town, the principal villages are Bodeeve, or Bodive, Burlome, Sladesbridge, Trevelder, and Treworder. Of Wadebridge an account has already been given in the preceding volume. The river is navigable from Padstow to this place, for vessels of forty or fifty tons burden, and a considerable trade is carried on in lime, coals, timber, and Bristol goods. Sladesbridge has also its share of trade on this river, which depends exclusively on the consumption of the adjacent country.

Gunvenna, the seat of Edward Fox, Esq. is situated on a rising ground not far from the river Alan, and commands an extensive prospect. This elegant modern built house, which has been erected between twenty and thirty years, is four stories high, and has two brick fronts, which incline to the south-east and south-west. The door which is in the latter, is entered by a flight of steps, and from which the scenery is diversified and highly picturesque; both Wadebridge and the Channel being in some places exposed to view. When this house was first erected it was exposed to storms, and some serious injuries were sustained in the buildings; particularly on one occasion, when the chimnies were nearly all blown down by a violent tempest. But of late years, since the trees planted round this mansion have acquired a degree of maturity, it has been sufficiently sheltered, to suppress all apprehensions of such a returning calamity. The plantations and gardens are laid out with much taste and judgment; and the latter are kept remarkably clean and neat. The parish of Egloshayle has been noticed for the longevity of its inhabitants.

EGLOSKERRY.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of Trigg-Major. It lies about four miles north-west from Launceston, which is its post town, and about nine from Camelford. The only villages besides the church town are Badharlick and Trebeath. The district was taxed in Doomsday Survey under the name of Penhele, which is a large manor that extends over the whole parish. In the inquisition of 1294, its present name is inserted; after which time, according to Hals, "but before the statute of Richard II. against the total impropriation of vicarages, it was by its

patron and endower, the prior of Launceston, wholly impropriated; so that it is not mentioned in Wolsey's inquisition in 1521; and I take it Tremaine vicarage was then as a daughter-church, consolidated into it by the said prior, whereby it was only a lectureship, the vicar subsisting on a small stipend."

Hals, in referring to the import of its present name, intimates, that it signifies "Church-dear, loving, or affectionate; or after the English, the church of love and dearest affection." But others have concluded, that the name is in commemoration of its patron saint Kyriasius, or Kyriacus. Mr. Whitaker supposes its patron saint to have been one of the before-mentioned pious Welsh family; and that the name of this saint was simply Keri. "Keri," says he, "retired a little to the east of St. Cleather, I suppose. In the deanery of Trigge Major, the first valor exhibits *Capella de Egloskery*, or Egloskerry; and the second, the curacy of Egloskorry, now denominated Egloskerry; yet so denominated as the church of Keri."

The manor of Penheale, which as already noticed, extends over the whole parish, can be satisfactorily traced up to the time of Doomsday Survey. At that time it was held under Robert Earl of Moreton by Ricardus, whose son William Fitz Richard, left a daughter and sole heiress, who was married to Reginald Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I. This Reginald gave Penheale to William Botterell or Bottreaux, the husband of his aunt Alice Corbet; and it was afterwards confirmed by him to William Botterell the son, who in 1199 gave a fine of 300 marks and two goshawks for livery of this manor and others in Cornwall. From Bottreaux this manor passed by female heirs into the families of Hungerford and Hastings. In the reign of Elizabeth it was sold, either by Henry or George Earl of Huntingdon, to George Grenville, Esq. By this latter gentleman it was alienated to John Speccot, Esq. who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1662. The grandson and namesake of this John, who was one of the members for the county in three parliaments of William III. died in 1703, having settled this estate on the heirs male of his aunt Long. Thomas Long, Esq. of Penheale, was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1724. Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mr. Long, brought this estate to the late John Bidlake Herring, Esq. who resided at Penheale, and some time prior to his death assumed the name of Cloberry, which has also been lately assumed by his grandson.* Two thirds of this estate are now vested in William Frederick Hill, Esq. natural son

* The reason why Mr. Herring assumed the name of Cloberry was as follows:—The late Mr. Cloberry of Bradstone gave by will some funded property to six of his relatives, of which Mr. Herring was one. But he having survived all the others, the whole property became his, a few years before his death; in consequence of which he added Cloberry to his name, and this has also been perpetuated by his grandson, who inherits this property, and who resides at Longstone near Tavistock.

of the late Mr. Herring, who died in 1806. The remainder was recovered in a suit at law, after Mrs. Herring's death, of her surviving husband Charles Davie, by the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Kentisbury in Devonshire. The old mansion is divided in like proportions. Mr. Hill's part is occupied by a servant. The house was new fronted by the last of the Speccot family. The barton of Penheale pays £3. 2*s*. 6*d*. in lieu of tithes.

Tregeare estate, which has frequently been denominated a barton, is partly in this parish, and partly in Laneast. It has for many years, perhaps many generations, belonged to the family of Baron. The old mansion house stands on that part of the estate which is in this parish; but the mansion erected within a few years, by the late Jasper Baron, Esq. is in that part which is in Laneast. After Mr. Baron's death this new mansion was occupied for a season by his widow; but this lady having lately followed her husband into a world of spirits, the handsome edifice is only occasionally visited by their surviving son William Baron, Esq. who is a minor. In the year 1685, George Baron, Esq. of Tregeare, gave £10 per annum, to the incumbent curate of Egloskerry, which is now regularly paid by that family.

The barton of Treludick which is in this parish, belonged formerly to the Barons of Tregeare, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of Saltern, of whom it was purchased by the grandfather of Peter Hardon, Esq. the present resident proprietor. This family has resided at Treludick about sixty years.

The Hon. John Speccot, who possessed the manor of Penheale, gave in his will twenty shillings per annum to the labouring poor of every parish in Cornwall, where he had lands producing in high and quit rent £10 per year. The poor who were to partake of this bounty, were to be persons not actually chargeable on the parish, and such as regularly attended the prayers of the church every Sunday. The management of this donation was committed to the clergyman and churchwardens for the time being of the respective parishes, and the distribution was to be made at Christmas. In some parishes this sum was paid. In St. Stephens near Launceston, and St. Thomas, it was enjoyed by the poor about twelve years ago; but since that time, it seems to have followed the fate of many other well meant charities.

George Welsh Owen, Esq. of Tiverton in Devonshire, is impropriator of the great and small tithes, both of this parish and Tremaine, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston. In Egloskerry there are several estates, by which no small tithes are paid. From the tithes of this parish the sum of £5 per annum is paid to the incumbent curate, and sixteen shillings to the Prince of Wales's audit.

The late Mr. Langford, a farmer of Lesnewth, was patron of this, and curacy of Tremaine, so late as the year 1809; and this patronage is still understood to be in his son. The curate of these parishes resides in North Petherwin parish, on an

estate purchased with queen Anne's bounty, there being no residence provided for him either in Egloskerry or Tremaine.

In the parish church there are several memorials for the family of Speccot. There is also a memorial for Mr. Morgan, formerly curate of this parish; and against the wall on the outside of the east end of the church, there is a stone fixed for the family of Saltern. In the north transept of this church, there is, Lysons says, a "mutilated effigy of a merchant, having long hair and a purse by his side." This effigy is attributed to the time of the fourteenth century. A neighbouring clergyman however, dissents from Lysons, and delivers his opinion respecting this monument in the following words:—"In the north transept of this church lies, as is supposed, Guy de Blanchminster, or De Albomonasteris, rector of Lansallos, younger brother probably, of Sir John Blanchminster, who died without issue, and was the last of that family. He is represented as having long hair, and dressed in a gown, with his purse by his side. The purse in my opinion alludes to the donations of himself and relatives. I am inclined to think that the tithes of Egloskerry once belonged to the Blanchminsters."

This gentleman furthermore observes, that "Paul Speccot, Esq. who was buried in 1643, gave in perpetuity £700, to the incumbent curate of this parish. This money is with the Old South Sea Company, from which the curate receives about £20 per annum as interest. I find he is about to draw this money, and to lay it out in lands." * The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house at Tregeare.

ENDELLION, or ENDELYON.

This parish is situated in the hundred of Trigg, and in the deanery of Trigg Minor, and is about five miles distant from Wadebridge, and about seven from Camelford, which is its post town. The principal village in this parish is Port Isaac, in which a pilchard fishery has of late years been established, and in which there is a small market on Fridays for butcher's meat, and a few other articles. At this inlet, coals are imported from Wales, for the supply of the neighbouring inhabitants, and from it the principal export is slate, raised in the Delabole quarries, and brought hither as to the nearest port. Port Guin, or as it is generally pronounced, Perguin, is said to have been formerly a large fishing town, but this declined in the same

* From information kindly communicated by W. A. Morgan, Vicar of Lewannick, to whom we are indebted for many particulars respecting this parish.

THE PARISH OF ENDELLION RETAINED ITS NAME FROM THE TIME OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

proportion that its rival Port Isaac rose. Norden describes it as "a little cove and haven, where had been divers buildings, all decayed since the growing up of Port Isaac." Leland at a still earlier period, notices both these havens, besides which he mentions another called Porth Carne or Porth Karne. At Port Isaac he observes "there was a pere and some socour for fischar botes." This is at present a flourishing village, containing many respectable houses. The Wesleyan Methodists have a large meeting-house in this place.

The parish of Endellion is one of those few that can boast of having retained its name nearly from the time of the Norman Conquest; but how long prior to this period it was thus denominated, we have no means of ascertaining. In Doomsday Survey it is simply called Delian, from the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated; so that its prefix must have been acquired at some subsequent period. Mr. Whitaker mentions this saint as one of the large family of Brechan, the Welsh king. "Endelient," says he, "retired into another part of Cornwall, and gave name to another parish within it. This name is echoed back from the parish, without the slightest variation in the repetition. Thus in the deanery of Trigg Minor, we find *Ecclesia Sanctæ Endelientæ*, specified in the first valor; then a church collegiate of four prebendaries, now the rectory of St. Endelien, with three prebendaries detached from it. And from the entry of the name in that valor we learn, what we could not learn from either Giraldus's account, William's catalogue, or St. Nectan's life, the sex of this saint."

Shortly after the Norman Conquest, according to Hals, some gentlemen, lords of tenements in this parish, set up and endowed here a court, corporation, or college, of six prebends, or canons Augustine, as councilmen or assistants to the bishop, dean, or rector, viz. the lord of the barton of Treatricke, now Peters, and two others now the Earl of Radnor, and Dagge, who alternately are patrons of this church, and present the rector thereto.

The manor of Roscarrock in this parish, which was known at the time of the Conquest, was at a very early period the property of a family of that name. In 1347 John de Roscarrock was one of the representatives of the county. In the days of Henry VII. John Roscarrock, Esq. was sheriff of this county; another of this family enjoyed the same honour in the reign of Edward IV.; and two others during the reign of Elizabeth. This manor remained in their possession until the year 1670, when it was sold to Edward Boscawen, Esq. member of parliament for Truro, for the sum of £4000. Charles Roscarrock, Esq. by whom it was sold, is supposed to have been the last of that ancient family. Since that time this manor has been successively the property of the Earl of Westmoreland, and Dr. Mean. It was

purchased of the latter by Mr. Warwick Guy, the present proprietor and occupier, who had for many years been tenant of the barton.

Dr. Borlase notices some veins of antimony, which have been found in this parish mixed with small spots of copper, and some lead, which were called Roscarrocks, from their being discovered on this manor. These veins ran sometimes from north to south, but more commonly from the opposite points. The north and south veins were the largest, but in places where these and the transverse ones happened to intersect each other, they made a bunch of ore from one to two feet wide, of nearly solid antimony.

The manor of Trefrike or Trefreke, belonged at a very early period to the family of Serjeaux; since, so early as 1396 it passed with a co-heiress to the Marneys, and was afterwards in the family of Passelew, the descendants from another co-heiress of Serjeaux. In the days of Hals, it was the dwelling and property of John Hamblyn, gent. Afterwards it belonged to Frederick Cock, Esq. but it is now the property of Henry Peter, Esq. of Harlyn, it having been acquired with other estates in 1715, by the marriage of his ancestor with the Harper family.

The manor of Treore or Treroare, belonged formerly to the Boscawens. But Hugh Boscawen dying without any male heir, it was brought by his heiress in marriage to Hugh Fortescue, Esq. of Philleigh in Devonshire, grandfather to Earl Fortescue, who is the present proprietor. It is at present the seat of Abraham Hamblyn, Esq.

Another manor called Bodannan or Bodannon, situated in this parish, was formerly the seat of an ancient family called Chenduit, generally denominated Cheyney. Sir John Chenduit, who represented this county in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. was speaker of the house of commons in the former reign. His son William left two co-heiresses, who married into the families of Trejago and Roscarrock. This manor fell to the share of the latter, and was sold in 1586, by John Roscarrock, Esq. to Nicholas Dagge, yeoman, who in 1597 conveyed it to Henry Rolle, Esq. In 1739 it was purchased of a descendant of the same name, by John Lyne, Esq. father of the Rev. Phillip Lyne, LL. D. who is the present proprietor. To this manor was anciently annexed the bailiffry of Trigg, which is said by Norden to have been sometimes called the hundred of Bodannan.

Pennant, which in the time of Hals, was a seat of John Rawe or Rowe, gent. is now a farm house, the property of Mr. John George.

Tresonger or Tresunger, is a barton which belonged to a family of that name about the time of Elizabeth. But in Norden's time it was a seat of the Mathews, one of whom had married the heiress of Tresonger. From Mathews it passed by

sale to the Arthurs, and from these to William Wymond, Esq. by whom it was purchased, and whose property it still remains. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

Strickstenton, which was formerly a parcel of the manor of Bodannan, on which the family of Chenduit are said to have had their seat, belonged to Mathews in 1620. At present no remains of the ancient mansion are visible. The estate is the property of Mrs. Clements.

The high ground on which the church of Endellion is erected, renders its tower a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. The north aisle is the burial place of the Roscarrocks; and an ancient, though uninscribed tomb in the chancel, is by vulgar tradition said to be that of Lord Cheyney; but in support of this opinion no real evidence appears.

We have already noticed that this church was collegiate. It still retains this title, having three prebendaries, who hold the office as sinecures, besides the rector. The rectory is in the patronage of the crown; but the advowson of what is called the king's prebend is the property of John Davie Basset, Esq. The prebend of Trehaverock is in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the family of Robartes, earl of Radnor. The prebend of Heredum-Marney is in the patronage of Richardson Grey, Esq. whose family have possessed the advowson of it for more than a century. All these prebendaries have portions of the tithes; and those of Heredum-Marney and Trehaverock have houses and glebes.

In lieu of regular tithes, the manor of Roscarrock pays a modus of £9 per annum, which sum is divided between the rector and the prebendaries in equal portions. This modus was anciently paid according to established custom on the morning of Michaelmas-day before sunrising, in the church porch; but of late years this custom has been neglected. It is noticed by Dr. Borlase, that there were formerly chapels at Roscarrock and St. Illick; but of these nothing more than the ruins are at present to be seen. As a charitable institution there is a school at Port Isaac, which was established in 1804. This is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

ST. ENODER.

The parish of St. Enoder, which lies in the deanery of Pyder, is situated in the two hundreds of Pyder and Powder. It is about five miles south-south-west from St. Columb, and about ten north-north-west from Truro, which is its post town. Hals, in adverting to the origin of its present name, observes, that "it refers to the

church, and signifies *holy soul's water*, viz. the font-water of baptizm for washing away soul sins by regeneration. Otherwise if the true name of this church be St. Ene-dre, it signifies the *holy soul's town*, or town of holy souls. Some of the inhabitants of this parish have assured me that one St. Athenodorus is the titular guardian of this church, from whom it was denominated Enador."

But whatever doubts may rest upon the origin of its present name, it is certain that it must have been acquired since the Norman Conquest; because, in Doomsday Survey, this district was taxed under the appellations of Borthy and Resparva. The first appearance of its present name is in the inquisition of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294, which it has continually retained to the present day. The church that now stands, was built in the reign of Charles II.; the old one which had stood for ages having fallen down. The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the college of Glaseney near Penryn, until the Reformation. These are now held on lease by Samuel Stephens, Esq. under the bishop of Exeter, who is patron of the vicarage. At a place called Arrallas in this parish, are the ruins of an ancient chapel; and connected with these ruins, is an enclosure called Chapel-meadow. At Michell and Hendra there are meadows of a similar name, but no remains of any chapels are visible on them. All these meadows pay great tithes to the vicar. It appears also by the registers of the see of Exeter, that there was formerly a chapel at Michell dedicated to St. Francis. But every vestige of this chapel has been long since demolished, and a dwelling house now occupies the ground on which it stood. The only memorial of its name is an adjoining enclosure, which is still called Chapel Field. Of the borough of Michell, an account has been given in the preceding volume. Exclusive of its right to send members to parliament, the principal privilege which it retains, is that of holding a solitary fair on the 15th of October. This is chiefly for sheep, of which, from three to four thousand are frequently offered for sale. The manor of Michell is connected with the borough, and both belong to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

The manor of Arrallas belonged at a very remote period to the family of Dinham, from whom it passed to the St. Aubyns. Being at length vested in the crown, it was granted successively to the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Gloucester. It is now the joint property of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart. and William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, by inheritance and bequest from the Carew family. A farm house now occupies the site on which the ancient mansion stood.

The manor of Borthy or Berthy, to which the parish was partly indebted for its name at the time of the Norman Conquest, was for many years in the family of Penrose. From them it passed chiefly to the Boscawens, and it is now the property

of Lord Falmouth. Trewhela was for some time the seat of Mr. Hoblyn, a younger branch of the Nanswhyden family. This is now the property of Mr. John Basset of Chytane in this parish.

Pencoose was a seat of the family of Jolly. This was afterwards purchased in the reign of Charles II. by Arthur Fortescue, Esq.; in which family it remained until the year 1790, when one of his descendants Captain Fortescue of the guards, sold it to Mr. William Basset, who has fitted up the ancient house in a modern style for his own residence.

The Willoughbys of Dorsetshire had formerly a seat on the barton of Carvynick or Car-vin-ike. From this family it was carried by a co-heiress to a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne. On failure of male issue in this branch, it was carried in marriage by the heiress of Zach. Arundell, to Anthony Tanner, gent. descended from the Tanners of Court and Bodenick, in St. Stephens Brannell. By one of the co-heiresses of Tanner it was carried in marriage to Mr. Penwarne, grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne, the present proprietor of this estate, as lessee under the church of Windsor. The old mansion is at present occupied by a farmer.

The barton of Treweese afforded residence at an early period to the family of Trewithick, which is now become extinct. This till lately belonged to Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart. and Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly; by whose ancestors it was purchased in 1626, of Sir Bernard Grenville and his son Beville. Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart. inherits the moiety of his family at present, but that of Mr. Rashleigh has been purchased by Mr. Francis Retallick, of Michell. The ancient mansion has been long since demolished, and a farm house now occupies its site.

Gonronson, which had been for a considerable time a seat of some younger branches of the Flamank family, was purchased of them by Hawkins; it is now a farm house, and the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. Bodanna or Bodannan, belonged for some time to the Footes of Lambesso, of whom it was purchased by Johnson Vivian, Esq. great uncle of the present proprietor, John Vivian, Esq. of Pencallick. Norden speaks of Goonhaskin as a house of the Coswarths. At present it belongs to a minor named Bennett, who claims it as heir of the Gullys. The house is occupied by a farmer. Boswallow, which was sold by the family of Richards to John Stephens, Esq. of St. Ives, is now a farm house, the property of Samuel Stephens, Esq. of Tregenna Castle.

The parish of St. Enoder is considered as containing more flat and level lands than any other in the county, and consequently as retaining much moisture, and frequently abounding in water. It is to this cause that Hals attributes the downfall of the church and tower in the reign of Charles II. He says, "In testimony of the watriness of the soil, I do remember that in the latter end of the reign of

Charles II. the tower of this church sunk in its foundation so much, that the whole fabric fell to the ground, and greatly damnified the church with its stones; which church and tower, by the Bishop of Exon's grant of a collection throughout his diocese, are both again well built and repaired as they now stand."

The principal villages in this parish, besides the church town, are Fraddon, Penhale, and Summercourt. At Penhale, or Pen Haile, which signifies *the head of the moor*, are the original fountains or springs of two rivers, which find their way to the sea on the two opposite sides of the county; one discharging its waters at Tresilian, and the other meeting the ocean at Lower St. Columb Porth. At Summercourt there are three great fairs held annually for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, on Holy Thursday, July 28th, and September 25th. That of July 28th is of modern date; but the other two are chartered fairs of great antiquity. That of September 25th, which still retains the name of Penhale Fair, and was originally held at Penhale, though of late years transferred to Summercourt, belonged in the reign of Edward II. to John de Seneschall; after which it passed to the Veres, earls of Oxford in the reign of Edward IV. The other fair held on Holy Thursday, belonged also to the Veres, being connected with their manor of Polsew in St. Erme, and was held at Long Chepyng on Holyrood Day. From the Veres these fairs became the property of the late Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne, of whom they were purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.

ST. ERME.

This parish, which lies in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, is about three miles and a half from Truro, which is its post town. Its name is said to have been derived from St. Herme, the titular guardian of the church, which was extant and endowed long before the Norman Conquest; and therefore the district was taxed in Doomsday roll under the name of Ermen-hen, which signifies old or ancient Herme. Otherwise, after the Belgic British, the name implies old, poor, or a hermit, which seems to point at some ancient hospital for the poor, or hermitage heretofore in this place. And this more especially appears to have been the case, as in the first valor it is mentioned as *Ecclesia de Hermeti*, the poor's house, or the hermit's house.

Herme, the saint to whom the church is dedicated, is said to have lived in the reign of Trajan; and by his strong attachment to the Christian cause, awakened the vengeance of that pagan emperor, who committed him to prison for refusing to sacrifice to idols, and in the reign of whose successor he was beheaded for persisting in his opposition to idolatry. His martyrdom took place A. D. 118.

Tregascow in this parish, formerly deemed a manor, though not now estimated as such, became by purchase the property of John Coke, gentleman, about the year 1600. His son Thomas Coke, Esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. The grandson of this gentleman sold this estate to Hugh Boscawen, Esq. the ancestor of Lord Falmouth, the present proprietor, for £14,000. Tregascow house, which was built, but left in an unfinished state by Thomas Coke the younger, is now occupied by a farmer. Hals says, that this family first came into these parts in the reign of Elizabeth, from Devon, at which time John Coke was a steward under Sir Francis Godolphin, who placing in him a considerable share of confidence, left to him the management of his affairs, and particularly so his tin concerns, which at the smelting houses were superintended by Coke, who marked the blocks of Sir Francis with a dolphin. Coke, after some time, became an adventurer also, and marked his blocks with the figure of a cat, this being the coat armour of his ancestors. It was found however, at the coinages, that more blocks appeared bearing the figure of the cat than that of the dolphin, which occasioned some unpleasant surmisings. To develope this mystery, the lady of Sir Francis, accompanied by a maid, went privately to the blowing house just before the coinage, to examine the blocks that were prepared for the market, and found that public report was not always a liar. Being questioned by Sir Francis on her return, as to the cause of her long absence, she informed him that she had been viewing an extraordinary phenomenon,—to see *the cat eat the dolphin.* She then unravelled the whole affair, and Coke was dismissed; but this was not done till he had acquired an ample fortune. A train of disasters, however, soon overtook the family, in consequence of which the house was left unfinished, the estate was sold, the grandson lost his life by an accident, and his posterity sunk into poverty and disgrace.

The manor of Polsew was well known at the time of the Conquest, and in Doomsday Survey it is called Polduh. This property was then held under Robert Earl of Moreton. Some generations afterwards, it became the property of Serjeaux, from whom it was carried in marriage by a co-heiress to Vere, Earl of Oxford. But in the days of Edward IV. it was forfeited by the attainder of John Earl of Oxford, who held St. Michael's Mount in 1471, against this monarch. In more modern periods it has been successively in the families of Mapowder and Luttrell. From this latter it descended to the late Rev. Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. from whom it has passed by will to E. W. Stackhouse, Esq. of Pendarves, who has since assumed the name of Wynne Pendarves. The barton connected with this manor is now held on lease by Mr. Zaccheus Andrew, whose family has occupied it nearly a century. It appears from an inquisition which was taken after the death of Richard Earl of Oxford, in 1416, that the advowson of the church was connected with this manor,

and that it had the right of holding a fair called Long Chepyng fair, which right had been derived from Sir John Dinham, as of his manor of Cardinham. This fair is now held at Summercourt in the parish of St. Enoder, as already noticed.

The manor of Killigrew belonged formerly to an ancient family of the same name. These continued to inherit this property until about the year 1636, when it was sold to John Jago, Esq. who had obtained previous possession of the barton, inheriting it from Mr. Michell, to whom it had been sold by Killigrew, about the year 1600. The family of Killigrew is now become extinct. This property continued in the family of Jago, until the commencement of the last century, when it was sold by Itai Jago to Mr. Robert Corker, of Falmouth, who died in 1731. On his death his lands became the property of Tregagle, after which they were vested in the Prince of Wales, of whom they were purchased in 1736, by Sir John Molesworth and Edmund Prideaux, Esq. In 1737 these lands were again sold to Mr. John Stephens, of St. Ives, whose descendant Samuel Stephens, Esq. is the present proprietor. The ground on which the ancient mansion stood is now become an open field, and not a single vestige of the building remains.

The barton of Treworgan belonged formerly to the family of Tencreek, by whose heiress it was carried to the Polwheles, of whom it became the seat until the early part of the last century, when it was sold by John Polwhele, Esq. to John Collins, gentleman, by whom it was occupied in the days of Hals. Since that time it has been again sold by Mr. Collins, to a relative of the same name, and it is now the property of Edward Collins, Esq. of Truthan. A farmer at present occupies the house.

Treworgan-Vean was in the days of Hals, the property of Mr. Andrew Ley, a naval officer, who resided on it. Since that time it has not been alienated, and it is now the property of Mr. Hugh Ley, his descendant, but the house is occupied by a farmer. Trehane or Trehane-Vean, was both the property and residence of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Trethurfe. This, since the days of Hals has passed by the female heirs to the Bawdens, and from them to John Beauchamp, Esq. of Pengreep in Gwennap, the present proprietor. This house is also inhabited by a farmer.

The barton of Trevellow, which during several generations, was a seat belonging to the family of Laugherne, has been for many years the freehold property of George Simmons, Esq. who, about sixteen years since, erected here an elegant mansion for his own residence. One evening, about eight o'clock, in the month of September 1815, while the family were busily employed about their harvest, as some people were returning from Truro market, they discovered this house to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given; but unfortunately, before the necessary assistance

could be procured, the progress made by the flames was too great to be overcome. The furniture however, and even many of the doors were saved; but the roof and every other part of the house capable of burning, fell a prey to the devouring element. The origin of this catastrophe, which occasioned a loss of about £1500, has never been satisfactorily ascertained. This mansion has since been repaired by the proprietor, and it still continues to be his place of abode.

The barton of Polglase, which belonged to the Killigrews, was sold by that family in the year 1610; and, after passing through the families of Luxton and Rosogan, was purchased in 1659, by Thomas Tonkin, Esq. of Trevaunance in St. Agnes; in which parish some account has been given of this family. The barton is now in a divided state, either between the several representatives of the Tonkin family, or those who have purchased their respective shares.

The barton of Innis or Ennis, was at an early period possessed by the Opies, who held it so late as the days of James I. during which period it was sold by them to an ancestor of Samuel Jago, Esq. who now resides at Ennis, and is one of the nearest representatives of the Tonkin family. Prior to this purchase, the residence of the Jago family had been at Truthan, a barton in this parish held under the Borlases, as lessees under the see of Exeter, it being a parcel of the bishop's manor of Cargol in Newlyn. Hals speaking of the Jago family, observes as follows:—"Whether it be derived from the Celtic British Jago, and signifies James, or from Gago or Jago, a spear or military tuck, I determine not. However, this name was of ancient use in Britain, for Galfridus Monmouthensis, tells us of a king named Jago, before Julius Cesar landed in Britain, who reigned twenty-five years, and lies buried at York."

Early in October, 1816, as some labourers in the employ of Samuel Jago, Esq. of Ennis, were at work, they dug from the ground, about three feet below the surface five brass instruments, which on examination proved to be celts; an account of which has been given in the preceding volume.

The barton of Truthan was held for a considerable time by the family of Borlase, one of whom was sheriff of Cornwall in the last year of the reign of James II. and who is said to have been created a peer by that monarch, after his abdication. By this gentleman a house was erected on this barton for his own occasional residence, though his principal seat was at Treluddra Park, Newlyn. Truthan was afterwards held on lease by the family of Williams, one of whom, John Williams, Esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in 1705. The last of this family who resided here was John Williams, Esq. who died in 1764. The lease was afterwards the property of John Thomas, Esq. vice warden of the stannaries, of whom it was purchased by Edward Collins, Esq. the present resident possessor. The fee of Cargol, under which

manor this barton of Truthan is held, is now vested in Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. having been purchased by him under the late land-tax redemption act.

The benefice of this parish is a rectory, the patronage of which was in Dr. Wynne; the advowson having been always attached to this manor of Polsew. This is now vested in E. W. Pendarves, Esq. of Pendarves, who inherits this manor, and all his Cornish estates. There is no endowed school in this parish, but many poor children are taught to read at the expence of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Cardew, the present rector. In the church there are some monuments for Robert Tencreek, Esq. of Tencreek, in Creed, 1594; for Joan wife of John Coke, Esq. of Tregascow, 1680; and for John Jago, Esq. of Truthan, 1652; On this latter is the following epitaph, which expresses in strong terms the exalted ideas which his excellences inspired.

"He was more than he seemed, yet seemed to be
More than a thousand more; his pedigree
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if e'er you come
You'll see more of him than in verse or tombe."

The principal villages in this parish, besides the church town, are Stairfoot, Trevispan, and part of Tresilian, which lies on the western side of the bridge, that on the eastern being in the parish of Merther.

ST. ERNEY.

St. Erney, which is a daughter church to Landrake, is in the deanery and hundred of East, about two miles nearly north by east from St. Germans. Its principal villages are the church town and Markwell; but its population is small, and the extent of its territory will not amount to 900 acres. Its patronage and impropriation are consolidated with those of Landrake, and are vested in the Duke of Buckingham; but previous to the Reformation they belonged to the priory of St. Germans.

Trelugan, an ancient manor in this parish, was at a very early period in the family of Dawney, of whom an account will be given in the parish of Sheviock. From the Dawneys it passed by an heiress to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, in which family it continued so late as the reign of Henry VII. At present it is no longer considered a manor. The barton connected with it is now the property and residence of Francis Dogherty, Esq. who inherits it from the family of Blake.

The manor of Markwell, which was formerly connected with the estate of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who suffered an attainder in the reign of Edward II.; was

afterwards in the family of Bodrugan. But after the attainder of Henry Bodrugan, it was granted in the reign of Henry VII. to Sir John Poulett, from whom it descended to the late Duke of Bolton, and it is now vested in the dutchess dowager.

As St. Erney is at once closely connected with Landrake, and dependent upon it, Divine service is only performed in its church on the first Sunday in every month, at which time there is no service at the mother church. Of the saint to whom this church is dedicated very little is known, and the same uncertainty hangs upon the time of its becoming a distinct parish, and the erection of its religious edifice.

ST. ERTH.

This parish is in the deanery and hundred of Penwith. Its situation is on the banks of the Hayle, about seven miles from Penzance, five from St. Ives, and four from Marazion, which is its post town. Leland speaking of St. Erth Bridge, says, that it was erected about 200 years prior to his time, and that good tall ships came up to that place before the haven was choked up with sand. If this supposition be correct, the bridge of St. Erth must have been erected more than 400 years since.

Adverting to its present name, Mr. Hals supposes, that it simply implies what the word imports, holy or consecrated earth, referring to the church and cemetery, or probably to both. In Doomsday Tax this district was rated under the appellation of Trewinnard, and from hence it is inferred that its present name St. Erth was not then known. In the first valor made in 1294, the name is not to be found; but in the inquisition of Wolsey, in 1521, it is called St. Erghe or Yrghe, which Hals interprets the holy charge, cure, or command of souls. Discarding this etymology, Mr. Whitaker, after speaking of St. Hy says, "she was the sister of Herygh, and the sister of St. Uny. At a very little distance from her, both their brothers took up their residence. One of them St. Herygh, resided apparently in that adjoining parish of Erghe, which in the ignorance of the English about our saints, and concerning our pronunciation, has had its name anglicised into Erth, and was then supposed to have been dedicated to an unknown saint of that name, plainly one of English origin; but is apparently denominated from this brother of IA, whose day is observed on the vigil of all saints." To these observations, Mr. Whitaker adds the following in a note:—"The name of Erghe had been so long anglicised into Erth, in Leland's time, that he repeatedly speaks of St. Erth in Itin. iii. 20; and if the second valor had not caught the original name, it would have been lost for ever."

THE PATRON SAINT OF ST. ERTH PARISH BURIED AT ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Speaking in another place of this patron saint, the same author thus ascertains his rank in the church, from the authority of William of Worcester. "And we find even a fourth of these sainted refugees from Ireland, Saint Erghe, made a bishop, as 'St. Herygh brother of St. Vny, (or Uny) bears the title of bishop,' like Rumon; but like Rumon has his remains removed out of Cornwall, as he lies in a certain church under the cross of St. Pauls at London." In some old records this parish bears the name of Lanhudnow, which appears to have been its ancient appellation. There is still a tenement near the church town that is thus called. It is now the property of Mr. Rodd, who is lessee of the great tithes under the see of Exeter, the dean and chapter of which are patrons of the vicarage.

The manor of Trelowith, together with that of Trenhale, has long been in the St. Aubyn family, where it still remains. Hals says, that from Trenhayle was denominated an old family of gentlemen that became extinct so early as the reign of Edward III. when the heiress of this family married Tencreek, whose heiress married Budcoxhed, which family also became extinct in the reign of Elizabeth. It appears however, from the parish register, that some of the Trenhayle family remained so late as the seventeenth century. George Trenhayle, who is said to have been the last of that family who possessed Trenhayle, was buried at St. Erth in the year 1687; and consequently, the time assigned by Hals for the extinction of this family, must be erroneous. The barton is at present in a divided state, and no remains of the ancient mansion house are visible.

The manor of Trelizike or Trelisick belonged, in the reign of Edward IV. to the lands of Otho de Trefusis. This fact he learned from an ancient deed that fell under his inspection. From the descendants of Trefusis it passed to the Smiths, and in the reign of Charles II. was the property of Sir James Smith. By this gentleman it was sold to the family of Paynter, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Hearles. It is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. whose mother was one of the co-heiresses of the Hearle family. Some small portions of the ancient mansion still remain, but these are fitted up for the residence of a farmer.

The barton of Trewinnard, under which appellation this parish was taxed in Doomsday Survey, belonged to a family of this name for many generations. Two gentlemen of this family were members for the county in the reign of Edward III.; and another, who held this property so late as the days of Henry VIII. was member for the borough of St. Ives. The last of this family who held this barton, was William Trewinnard, who was member of parliament for Helston, in the same reign. In the days of Hals, the arms of this family were extant in the glass windows of the house. From the Trewinnards this barton passed to the Mohuns,

and in Elizabeth's reign Sir Reginald Mohun took up his occasional residence here. From one of this family, Trewinnard was carried by three co-heiresses into the families of Arundell of Tolverne, Horsey, and Speccot. The share which fell to Arundell, to which the mansion was annexed, was purchased by Sir Nicholas Hals of Fentongollan, who occasionally resided at this seat. This portion, together with the mansion house, was afterwards sold by his son to Thomas Hawkins, Esq. ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. the present proprietor, who occasionally resides at Trewinnard. The other parts of this barton were vested in the families of Praed and Penrose, under whom they were held by the Hawkins family. Of these portions Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. has a lease for life; but the fee is vested in Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. and Mr. Praed of Trevethow.

The barton of Cuskease belonged formerly to the family of Burgess of Trethingey. From these it passed by an heiress to the Hoblyns of Nanswhyden, in whom it is still vested. Gurlyn after passing through the several families of Gurlyn, Tregender, Nansperian, Matthews, Prideaux, and Gregor, is the property of the heiress of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. It is occupied by the Rev. William Vaudrey. Gear, which was for some time the residence of the Vivian family, and is now occupied by John Vivian Tippett, Esq. belonged to the late Rev. Edward Giddy, by whom it was bequeathed to his daughter, now Mrs. Guillemart.

Tredrea, which is rendered famous as being the birth place of Davies Giddy, Esq. M. P. (who has lately taken the name of Gilbert) a gentleman equally distinguished by his affability of manners, scientific knowledge, and talents as a statesman, was formerly the seat of an ancient family who took their name from this barton. Afterwards it was the property of Phillips, from which family it was carried by an heiress to Henry Davies, Esq. who died in 1760. From this gentleman it passed in marriage with his sister to the Rev. Edward Giddy, who dying in March 1814, left Tredrea in the possession of his son, who having married a lady of Eastbourne, in Sussex, only pays occasional visits to St. Erth. The family of Phillips had another mansion in this parish called Boswordy. Bosense, a barton in this parish, long possessed by the family of Davies, is now also the property of Davies Giddy, Esq.

In the churchyard there are some memorials of the family of Davies, and the south aisle of the church is still called Trewinnard's aisle. At a place called Porthcullumb, the property of Mr. Andrew Hoskins, there are some remains of an ancient chapel; and a little above the vicarage house, is a circular double intrenchment called Carhangives, which is said to have belonged to the Dinham family, as it is still held under the manor of Cardinham.

Not far from Tredrea, some curious machinery erected for the purpose of rolling sheets of copper, and drawing it into bars, excites the notice of travellers. The whole

is worked with water; and the powers that are called into action, are astonishingly great, and surprisingly diversified. It is scarcely possible to enter into a minute detail of the various operations of this machinery, without descending to particulars which would be too tedious.

There is a charity school at St. Erth, endowed with a house and £5 19*s*. 4*d*. per annum. Of the principal whence this income arises, £100 was given in 1754 by the Rev. Thomas Ralph, of Ingatestone in Essex, to be laid out at the discretion of Mr. Collins, vicar of St. Erth, and Christopher Hawkins, Esq. In fitting up a school house, they soon expended £16 of the principal. But to prevent the annual income from being diminished, Mr. Hawkins, added a codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed another £100 to the preceding sum.

ST. ERVAN.

This parish, which is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder, is about four miles nearly south from Padstow, and a little more than the same distance nearly north from St. Columb, which is its post town. At the time of the Conquest, the district was taxed under the appellation of Trewinock now Trewinnick, a manor still well known in this parish. But it had acquired its present name before the year 1294, since in that inquisition it is called *Ecclesia Sancti Ervanis.*

From whom this name was derived, has been a subject of much inquiry. By some it is supposed to have been obtained from Gerin ab Erbin, one of king Arthur's admirals, who was slain by the Saxons at London. By others, this etymology is discountenanced, and opinions and conjectures not more probable are substituted in its stead. Hals says, that Ervan, or Ervyn, in the British tongue, signifies a humble request or supplication; and that the name is derived from the Divine service, or worship of God performed in this church. How far either of these opinions is correct, we have no means of determining with accuracy.

The manor of Trembleth in this parish, was in former times the property of an ancient family of this name. The word itself is said to imply the howling, or terrifying of a wolf, and it was probably derived from the natural circumstances of the place, the whole country being formerly overrun with these beasts of prey; until a reward offered by government finally led to the extirpation of the race. In allusion to this, the family of Trembleth gave a wolf for their crest, and when the name became extinct, it was transmitted with their property into other families. About the commencement of the thirteenth century, Trembleth was carried in marriage by an heiress to John de Arundell, an ancestor of the Lanherne family, at

AN URN CONTAINING HUMAN ASHES FOUND AT TREMBLETH ABOUT A CENTURY SINCE.

which place they resided before an alliance was formed with the heiress of Lanherne, which led to their removal from this ancient seat. At Trembleth, the Arundells had their domestic chapel and burying place while they resided here; but on their removal to Lanherne, both fell into decay, and no visible memorials at present remains. About 100 years since, however, as some men were digging in these old consecrated grounds, an urn was discovered, in which was contained ashes, pieces of bones, and coals. Hals concludes, "no doubt from the nature of the urn, and the manner of the deposit, that it could not be less than 1500 years old." The same author thinks, that Trembleth was anciently held of the manor of Pawton, by the tenure of knight service, and that John Arundell held here a knight's free-morton in the days of Henry IV.

The barton of Trembleth, by virtue of an ancient agreement made between either the Trembleths or the Arundells, and the prior of Bodmin, is said to be exempted from the payment of all tithes both great and small, in consequence of ten shillings per annum being paid for ever by its owner or possessor, upon the high altar in lieu of all ecclesiastical imposts. This bargain is said to remain still uncancelled, and ten shillings are the whole that the rector can claim from these lands. At the time when this agreement was made, there can be no doubt that the sum paid was a fair and equitable proportion; but the alteration that has taken place in the comparative value of money, has operated much to the benefit of the landholder, and equally so to the disadvantage of the rector. Trembleth continued in the Arundell family until within a few years past, when it was sold by Lord Arundell of Wardour Castle, to Mr. Francis Crosse of Crediton, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Trewinnick, under the jurisdiction of which the parish was taxed at the time of Doomsday Survey, was at a very early period in the family of Halep, by whose co-heiresses it was carried in marriage to the families of Boscawen and Trefusis, about the end of the fifteenth century; after which, it came wholly into the Boscawens, in which family it remained until the year 1774, when it was sold by the late Lord Falmouth to Mr. William Brewer. By this gentleman it was again sold during the same year, to the Rev. John Basset Collins, father of G. F. Collins Browne, Esq. In the year 1805 this latter gentleman sold the barton to Mr. William Eplet, whose representatives now occupy it as a farm. The remainder of this large estate has since been sold in parcels, and the manorial rights are now vested in Mr. Thomas Key.

Another reputed manor in this parish called Trenowth, was for several generations the property and residence of a family called Hore, with whom it remained so late

as the time of Norden; but this estate has long since ceased to be considered as a manor. The barton however, is well known. This is at present the property of Mr. Peter Day, by whose ancestors it has been long occupied as a farm, under the family of Hawkins. A small manor called Bojea is claimed by Peter Bowne Harris, Esq. and Mr. Peter Day.

Treravel, an ancient gentleman's seat, belonged in the days of Hals to George Bere or Beare, gentleman, who married Lanyon. This is now a farm house, the property of John Hicks, Esq. For the family of Keate there are some memorials in the church, and also for Pomeroy; but in what part of the parish this latter family resided we have not been informed. The benefice, which is a rectory, is in the patronage of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. The principal villages in this parish are Penrose and Rumford.

ST. EVALL, or ST. EVAL.

This parish, which is in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles south-west from Padstow, and nearly the same distance north-west from St. Columb, which is its post town. From whom its name was derived, appears to be involved in some obscurity. It is however certain, that with some trifling variation, its name was extant at the time of the Conquest; since in Doomsday Survey it was taxed by the name of *Aval* or *Avald*, a term which signifies an apple, and from hence it has been concluded, that the district abounded with this fruit at that early period.

But independently of this natural production, there are two celebrated characters that lay claim to the patronage of this church, one of these is *Ivall*, and the other is *Ewald*. Ivall is mentioned by Galfridus as a British king, who reigned in this country about 150 years before Cesar visited our shores. But it is very improbable, that the appellation of saint, should be given to a king who knew nothing even of the name of Christianity. "Probably," says Hals, "the titular guardian of this church is *St. Ewalld* or *Evalld*, from whence it obtained the name of St. Evall or Evalld; who, as Malmsbury in his chronicle, and Herbert in his festivity of the saints, tell us, was the son of Ethelbert II. martyred by the Danes in 749; brother to St. Edmund, king of the Saxon East Angles, who also was martyred by those people, and had his country wasted by them, till reduced by the West Saxon king, Edward the elder. And though, after the death of St. Edmund, his brother, Ewalld had a right and title to the crown, and was requested by the people to take it upon him, yet he told them in answer, that he preferred a religious and solitary life, before all

AN ARTIFICIAL CAVE LEFT BY THE ANCIENT BRITONS, STILL REMAINING IN ST. EVALL PARISH.

the kingdoms in the world, and therefore retired to Dorchester, to a monastery called Cornehouse, where, in great piety and holiness, he lived and died, A. D. 850; and was interred, and had in great veneration for many supernatural facts done there after his death, whereby he obtained the reputation of saint."

Although some part of the manor of Lanherne, and Kankewas, as a parcel of this manor, with all the manorial rights connected with it, which have been purchased by Mr. John Dayman, lie in this district; Trethewell is the only real manor that is situated in this parish. So early as the days of Henry VI. Trethewell was purchased by the family of Nanfan; who, during the preceding reign, were in a state of comparative obscurity, but were raised by the favour of the reigning monarch, as a reward for the services they rendered him in the foreign wars in which he was engaged. John Nanfan is the first gentleman, that, in the records of the Pipe Office, is distinguished with the appellation of Esquire. This was in the reign of Henry VI. when he was made sheriff of Cornwall, which appellation was not generally given to those who filled this office till the days of Henry VIII. Several of this family were sheriffs of this county in the fifteenth century. In the days of Henry VIII. this estate was carried in marriage by an heiress to Erisey, from whom by successive sales it passed to the families of Grenville, Smith, and Leach; the latter of whom, whose name was Lewellin, took the name of Leach on possessing this estate. It is now the property of Mrs. Crosse, a descendant from the late mentioned family, who resided for many years at Trethewell. The barton was purchased about the year 1798, by Lovell Todd, Esq. captain of the Prince of Wales Packet, to whom it at present belongs. The house is now occupied by a farmer. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, under whom Captain Todd is lessee of the great tithes. In the church are some memorials of the family of Trevilick, bearing date 1698 and 1731.

About the commencement of the last century, the tower of St. Evall church fell to the ground; after which it was rebuilt from its foundation, but the building was not finished till the year 1727. The repairs of this accident amounted to nearly £400, which was in part defrayed by collections throughout the county, and in part by the merchants of Bristol, who were interested in the re-erection of this tower, it being a conspicuous sea mark to vessels navigating the north channel, and coasting the dangerous rocks on the Cornish northern shore. Mr. Polwhele takes notice of an artificial cave in this parish, towards Padstow, which he ascribes to the ancient Britons, prior to their being subdued by the invaders of their country. Downhill and Treburthick are the principal, and nearly the only villages in this parish, exclusive of the church town; but these, like most other country villages, have nothing to recommend them to any particular description.

ST. EWE.

The parish of St. Ewe is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about six miles, bordering on the south-west from St. Austell, and three inclining to the north-west from Mevagissey, which is its principal market and post town. From what source this parish derived its present name, is involved in much uncertainty, and the time when it was first acquired cannot be ascertained with more precision. Mr. Whitaker mentions, from William of Worcester, the name of Wentu, in the list of a large family of saints that came hither from Wales, shortly after Christianity was introduced into this county. Between Wentu and St. Ewe there is certainly some resemblance in sound, but nothing satisfactory can be inferred from such dubious concurrences.

It does not appear that the name of this parish occurs in Doomsday; but mention is made in this venerable record of Tucays. In Doomsday Survey there are two manors mentioned as part of the inheritance of Robert Earl of Moreton, namely, Ticoith, and Tucowit, "which," says Tonkin, "I take to be both of the same signification, the house in the wood, and fancy this to be first named Ticoith, now by corruption called Tucays." This ancient manor is still known in St. Ewe, and with Treworrick and Penstrasa, belonged at an early period to the family of Bodrugan. But these, on the attainder of Henry de Bodrugan, were granted by Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and they are now the property of his descendant, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The barton of Trewarick was for many years a seat of the Carkeits.

The manor of St. Ewe, so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, was in the family of Hiwis, from whom it passed with Tremoderet and other estates to the co-heiress of Arundell. A portion of this property, which afterwards fell to the St. Aubyn family, by a marriage with the co-heiress of Whittington, has lately been purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. who is now the proprietor of the whole, his ancestors having inherited the other parts from the Seymours, Tredenhams, and Scobells, through which families they had passed.

The manor of Lansladron, which in Doomsday Survey is called Lanlaran, was held some time after the Conquest by Reginald de Valletort, under Robert Earl of Moreton. About the middle of the thirteenth century, it was the seat of Serlo de Lansladron, who was summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. By a daughter of Serlo, it was carried in marriage to Govely, from whom it passed to the Trerices, and from them to the Arundells, their sole representatives. This manor was sold not many years since to Edward Coode, Esq. of St. Austell. Norden

speaking of Lanhadron, describes it as "an ancient house of the Arundells, where was the most stately park within the shire, but that even in his days it was utterly decayed, the trees rooted up, and the land sowed with corn." Of a singular oak that formerly grew in this park, Carew gives the following account: "Drawing towards the south sea we will touch at the late park of Lanhadron, because there groweth an oak bearing his leaves speckled with white, as doth another called Painter's Oak, in the hundred of East. But whether the former partake any supernatural property to foretoken the owner's soon ensuing death, when its leaves are all of one colour, as I have heard some report, let those affirm who better know it. Certain it is, that divers families in England are admonished by such predictions." Norden in recording this singular fact says, that "its leaves were as white as white paper."

The manor of Tregenna or Tregennow, which, like that of Lansladron, belonged to the Arundells, was purchased not many years since by Edward Coode, Esq. But from both of these, several estates, parcels of the manors, have been detached and sold. The barton of Lanhadron on which is now a farm house, was purchased by the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present proprietor. Tregennow, which has generally been considered as a barton, was purchased in fee not many years since by the late Mr. John Gaved of St. Mewan. Soon after this purchase he rebuilt the house for his own residence, and since his decease it has been occupied by his son.

There was formerly a manor called Trelewick, but this has many years since been totally dismembered. The barton house was for some time the seat of John Archer, Esq. who died in 1733, to which family the estate belonged. Soon after this gentleman's death the house fell to decay, and remained for many years without an inhabitant. About twenty three years since the fee of Trelewick was sold by Addis Archer, Esq. to the late Mr. John Harris, by whom the dilapidated mansion was taken down, and a genteel farm house erected in its stead. This continued the residence of Mr. Harris during the remainder of his life, and it is now occupied by his son Mr. John Harris.

The manor of Tregain belonged formerly to an ancient family of the same name; in which place they resided until they removed to Golden in Probus; after which it was forfeited in the reign of Elizabeth, with other estates belonging to Francis Tregain, of whose sufferings an account has been given in the preceding volume. When the manor was dismembered, the barton became the property of Hicks, which family possessed also the barton of Trevithick in this parish. At this latter place a mansion was erected by this family, in which they continued to reside until

the death of John Hicks, Esq. in 1734, in whom this branch of the family ended. What now remains of Trevithick is turned into a farm house, and is the property of Arthur Kempe, Esq. admiral of the blue. The estate of Tregain, now no longer deemed a barton, is the property of Mr. Gaved of St. Mewan. There are several tenements that formerly belonged to this manor, now the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and others.

The manor of Heligan, was at an early period the property of the Heligans, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Tregarthians, and Whitleghs, and from the latter by co-heiresses to the families of Grenville and Hals. Towards the conclusion of Elizabeth's reign, Heligan was purchased by Sampson Tremayne, Esq. ancestor of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present proprietor. This much respected family, are said to have descended from ancestors called Peres, who settling at Tremayne in the parish of St. Martin in Meneage, took the name of that barton early in the fourteenth century, from which time that of Peres was discontinued. A grandson of the first Tremayne, marrying an heiress of Collacombe in Devonshire, removed thither. But when Heligan was purchased by Sampson Tremayne, Esq. this branch of that family removed to this place, in which they have ever since continued. Heligan is now the seat of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and of his son John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. one of the members for the county, who married a daughter of Sir William Lemon, bart. The Tremaynes of Heligan have formed alliances in their descent, with the families of Clotworthy, Hawkins, Hearle, and several others of high respectability. Heligan House, as it stood till lately, was built by Sir John Tremayne, serjeant at law, about the year 1692; but of late years it has been so enlarged and improved by its present possessor, as to assume the appearance of a splendid mansion. It is situated on a pleasing eminence, having a southern aspect, which commands a lovely vale leading to Mevagissey; some parts of which may be seen from its windows, and opening a delightful sea prospect to the view. The trees which flourish round it, are sufficiently numerous to shelter it from prevailing storms, without creating a gloom by their spreading branches, or concealing from the sight those distant objects which enliven the picturesque scenery by the charms of diversity. The gardens range along on higher ground behind the house; they are cultivated with much care; and the hothouses furnish a great variety of curious and aromatic plants.

Tonkin speaks of Polsew as a manor, but at present it is not deemed either a manor or a barton. This estate is said to have been formerly in the family of Nanspyan or Nansperian. But the property being divided among co-heiresses, Polsew was carried to the family of Vyvyan. Of this family it was purchased about

the year 1611, by Mr. Seccombe, of Merther, by whom it was alienated to the Slades. It is at present the property of Mr. Allen of Perran-zabuloe.

It appears from Dr. Borlase's collections, that Lithney otherwise Luny in this parish, was formerly the seat of a family of that name, one of whose co-heiresses, in the reign of Elizabeth, brought it in marriage to Kempthorne of Tonacombe. After this it became a seat of the Mohuns, who, about the year 1700, rebuilt the old mansion. By William Mohun, Esq. it was given to his wife, who was afterwards married to Mr. Birkhead, by whose representatives it was sold to the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, from whom it descended to the present earl.

Mr. Tonkin, speaking of the bartons in St. Ewe, enumerates the following, with which he swells the list. Pensiquillis, the last seat of the Penkevills in this county. Of the co-heirs of Benjamin Penkevill, who died unmarried in 1699, it was purchased by Phillip Hawkins, Esq. in 1706. It is now a farm house, the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. Trelisick, within the reputed manor of Polsew, was for some time a seat of the Tremaynes, and afterwards of the Hookers. This is now a farm house, belonging to Thomas Carlyon, Esq. of Tregrahan. Tregonan, which is within the ancient manor of Tucoyse, was for some time a seat of the Beaumonts, and afterwards of the Tredenhams and Scobells successively. Part of this house has fallen into decay, and what remains has been fitted up for a farmer. This is now the joint property of Mr. Tremayne and Thomas Hext, Esq. as descendants of the Scobells. Kestell-wartha, and Kestel-wollas, formerly seats of the Tremaynes, are now farms belonging to their descendant, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. One of these places was the seat of Lewis Tremayne, who was a colonel during the civil war, and had his house plundered by the soldiers of Essex.

Levalsa, which was for some time a seat of the Henwoods, was not many years since the property of Mr. Peter, by whose son-in-law, Captain Warwick, R. N. it was occupied. It is now a farm house belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Bosew, for many years the property of the Arundells, was held under them by the family of Cruffe. It is now a farm house, belonging to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

It is observed by Hals, when speaking of the family of Hicks, who resided at Trevithick, that John Hicks, Esq. was commissioner for the peace, and some time member of parliament for Fowey. "This gentleman's father," continues Hals, "came to an untimely death by means of an unskilful nurse that attended him in his sickness. He being prescribed a clyster, wherein was to be compounded among other things, the herb mercury, the woman bought of the apothecary the poisonous drug mercury, or *crocus mattalorum*, instead thereof. The fatal consequence of this mistake was, the swelling of his body to such a degree, that his bowels and belly with unspeakable torments burst asunder, and he died greatly lamented."

SEVERAL SPECIMENS OF GOLD FOUND AT VARIOUS TIMES IN ST. EWE PARISH.

But while Hals has recorded the preceding account to the disadvantage of the nurse, Carew has transmitted through his pages, another anecdote that reflects honour on Dr. Hugh Atwell, formerly rector of this parish. "Besides other parts of learning with which he hath been seasoned, he is not unseen in the theory of physic, and can out of them readily and properly discourse, touching the nature and accidents of all diseases. His practice however is somewhat strange, and varying from all others; for though now and then he use blood letting, and do ordinarily minister *Manus Christi*, and such like cordials, of his own compounding, yet mostly for all diseases he prescribeth milk, and very often milk and apples, a course deeply subject to the exception of the best esteemed practitioners, and such notwithstanding as whereby either the virtue of the medicine, the fortune of the physician, or the credulity of the patient, hath recovered sundry out of desperate extremities." Risden speaking of this benevolent man, says, that he lived to the age of one hundred, and that his maid servant who attended him reached one hundred and twenty. Prince however, observes, that he died on the 4th of May, 1617, aged 91 years. To this he adds, from a tradition that then prevailed in St. Ewe, that the shroud in which his body was wrapped, consisting of thirty ells of linen, was, by his own direction, given to the poor at his grave, and that his body was placed naked in the coffin.

The advowson of the rectory, which was for many ages attached to the manor of St. Ewe, was formerly in the families of St. Aubyn and Hawkins, of whom it was purchased about the year 1750, by the Rev. John Pomeroy. From this gentleman it passed in moieties to the representatives of his daughters, who were married to William Carlyon and Edward Cregoe, Esquires.

In the church there are several streamers for the Tremayne family; there are monuments also for the Penkevills of Pensequillis. In what is called the Tregonan aisle, there is also a monument for Tredenham and Scobell. Sir Joseph Tredenham who died in 1707, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. who was also interred in Westminster Abbey in 1706. The daughter of Sir Edward married Nicholls and Scobell of Menagwins in St. Austell. Francis Scobell died in 1740. There is likewise a memorial, and a monument for William Mohun, Esq. the last of that ancient name and family, dated 1737. There are also monuments of the Rev. William Williams, rector of this parish, who died in 1785, and of his son John Williams Hope, Esq.; which latter name he took, in consequence of his marriage with one of the Hopes of Amsterdam, by which alliance he acquired a vast property. The son of this latter gentleman also lies interred in the same vault with his father.

In this parish several specimens of gold have been discovered, and also some remains of the Jews' houses, when they explored this country for tin, at a very

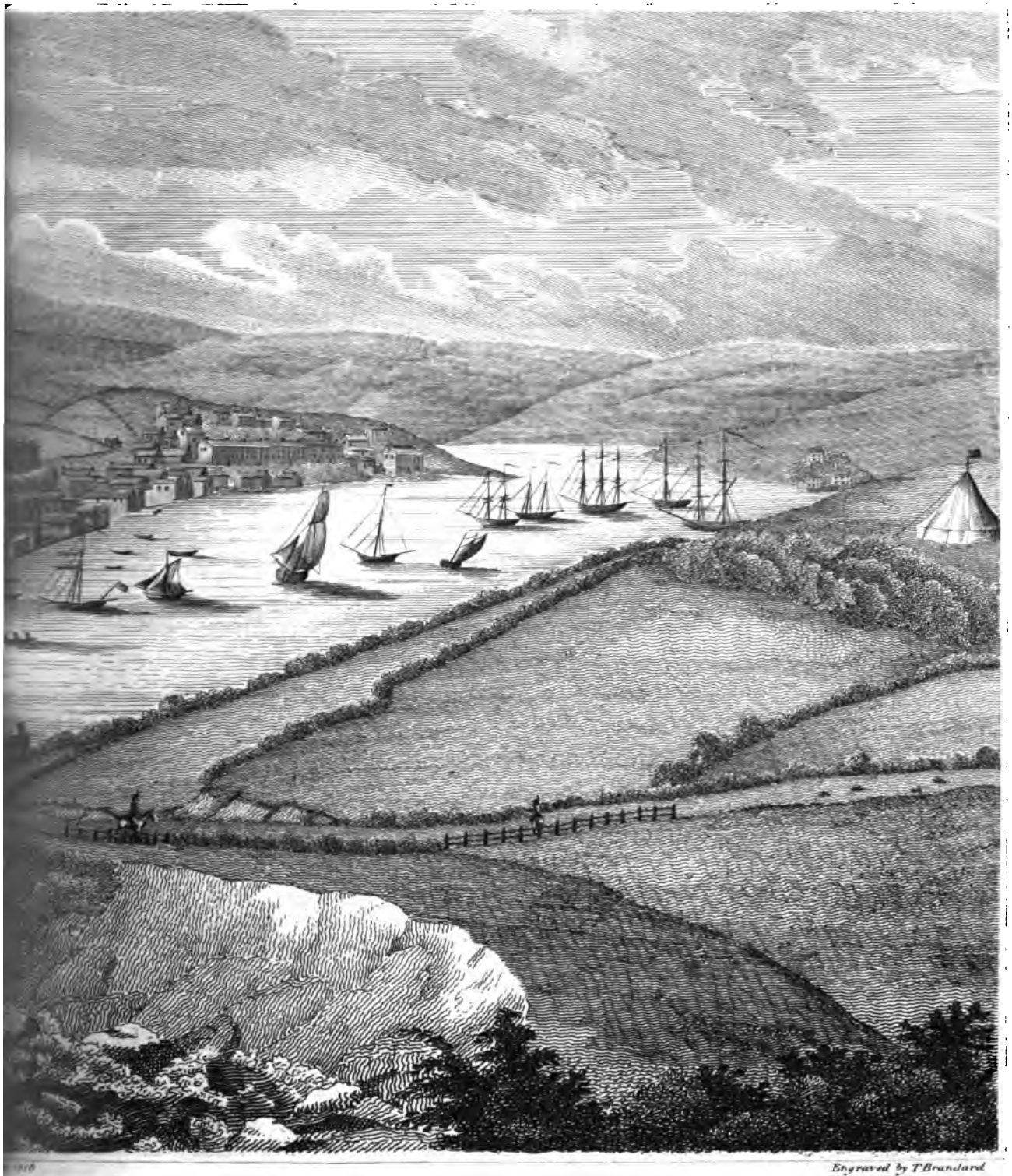


Drawn by T.Ashwin. *Published by*

A VIEW OF FALMOUT

Dedicated by Permission to the

By his ob

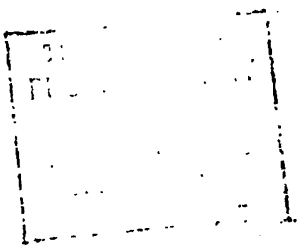


Engraved by T. Brandard

om. PENDENNIS CASTLE

Honourable Lord Clinton

umble Servant *W Penaluna*



remote period, together with several other memorials of antiquity. Among these, one of the most remarkable is the blade of a dagger mentioned by Dr. Borlase. It was found in a streamwork in a waste called Par-moor or Para-moor, in the year 1757. It was made of brass, was about eight inches and quarter long, and one inch wide. Its handle was unfortunately lost, otherwise it might have been determined with more certainty to what nation it belonged, than can be at present known. The workmanship of the blade was neatly executed, and two holes appeared in the extremity, that entered into the handle, through which it is probable it was fastened by pins or rivets to its hilt. Dr. Borlase conceived from its appearance, that it was made by the Romans.

FALMOUTH.

Falmouth, a large and flourishing sea port, contiguous to which is one of the most commodious harbours in England, lies in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is somewhat remarkable, that there is no town in Cornwall of any magnitude, of more modern date than Falmouth, and no harbour in England of greater celebrity in the annals of antiquity. The harbour of Valemouth has been famous all over Europe, and well known even in some parts of Asia, ever since this island has been known to the commercial world, although it has been but darkly distinguished by the Greeks and Romans, under diversified appellations.

"Falemouthe," says Leland, "is a mere Englische worde, and hath the name of many mouthes of crekes that be withyn the havyn." The occasion of this name, thus assigned by Leland, Mr. Whitaker not only doubts, but positively rejects; asserting that it is drawn from its constituent river the Fal, that there empties itself into the sea. "The harbour is accordingly denominated by Ptolemy, the mouth of the Cenia, the Fal so called then, and actually having upon it, the ancient town Cenia, the present Tregony. The Cornish name of the harbour, therefore, was in all probability Port Geney, as Tre-geney (pronounced Tregney) is the castle on the Cenia. But the harbour is better known to the English, from the numerous advantages which it enjoys, in the narrow divided avenue into it, in the broad bosom which it displays within, in the many creeks which run up into the land from it, in the general depth of water through all, and in the general security of all from winds, than any other point in the whole compass of Cornwall, I believe through all the periods of our history. Just such is the case with Milford Haven at present. That has therefore borne so long the English appellation of Falmouth, and this of

Milford Haven, as to have lost all traces, all memory of their Cornish or their Welsh names."

Carew, speaking of this harbour observes, "The river Fala, falling here into the sea's wide gaping mouth, hath endowed it with that name. In the very entrance of the harbour lieth a rock rather disgracing than endamaging the same, for with the ebb it is discovered, and at the flood marked by a pole purposely fixed thereon. For the rest, such as compare Plymouth and Falmouth together, observe, that Plymouth creeks are mostly coasted with plain shores; Falmouth with steep; which maketh that the more delightful for the prospect, this the more safe for riding. Again they say, that Falmouth lieth farther out in the tradeway, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to wind driven shipping than Plymouth; but that Plymouth hath a better outlet from his Catwater for sailors bound to the westward, and from Hamoase for those that would sail to the east than Falmouth. Likewise as Plymouth vaunteth richer and fairer towns, and greater plenty of fish than Falmouth; so Falmouth braggeth, that a hundred sail of ships may anchor within his circuit, and no one of them see the other's top, which Plymouth cannot equal. However they agree for competence among themselves, the worst of them by most men's judgments hath the precedence, Milford only excepted, of all other havens in England."

Leland, speaking of Falmouth Harbour, calls it "a notable and famous, and in a manner the principal haven of all Britain." Camden equals it to Brundusium in Italy; and Carew, Camden, and Speed, unite in this testimony, that a hundred sail may cast anchor in it without seeing each other's top. It is generally admitted, that in the Hamoaze there is a greater space of deep water for the royal navy; but Falmouth having a bolder shore, and being better secured with hills and winding creeks for sheltering trading vessels, these conveniences, in connexion with the advantages of its situation for their clearing the British Channel, give it a decided superiority to every harbour in this island, with the exception of Milford Haven. Of the branches which in various directions spread from this harbour, and of the several rivers which discharge their waters into its capacious bosom, we have already given some account. These branches being united in Carreg Road, form a body of water which is four miles long, above a mile wide, and fourteen fathoms deep. The harbour of Falmouth must be reckoned among the most secure and capacious harbours belonging to the crown of Great Britain.

On the western side of the harbour, of which Mr. Jelleff, late master of the Experiment, and acting master-attendant, is now preparing a chart on an extended scale, stands Pendennis Castle. And nearly opposite, but projecting further into the sea, rises a more lofty headland, called St. Anthony's Point, which forms the eastern

side of the entrance, on which is a signal station. The castle, town, and harbour, of St. Mawes, lie within this point directly opposite to Pendennis; and near the middle of the entrance is the Black Rock, which is covered at high water, but on which the heirs of Killigrew, as lords of Pendennis Castle, are obliged to keep a pole, to warn mariners of their danger, and for which all ships entering the harbour, pay a certain toll. The aggregate body of water, independently of St. Mawes and other creeks, may be said to form two harbours, one within another. The outer harbour is known by the name of Carreg or Carrick Road. This, taken from its utmost extremities, extends in a straight line, nearly five miles. In some places its depth of water is twenty fathoms, but in others the depth is diminished to four. The creek, which runs to Truro, is navigable for ships of 100 tons burden. The inner harbour diverges from the opposite boundaries of the hills, from Trefusis Point and the hill of Pendennis, towards Falmouth town. This is separated from the outer harbour by a bar of sand, on which, at ebb tide, there is only six feet of water. After expanding its waters in the form of an ample basin, and washing the towns of Falmouth and Flushing, it flows up before the latter to Penryn, and furnishes navigation for vessels of about 100 tons burden. In the body of water which constitutes these harbours, five hundred sail may ride in perfect security, without incommoding one another.

The Hon. Admiral Cornwallis sailed into this harbour several times during the winter of 1805, at low water, with five or six sail of heavy three-deckers and a scanty wind. In all southerly winds verging from east to west, within twenty points of the compass, the largest ships of the British navy can enter Carreg Roads, through the deep channel, at any time of the tide, even at dead low water, during the lowest springs. In the beginning of the year 1815, a fleet of three hundred and fifty vessels, including ships of war, and merchantmen of great burden, took shelter in this harbour, and rode out several severe gales, without sustaining any damage. The entrance, which is about one mile in width, is so easy of access, that the packets, without any assistance, run in at all times, without any apprehension of danger. The free ingress and egress at any time attainable, and the ease with which the ocean is gained from this harbour, render it superior to any other in the kingdom, for the purposes of transatlantic navigation.

It is said, that the Board of Admiralty and Trinity House, have signified their approbation of a plan recommended by Mr. Jelleff, for erecting two lighthouses on Pencarrow Point, on the north of Carreg Road, which lighthouses are expected shortly to be built. Should this be accomplished, it will enable ships of every description to make the harbour, and put to sea at any time, and direct them to keep clear of the Manacle rocks.

FALMOUTH TOWN THE MOST POPULOUS AND MOST MODERN IN CORNWALL.

From the capaciousness, advantages, and long established celebrity of Falmouth Harbour, it is reasonable to expect, that a town corresponding with its importance should have been erected here at some very remote period, of which it would be exceedingly difficult to trace the origin. This supposition is so natural, that all would be tempted to adopt it as an indisputable fact, if the evidences to the contrary had not been decisive and incontestable. Deluded by this probable conjecture, William of Worcester, whose Itinerary was written so early as the reign of Henry IV. mentions *Villa de Falmouth*. And in a map of the world, made in the year 1500, by Francesco Mauro, preserved in the library of St. Michael Murano at Venice, *Falamua*, Falmouth, *Plemua*, Plymouth, *Paesto*, Padstow, and *Artemua*, Dartmouth, are described as the principal towns in the west of England. This however, may easily be accounted for as the mistake of a foreigner, who well knowing that the harbour was one of the first in the kingdom, concluded that it must have a considerable town on its shores. William of Worcester, though not a foreigner, seems to have fallen into the same mistake, by following the guidance of probability.

Leland, who visited Cornwall in the days of Henry VIII. and who particularly notices every "praty" and every "poor fischar's towne," mentions Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famose," but speaks not one word about the town. Carew in his Survey, takes particular notice of Arwinnick, of the Killigrew family, and of the fortifications of Pendennis; but on the town of Falmouth he makes not a single observation. Norden, who visited Cornwall in 1584, for the purpose of preparing his map, makes no mention of either town or village at Falmouth. And Camden, in his edition of 1607, although he notices Penryn, Pendennis Castle, St. Mawes Castle, and Arwinnick, passes over Falmouth in silence. From these circumstances the fair conclusion is, that as a town, Falmouth at these periods had no existence.

The origin of Falmouth town, from being preserved in the tales of tradition, rather than in any permanent records, is already involved in much obscurity, and even rendered dubious by those conflicting opinions which mutually contradict each other. It has been frequently asserted, that all our most authentic accounts date the origin of this town subsequently to the year 1600; but there are circumstances connected with this statement that seem to ascribe to it a more early commencement. It was prior to the year 1600, that "a certain person, a female servant of Mr. Pendarvis of Pendarvis, about ten or twelve miles from Falmouth, erecting a house, came hither and dwelt in it." This seems evidently to have been a house of entertainment, as her master, Pendarvis, in order to encourage her in business, directed her to brew some ale against a certain day, when he would come, and bring a company of gentlemen with him, and help her to a little money by drinking

it out. This order she most readily obeyed. But the biddance and the promise plainly show, that it must have been prior to the year 1552; as early in that year a law was made for the first time, requiring alehouses and tippling houses to be licensed. But on the present occasion not a word is spoken about any licence for this solitary house.

It happened about this time, while the ale was just in readiness for Mr. Pendarvis, that a Dutch vessel entered the harbour; when the crew coming on shore, laid siege to the barrel, and actually drank all the ale. This is the earliest intimation that occurs, of any Dutchman visiting this harbour. But they seem afterwards to have had a large connexion with it, and to have left memorials of their frequent visits in the name of Flushing on the one side, and in that of Amsterdam given to some houses on the other.

Ignorant of what had passed, Mr. Pendarvis and his company came at the time appointed, and called for the ale; when they were informed by the servant, that she had none left. Her master expostulating with her on the impropriety of her conduct, she replied, "Truly sir the *Penny came so quick*, I could not deny them." The country people around caught the story, and from that time gave to Falmouth the name of *Penny come quick*. The house which was the scene of this transaction, has been marked as the earliest in the town; but in what particular spot it stood, has given rise to various opinions. Some have contended that it stood near the new quay opposite Flushing, and a little to the right of the long flight of steps by which we ascend from the passage boat that plies between Flushing and Falmouth; and others, that it was placed on the north side of the creek or cove which is now the Market Strand, and occupied the site on which the Spread Eagle now stands.

A manuscript history of the Killigrews, written by one of that family, says, that when Sir Walter Raleigh, returning from his unfortunate voyage to Guiana, put into this harbour, there was only one house besides Arwinnick; that at the latter he was entertained, and at the former his men were badly accommodated. This probably was the house called Penny come quick. Sir Walter being struck with the situation of the ground which ranged along from Arwinnick by the side of the harbour, immediately contemplated the advantages that might result from the erection of buildings near the water; and on his arrival in London, he laid before the council such a favourable report, that four additional houses speedily arose on this neglected shore.

"This then," says a celebrated writer, "was one origin to the town of Falmouth." But it had also another. "That house lies at some little distance from the extremest parts of the town, and to the north of all. Yet another house lies at the heart of the town, that was much more the nucleus of the whole; and we must therefore

ONE OF THE FIRST BUILDINGS ERECTED AT FALMOUTH SUPPOSED TO BE YET STANDING.

ascertain the position of this, with at least an equal degree of certainty. The creek or cove on which this house stood, is now a broad opening into the plane of what is called the Market Strand. This cove formerly went across the whole plane, across the ground of the houses beyond, and up that narrow valley behind the old market house, and in front of the present, filling the whole of that area which is called the Moor; across which as the buildings increased, a ferry was afterwards established."

At what particular time the tide was shut out from this creek or inlet, is rather uncertain; but that it formerly filled the area stretching towards what is now called Berkeley Square, will not admit of any doubt. On building a brewhouse on the Moor, in the year 1794, a bed of sea sand, pebbles, and other marine substances, was discovered, much below the common surface of the ground. Even the old market house was originally built upon piles, because no solid foundation could be found; and on a future occasion when an enlargement of it became necessary, and they carried the buildings beyond the range of the piles, the whole frame began to crack, from the subsidence of the unstable materials below; in consequence of which the whole was re-erected in 1792. It is on this foundation, that the houses ranging along the Market Strand have been erected; and from the looseness of the ground below, they shake and tremble at the present moment, whenever a carriage passes swiftly or heavily along the street.

It was on the margin of this creek, that a smith's shop was erected, at a very early period; from which circumstance, the village, which in process of time gathered around it, was denominated Smithike. The situation of this house, like that of Penny come quick, has given rise to opposite opinions; some contending that it stood where Russell's waggon office is now built; while others assert with equal confidence, that the Standard Inn, now the hotel, has been built directly before it; and that what was once the shelving beach in front of the house, is now the back yard and water stairs of the inn. "It is a low house, remembered to have been once all covered with thatch, and is still covered in part with thatch very thick. This part projects beyond the rest, and was formerly in all likelihood the very Smithy itself." Nearly coeval with this period, some fishermen's cottages rose upon the margin of the harbour; but in what particular place they were situated, is rather uncertain. Many suppose, that these obscure cottages, though too inconsiderable to be noticed, were erected long before either Penny come quick or Smithike had any existence; and that the solitary house at which the men of Sir Walter Raleigh were badly accommodated, was only solitary as a house of entertainment. There is now standing near the Jew's synagogue, an ancient house, that appears in a ruinous condition, called Penny Wrinkle; which is generally asserted, and believed

by the inhabitants of Falmouth, to have been built even before Penny come quick, or Smithike.

Falmouth having thus started into existence from these distinct germes, and under these different appellations, continued in this state until the year 1613; when John Killigrew conceived the grand idea of erecting in this place a whole town at once. The inhabitants of Truro, who had hitherto held the undisputed sovereignty of the harbour, perceived in this scheme a formidable rival to their long established power; and in order to prevent it from being carried into execution, the interest of Penryn and Helston was consolidated with that of Truro, to preserve the trident from being wrested from their hands. Truro had probably beheld the rise of Penryn on a former occasion with the same eye of jealous circumspection. But only towns that rise all at once, can be opposed as Falmouth was, with any hope of success. These three boroughs uniting their interest, presented a petition to James I. against the intentions of Killigrew to erect his new town so near the mouth of the harbour. In this petition they gravely set forth, "That the erecting of a town at Smithike would tend to the ruin and impoverishing of the ancient coinage and market towns aforesaid, not far distant from thence; and therefore humbly prayed the king's majesty, that the buildings and undertakings of Mr. Killigrew might be inhibited for the future."

James, on receiving this petition, directed privy counsellors to make inquiries into the alleged facts, of the governor of Pendennis Castle. Sir Nicholas Hals, who was then governor, on receiving the letter, immediately replied, that "he well approved of Mr. Killigrew's project for building a town and custom house at Smithike, as being near the mouth of the Fal Harbour; for the quick and necessary supply of ships, brought thither by their own occasions or contrary winds, without being obliged to go up two miles to Penryn, or nine miles to Truro to take in and out their cargoes or ladings, and make entries at the custom house at such a distance."

The king, on hearing what could be urged both for and against the erection of this new town at his council board, finally determined like an impartial man, that the erecting of a town at Smithike by Mr. Killigrew, could not be prejudicial to the coinage and borough towns that had petitioned against it, on account of their distance.—That Mr. Killigrew had an undoubted right to turn his own lands to the best possible advantage, without the licence or approbation even of the king or any contiguous neighbour, provided no injury was done to another, and more especially when it was to promote the public good. Encouraged by this impartial decision, Mr. Killigrew resumed his buildings with vigour, and Falmouth started up within a few years, a respectable town of comparative grandeur and importance.

A MARKET FIRST ESTABLISHED AT SMITHIKE (NOW FALMOUTH) A. D. 1652.

But this town was only a double line of houses, probably as being all at Smithike, facing equally to the sea and the land, running from the smith's house, the custom house, and the Market Strand, along the verge of the harbour. All this low range of ground at the foot and side of the steep hill, was apparently considered then as the beach of the sea, the Market Strand still lying at one end, and the Fish Strand at the other. That this was formerly a beach, was proved not many years since, by sinking a well on the northern side of the Fish Strand, where about fifteen feet below the surface of the street, was discovered a stratum of pebbles, evidently rounded by the washing of the sea, immediately under which was found a spring of fine water.

The buildings began on the south side of the creek or Market Strand, around which on the north, the road, according to tradition, formerly went; but an embankment being thrown across the creek, the tide was excluded, a communication was opened, the buildings began also on the northern side, and both parts were united together, forming one continued line of houses. These in extending from the Market Strand to the Fish Strand, kept to the eastern side of the lane, because of the hill on the other. From this hill being called by its Cornish name, Porkan Hill, signifying the hill of the port or haven, it has been presumed that the few fishermen's cottages were situated on it, and to this conjecture the situation of Penny Wrinkle seems to give no contemptible sanction.

During Cromwell's usurpation, Peter Killigrew, though of a family remarkable for their loyalty, contrived to make such interest with the existing government, as to procure considerable advantages for the infant though growing town of Smithike. Among these he is said to have procured the establishment of a market, and to have obtained an order that the custom house should be removed from Penryn to this thriving town. On January 18, 1652, it was resolved by the house of commons, that a weekly market should be kept at Smithike; and a patent was issued for keeping a market on Thursday in every week. Two others have since been established, on Tuesday and Saturday. There are two fairs held annually for horses, cattle, &c. on May 4, and August 7.

Falmouth retained the joint names of Smithike, and Penny come quick, until the year 1660; when on the 20th of August, a proclamation was issued by Charles II. that Smithike, alias Penny come quick, should from and for ever after that date be called Falmouth. In the month of October 1661, a charter of incorporation was granted to this new-named town, which among other particulars comprised the following:—"Whereas our village of Smithike, situate upon the sea coast, and near adjoining to our port of Falmouth, which is a most safe and commodious

harbour for ships, insomuch that merchants and mariners, as well natives as foreigners, have used to assemble, and do now assemble from divers parts, to the village and port aforesaid, with their ships, goods, and merchandize, for the purpose of buying and selling the same freely from day to day; that now and for ever hereafter, our village aforesaid, with the port aforesaid, is and shall be one free village; and that from henceforth it shall not be called, named, or known by the name of the village of Smithike, but in all times hereafter shall be called or known by the name of our town of Falmouth." The charter then describes the bounds of the town to extend "In, through, and upon, such place or places as the same (village) from time to time, and from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been accustomed and ought to extend." This charter then finally incorporates the whole, "by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of our said town of Falmouth, with power to hold a court, &c.; and with a confirmation of one market in every week, and of two fairs in the year that had been heretofore held, and of feriage or passage over the water in boats, from our said town of Falmouth, unto the village of Flushing, and back to Falmouth again, which were given to Sir Peter Killigrew, knight, together with the moorage of ships or boats called the groundage of ships or boats, at or near the town of Falmouth, which dues had been by the said Peter Killigrew formerly usually taken."

In 1664, Falmouth was separated by act of parliament from Budock and Gluvias, and became a distinct parish. "Whereas," says the act, "heretofore there were only ten houses, there are already two hundred, whereby many persons would be drawn to settle themselves there, if they were not discouraged by the distance of the said town of Falmouth from the said parish church of Gluvias, being three long miles, so that the mayor and townsmen cannot repair thereunto, with conveniency or security to the said town of Falmouth lying open to the sea; and whereas towards the prevention of these inconveniences, by the bounty of his sacred majesty, and his highness the Duke of York, and the liberal contributions of several honourable and worthy persons, there is a church lately built and erected in the said town of Falmouth, in which the service of God is religiously celebrated by the licence of the ordinary and the metropolitan; whereas also Seth, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and patron of Gluvias, consents that Falmouth may be made a distinct parish; and whereas the mayor and townsmen of Falmouth, are willing to pay yearly unto the present incumbent of the said parish church of Gluvias, and his successors a gross sum, as much as ever was received out of the bounds or precincts whereof the said parish shall consist." For these reasons Falmouth was made a

parish; and from that time to the present, the mayor and corporation have paid £3 per annum to the vicar of Gluvias.

In tracing the progress of Falmouth, the following gradations appear. In the year 1600, Arwinnick, a solitary house for entertainment, and a few poor fishermen's huts comprised the whole of the habitatious. In 1613, John Killigrew began the present town. In 1664 the number of houses was 200. In 1691, 350; in 1750, between 500 and 600. In 1811, according to the returns made in parliament, it appears that there were 465 in what is called the town of Falmouth; 182 in the parish of Falmouth; and 72 at Green Bank, or Dunstanville Terrace, in the parish of Budock; all of which, making in the whole 719 houses, popularly belong to Falmouth. Since the above year, these houses have been considerably augmented in number, both in the town and in its suburbs.

The population, which increased with the dwellings, amounted in 1801, to 1218 families, or 4849 persons; and in 1811 these were augmented to 1346 families, or 5307 persons; thus making an increase of 128 families, or 518 persons in ten years, without including its suburbs in the parish of Budock, which, together with the number of seafaring men usually resident in Falmouth, will carry the total extent of population far above 6000 souls.

About the year 1660, Sir Peter Killigrew constructed a quay at Falmouth. This has been found so commodious, that ships of large burden may lie with ease within its embrace, and discharge their cargoes.

The state of emineuce which Falmouth has acquired during its short but rapid career, may be ascribed in no small degree to the establishment of the packets, which first began about the year 1688. In 1696, they were employed between Falmouth and the Garonne. In 1705, five were employed between this place and the West Indies. In 1709, five more sailed between Falmouth and Lisbon. In 1755, two began to sail to New York. In 1756, one sailed to Corunna, and one to Gibraltar. In 1763, the New York packets were increased to four; and in 1764, packets were established to Pensacola, St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charlestown. In 1776, six were employed on the West India station; and in 1768, four additional ones were employed between Falmouth and Charlestown. In 1776, the total number was nine; in 1782, there were four on the Lisbon station, and eighteen, including office boats, to the West Indies and America. In 1806, four sailed between Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta. In 1808, five sailed to the Brazils, and three to Corunna; and in 1810, three were established for Surinam. At present the Lisbon packets are six, the foreign established seventeen, and the temporary eleven. The six oldest captains are employed on the Lisbon station.

FALMOUTH CONTAINS A GREATER VARIETY OF PLACES OF WORSHIP THAN ANY TOWN IN CORNWALL.

The church of Falmouth, which was erected about the year 1662, was, through that spring tide of loyalty then running strongly through the nation, dedicated to "Charles king and martyr." The expence of this building was defrayed by the King, the Duke of York, and other distinguished persons. The land on which it stands was given by Sir Peter Killigrew. In 1684, a chancel was built at the east end, at the expence of the rector, the Rev. Walter Quarme, and a gallery was erected two years afterwards by Sir Peter Killigrew, and Bryant Rogers, Esq. In the following years some other additions were made; and in 1813 nearly one third part of its present length was added. Lord Wodehouse is patron of the rectory from his alliance with the Killigrew family. The present rector is the Rev. I. W. Wilbraham; but the Rev. R. H. Hitchins is the officiating minister.

Besides the established church, Falmouth has perhaps, a greater diversity of places for religious worship, than any other town in Cornwall. In the year 1790, an Independent chapel was erected, in which Divine service continues still to be regularly performed. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was erected in 1791. This, in 1814, was so considerably enlarged as to become the most capacious meeting house the town can furnish. The Baptist chapel was erected in 1803, and enlarged in 1807. This building, in consequence of a rock giving way, at the foot of which it is situated, was nearly demolished in 1815; since which time it has been repaired at a vast expence. The Friends, commonly called Quakers, first obtained an establishment here so early as 1670; but their present meeting house was not erected until 1805. The Jews have a synagogue, which was built in 1808; but prior to this, they had one that was erected in 1766. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at the house of the resident priest, the Rev. William Casemore. The Unitarians also have a meeting, which is held in a large room near the Independent chapel. The commencement of this society in this place was in 1812 or 1813.

The charitable institutions of Falmouth are not less numerous than the places erected for religious worship. The Church Charity School for the education and clothing of thirty girls, was established in 1802. This is superintended by a committee of ladies. In 1804 a similar establishment was made for thirty boys, who are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as the girls are in reading, knitting, and sewing. The Methodist Sunday School was established in 1805, for teaching children of both sexes to read. This school, which is held in the chapel, is supported by voluntary contributions, and the number of children amounts to 250. In 1806 a public dispensary was instituted by the inhabitants at a general meeting, and a house erected for that purpose behind the post office near the Market Strand. The object of this humane institution is to afford advice and medicine to the industrious but afflicted poor. A physician attends here every Wednesday

morning; the surgeons on Friday mornings; the apothecary on Monday mornings, and every afternoon, with the exception of Sundays. By this society a reward of a guinea is given to any boatman who can speedily rescue from the water, the body of any person recently fallen into it; and this is augmented to a larger sum, in case the apparently drowned person can be restored to life.

The Misericordia Society, which has principally for its object the relief of poor strangers and other distressed persons in town, was first established on a small scale about the commencement of the present century; but in 1807 it acquired a degree of respectability unknown before. This was principally owing to the benevolent exertions of the late Lieutenant Governor Melville, of Pendennis Castle. By this humane society, Falmouth is divided into seven districts; to each of which visitors are appointed, to administer spiritual instruction and pecuniary aid. The donations and subscriptions of this institution amount to upwards of £100 per annum.

The Church Sunday School was established in 1809, under the inspection of the Rev. R. H. Hitchins, and the late Governor Melville. Upwards of 300 children of both sexes are taught reading and the catechism, by teachers who render their services gratuitously. A charitable society was also formed in 1810, for the benefit of the relatives of deceased members, which has been attended with the most beneficial effects. A widow's retreat was likewise built in 1810, at the joint expence of Lord Wodehouse and Samuel Tregelles, Esq. containing comfortable residences for ten poor widows of unblemished characters, and who had never received any parochial relief. The Baptists also established a Sunday school in 1810, in which about 150 children are regularly taught. In the same year a lying-in charity was established for supplying poor women with linen during their confinement. The linen is to be returned at the end of six weeks, when clothes are presented by the same humane society to the child. Another society was formed in the same year for supplying the poor with blankets.

In the year 1811, the Falmouth branch of the Cornwall Auxiliary Bible Society was established; and in 1814 another was formed for supplying the neighbouring poor with bibles. During the same year a girl's free school was established; and in the following year it was much improved by Miss Howell. In this school fifty-six girls are taught reading, writing, sewing, and knitting. A free school for boys on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, was also established in 1812, by a general meeting of the inhabitants, when a liberal subscription was made for its support. To promote this laudable institution, Lord Wodehouse gave a piece of land on which the school house now stands. About 170 boys are taught in this seminary, reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1813, another humane society was formed for the same benevolent purposes as the Misericordia already noticed. An adult school was

established in February 1814, by the Methodists, in which persons of both sexes are taught to read the Bible. In April, during the same year, a Sunday school was established at the Independent chapel, for teaching children of both sexes.

The merchant's hospital, for the relief of maimed and disabled seamen, and for the widows and children of such as should be killed or drowned in the merchants' service, was established about the year 1750, under an act of parliament passed in 20 Geo. II. in favour of seamen belonging to the city of London. To support this institution, every seaman belonging to a packet or merchant ship registered in the port of Falmouth, pays sixpence per month. The present income is about £300 per annum. This has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. There are several other benevolent institutions of minor importance; all of which shew the same spirit of philanthropy by which Falmouth is so pre-eminently distinguished.

Mrs. Ann Davell, a lady of Chiswick, Middlesex, gave to the poor of Falmouth the annual sum of £9 for ever, being the income on £300 East India stock, to be applied alternately, one year towards the support of some poor widow, and the other towards clothing and putting some poor widow's son apprentice. The management of this charity is placed under the mayor and corporation. This is said to be a grateful return made by this lady for some kind treatment which the inhabitants of Falmouth manifested towards her brother, while he was ill in this town. Richard Pidsley, Esq. who died in 1802, left a legacy of £5 per annum, to be distributed in bread at the church, on the second Sunday in every month, to the poor of the town. The freemasons have two lodges in Falmouth.

Closely connected with the town and harbour of Falmouth, though still included in the parish of Budock, is Pendennis Castle. This, for some reasons that cannot now be satisfactorily explained, was excluded from the new district by the act of parliament, which made Falmouth a distinct parish. The act states its boundaries to extend "to the outer works of Pendennis Castle on the south side;" thus leaving the castle and its fortifications within the old parish of Budock.

This celebrated fortress stands on the summit of a verdant hill, gently sloping towards the isthmus which connects it with the main land, but descending with more abruptness towards the sea. The castle was built in the reign of Henry VIII. on the site of some old fortifications that commanded the harbour. These works were afterwards strengthened and enlarged by queen Elizabeth, to afford more permanent protection to this important inlet. Since her days the inside of the castle has been modernized, and it now furnishes a convenient residence for the lieutenant governor. This fortress, which is built of Cornish granite, is proudly exalted on an elevation upwards of 300 feet from the sea, from which the prospect

is at once pleasing and extensive, and from which the whole entrance of the harbour is commanded. The fortifications, which are of an irregular shape, include an area of between three and four acres. On the north or land side, it is defended by four cavaliers; and the traces of a horn and crown work constructed during the civil war, are at a short distance. The banks of the ditch and citadel still remain; the situation of which was admirably calculated to check the progress of an enemy over the isthmus. On the east, near the water's edge, is a battery of five guns called Crab Quay; and on the hill above is an half moon battery. Within the works are convenient barracks for troops, magazines, and storehouses. On the south-west side there are several little dwellings, with beautiful gardens attached to each. These erections, and this cultivation, originated with Governor Melville, who encouraged his soldiers to build cottages, and raise vegetables for their families, by furnishing them with tools, and with the ground on which these evidences of industry appear.

The land on which the whole range of fortifications at Pendennis stands, belonged originally to John Killigrew, Esq. who was appointed the first governor of this castle, and who in the year 1567 was succeeded by his son Sir John Killigrew, knight. This, for some considerable time, was held of this family by the crown, at a small yearly rent and a fine. But Sir Peter Killigrew, bart. contrived to turn the whole into an yearly rent of £200, and to abolish the fine altogether.

This garrison was rendered famous during the civil war, for its obstinate resistance of the parliamentary forces, for its strong adherence to the interests of Charles, and for the protection which it afforded to many who were attached to his cause. In July 1644, it was the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria, who embarked hence for France. During this and the following year, the Duke of Hamilton was detained a considerable time in this fortress as a prisoner of war. In 1645, prince Charles was entertained and protected here by its brave defender John Arundell, Esq. There is still a room in this castle which retains the name of the king's room; and in a closet over, there was formerly a small fire place, about twelve inches square. In this closet, according to tradition, Charles was concealed. This, and a vacancy for a seat opposite the fire place, were demolished about sixteen years since, when this part of the castle underwent some repairs.

In November 1717, this fortress was considerably injured by a thunder storm. The lightning in its passage struck through the walls of the building, which are eight or nine feet thick; removing enormous stones of five or six hundred weight. This shock so damaged the works, that for some time they were indefensible. This is the only accident of any consequence, arising from natural causes, that it is known to have suffered since its first erection.

SUFFERINGS OF LIEUTENANT MELVILLE IN INDIA, AFTERWARDS GOVERNOR OF PENDENNIS CASTLE.

Among the brave defenders of this important fortress, the late Governor Melville, from the extraordinary sufferings which marked his life while in India, and from that humanity, benevolence, and piety, which distinguished his conduct while the commander of this place, demands a tribute of respect. This gentleman, to whose virtues several laudable institutions in Falmouth are under peculiar obligations, was born at Dunbar, in 1762. His father was collector of the customs at that place, under whose eye he received his education. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, his father having procured for him a lieutenant's commission in the 73d regiment. He went to India with his regiment in the year 1779, and was in the expedition against Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saib. His company was commanded by Captain (now Sir David) Baird. In the first action, Lieut. Melville was wounded in the left arm, which shattered the bone. Immediately after, on turning round to give the word of command, a ball passed through the same arm, and through his left breast. In the confusion and carnage which ensued, the muscles of his right arm were cut in two by a sabre; in this helpless condition he fell into the hands of the victorious savages, who in order that they might strip him without interruption, dragged him by the feet to a convenient spot, his head striking against the stones, and his mangled arms trailing on the ground. Stripped and abandoned by his plunderers, a horseman passing by, still added to his misery by wounding him in the back with a spear, while he lay bleeding on the ground. In this horrible condition he lay two days and two nights, exposed, during the former, to the intense heat of a burning sun, and during the latter, to the beasts of prey, which gorge themselves with the produce of a field of battle; and suffering in each vicissitude, not only the agonies which his wounds occasioned, but what was still more acute, the horrible sensation of extreme thirst. On the morning of the third day he was picked up by one of the enemy, and carried to their camp; after which, he remained a prisoner nearly four years; and on his release he was promoted to the rank of captain. He returned to England in 1786; and being an invalid, was appointed to the command of an invalid company at Guernsey, where he married. Five years afterwards he retired from public service; but he soon exchanged his pay for the command of a company at Pendennis Castle, of which not long afterwards he was appointed lieutenant governor; which office he retained until his death. This event took place on the 29th of October, 1811, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His remains are deposited in Falmouth church, where by a particular friend, an appropriate tablet is erected to his memory. During his residence at Pendennis, he was respected and beloved by all who were favoured with his acquaintance. By his death the affluent lost an amiable companion, who was ever ready to stimulate

THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF ARWINNICK BURNT DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

them to every benevolent work; and the poor a benefactor, who sympathized with them in their distresses. The present governor is General F. Buckley; but Lieut. Col. W. Fenwick is lieutenant governor, and resides in the castle.

On the north-west of Pendennis Castle, the sea forms a capacious bay, indented with creeks; and stretches to the south-west in a line broken by little coves, as far as a reef of rocks called the Manacles. But in an eastwardly and northwardly direction, the view extends to distant headlands, and tracts of country, from St. Anthony's Point, to a hill in St. Agnes in the north-west part of the county. The coast, from the castle, except within the harbour, appears bold and rocky, and is scooped into caverns which reverberate the foaming tide, and swell the grandeur of the scene when the watery element is agitated by a storm. *

The manor of Arwinnick, which extends over this parish, was at a very early period in a family of this name. But in the days of Richard II. it was brought in marriage by an heiress to the Killigrews, who formerly resided in St. Erme. On this marriage, Mr. Killigrew removed to Arwinnick, which afterwards became their seat. The house was built by John Killigrew, Esq. who died in 1567. Arwinnick was esteemed at that time the finest and most costly mansion in the county. During the civil wars this house was set on fire; but whether by Sir John Killigrew, its owner, who was a zealous royalist, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the adverse party, or by the malice of the governor of Pendennis Castle, under that pretext, is rather uncertain. A manuscript history of the Killigrew family asserts the former. After the restoration it was partly rebuilt for the occasional residence of its ancient proprietor; but its primitive grandeur was never recovered. In the year 1660 William Killigrew, Esq. was created a baronet, with remainder to Peter, son of his elder brother Sir Peter Killigrew, knight. By the death of this Peter the title became extinct in 1704. On the death of his son, George Killigrew, who was killed in an affray at an inn in Penryn, by Walter Vincent, Esq. as he left no male issue, Sir Peter entailed his estates on Martin Lister, Esq. who took the name of Killigrew. But he dying without issue, they passed to the descendants of the eldest daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, from whom they descended to Sophia Berkeley, the representative of the Killigrews. This lady is now the wife of Lord Wodehouse, and the property is in their possession. Such parts of this estate as had passed into other families, have been purchased by this nobleman; so that the whole is at present vested in himself.

* For many particulars respecting the localities of Falmouth, this work is indebted to a small, but interesting volume, price 2*s*. 6*d*. published by Mr. J. Trathan.

What remains of the ancient mansion, has been divided into two dwellings. These are now occupied by James Bull, Esq. and Mr. Lake. Its destruction by fire ruined its ancient magnificence; and that which was restored when it was partly rebuilt, has been so disfigured by whitewashings and incongruous alterations, that its venerable character is now lost. The pyramid in an adjoining grove was built in the years 1737 and 1738, by Martin Killigrew, Esq. at the expence of £455 15*s*. 6*d*. It is formed of blocks of granite, is forty-four feet high, and fourteen feet wide at its base.

In the days of Charles II. Thomas Killigrew, one of the Arwinnick family, was much caressed at court, as a jester or master of the revels. His ready wit gave celebrity to his name in most courts of Europe. The following instance among many others, has been preserved of its pointed severity. Having some occasion that called him to France, he went to Versailles to make his observations on the French court. After some time he was introduced to Louis XIV. who had long expressed a desire to see a man in whose favour the trumpet of fame had so long sounded its notes. Killigrew however, was far from being so loquacious at that time as Louis expected; and he retired, observing to the nobleman by whom Killigrew was introduced, that he thought him a very dull fellow. The nobleman however, and several others, assured his majesty, that how unfortunate soever he might have been, in procuring some specimens of his wit, he was certainly a man of brilliant talents. Encouraged by their assurances, Louis resolved to make another trial, and an opportunity soon presented itself. Conducting Killigrew through a long gallery where were many elegant pictures, the king, to promote conversation, asked him if he knew of whom or of what they were; but Killigrew knew nothing. Provoked at his stupidity, his majesty then pointed him to the picture of Christ on the cross, and sarcastically asked, if he knew who that was? But to this Killigrew replied as before, that he did not know. Then replied Louis I will inform you. This in the centre, is Christ on the cross; that on the right hand, is his holiness the pope; and that on the left, is myself." "I humbly thank your majesty," returned Killigrew, "for the information; I have often heard that Christ was crucified between two thieves, but I never knew till now who they were." Louis was soon convinced that he had decided too hastily on the stupidity of his guest. This repartee fell with additional keenness, as it was delivered at the time when the pope and French king were persecuting the French Protestants; and either dragooning them to mass, or driving them from the country.

The title of "Earl of Falmouth" was given by Charles II. in 1664 to Charles Berkeley, Lord Botetort and Viscount Harding, who died the following year without issue. In 1679, John Lord Robartes, was created Earl of Falmouth, which

title he retained only six days, in consequence of a joke, according to Tonkin, passed by Lady Mohun in complimenting his lady in an ironical manner, on her acquisition of the title of "Countess of Penny come quick." These titles became extinct in 1716; and in 1720, Hugh Boscawen, ancestor of the present nobleman of this title, was created Viscount Falmouth.

On Friday, January 14th 1814, a melancholy disaster happened in this harbour, in the loss of the Queen transport, bound from Lisbon to Portsmouth with invalids from Lord Wellington's army. This ship entered the harbour on Friday, January 7th, and came to an anchor in Carrick Road, where she lay until the Thursday following. On that day a gale commenced at E. S. E. which continued with increasing violence, accompanied with a fall of snow, until Friday morning; when between six and seven o'clock she parted her cable and drove on the rocks at Trefusis Point. At this awful moment there were 330 souls on board. Immediately on the parting of the cable, another anchor was let go, but through the alarm which prevailed, so many crouded the deck, that the seamen were prevented from doing their duty. To prevent those which still remained below from coming on deck, the ladders were removed; but this so increased their anxiety, that they seized the running cable to mount by its assistance, which stopped its progress before a sufficiency was overboard. In consequence of this it dragged through the sand; and with her stern foremost, the vessel presently struck against a rock, when a scene of horror ensued, which no language can fully express. The waves beating over her, many who were on deck were swept in an instant to their watery grave; while others were so maimed and mangled with the floating spars, and shattered rigging, as to be unable either to render their associates in distress any assistance, or to provide for their own safety. Such as remained below were quickly consigned to their fate, as the ship filled with water within about five minutes after she struck; soon after which she went to pieces, and her fragments were driven on shore in every direction. By this melancholy catastrophe 195 persons perished.

Among the first who were so fortunate as to reach the shore, some hastened to Flushing to procure assistance. The inhabitants hastened to their relief; and while some proceeded to the fatal spot to aid the half naked fugitives, others made preparations at home for their reception. Even the poorest inhabitants took the blankets from their beds to shelter from the piercing cold such as were destitute of clothing. All seemed to vie with one another in acts of humanity, according to their respective abilities, and their general conduct deserves the warmest testimonies of approbation. George Croker Fox, Esq. of Falmouth, instantly sent his servants to open his house at Trefusis, and prepare accommodations for the survivors; after which he hastened with several of his clerks to the awful spot, to render every

assistance in his power to such as might be rescued from the wreck. To Mr. John Plomer, a respectable farmer, and to several others, a tribute of more than common acknowledgment is due, for their great exertions on this melancholy occasion.

To the crowds that were induced to assemble at the fatal spot, the day presented a most awful spectacle. Dead bodies of men, women, and children, many of them mangled, several of them naked, and some half dressed, strewed the shore, with fragments of the wreck, scattered in every direction. Others floated with portions of the vessel on the heaving surge, and occasionally lifted their lifeless limbs among the foaming breakers. One object in particular, among the dead bodies that were thrown on shore, excited in every bosom the sigh of singular commiseration. This was the corpse of a lovely female, wife to one of the officers. She was washed from the wreck with her infant in her arms; and in this manner she was found, stiffened in the embrace of death. Upwards of 140 bodies were found, and interred at Mylor, Budock, and Gluvias; and over their common graves the parishioners in each place have erected a monument to perpetuate the memory of this dreadful catastrophe.

The trade carried on at Falmouth by its merchants, and through the medium of its harbour, is far more considerable than that of any other port in the county. This was one of the first ports in the west, to which the privileges of bonding were extended; and at present it is the only tobacco port in Cornwall and Devon. Among other articles imported from foreign countries, the following were most conspicuous prior to the late war:

From America, tobacco, wood, wheat, flour, Indian corn, staves, rice, &c.—From Spain and Portugal, fruit, wine, brandy, wool, salt, specie, &c.—From Holland, geneva, cheese, butter, and grain.—From Russia and the north of Europe, hemp, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, linen, sailcloth, timber, and occasionally grain.—From the Mediterranean, fruit, oil, silk, salt, &c.—From South America, hides, sugars, cotton, wool, &c.—From France, grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, salt, &c.; and by neutral vessels some of these articles continued to be imported during the war.—From Ireland, grain, provisions, butter, &c.—From Wales, Liverpool, &c. coals, iron, earthenware, salt, &c.—From London, Bristol, &c. groceries, ship chandlery, &c.

The exports, although the articles were less numerous, corresponded in quantity, prior to the war, with the imports. To Italy were exported vast quantities of pressed pilchards, tin, tin plates, leather, and other commodities; and even during the war, pilchards and tin were occasionally sent by licence to Naples. For pilchards in pickle a market has lately been found in the West Indies.—To Malta, Turkey, &c. tin, tin plates, cotton goods, &c. To Russia, tin, and tin plates; and in times of peace, these articles as well as cotton goods, pilchard oil, copper, and various other

commodities, found their way into almost all the markets of Europe, together with wine and brandy, which had been imported under the bonding act. Cotton and woollen goods, iron, porter, stationary, &c. are exported to Portugal and Spain. The trade carried on through the packets was formerly of considerable extent, both in exports and imports, but particularly the former. But this trade has of late been so diminished, that scarcely any thing is done through this medium at present. The restrictions which have operated to the destruction of this traffic, have been severely felt by several of our large manufacturing towns, without aiding the revenues of government.

From the advantageous situation of this port, many instances have occurred, in which vessels sailing hence, have entered the Atlantic, and completed their voyage, while others from Portsmouth and Plymouth sailing at the same time, have been driven back through the Channel, and detained by contrary winds, until the former have returned. Outward bound ships from Liverpool, Bristol, Greenock, &c. rendezvous at this port to join convoys, by which they avoid a tedious navigation up the Channel. And as this is (in the west) the first port in England, the masters and supercargoes of both outward and homeward bound ships resort hither, to receive final instructions from their owners, by which they ascertain the state of the British and foreign markets, and regulate their future proceedings accordingly.

FEOCK.

This parish, which is in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about four miles from Penryn, about the same distance from Falmouth across a passage, and nearly the same from Truro, which is its post town. Its two principal villages are La Feock and Trevella. At the time of the Norman conquest, its present name was not known; the district now constituting this parish, being taxed in Doomsday Survey, under the appellation of Roscarnan, which now forms a part of this parish. In the inquisition of Lincoln and Winchester, *Feoko* is introduced; so that it must have acquired its name some time between the years 1087 and 1294.

Hals supposes that St. Feock, to whom this church was dedicated, originally lived in this parish, at a place called La Feock, which signifies Feock's dwelling. The same author mentions also, in confirmation of this opinion, that he "chanced to espy in the glass windows of the church, the figure of a man in priest's robes, with a radiated circle about his head, and under his feet written 'St. Feock;' beneath whom also, in glass were painted, kneeling and bending forward, in way of adoration, the figures of a man and woman, and behind them several children; and

that out of the woman's mouth proceeded a label with this inscription: *Sancte Feock, ora pro bono Statu L. Trewonwoll et Eleanoræ, uxoris ejus.*" Tonkin adverting to this circumstance observes as follows:—"That this parish took its name from its tutelar saint, Feock, I make no question. As for the inscription on Lawrence Trewonwoll, it is utterly false. It is not on a label coming out of his mouth, (Hals says the woman's) but written under the figures, without any mention of St. Feock. Neither is St. Feock's picture in this window, but in another." Who St. Feock was, is however admitted by all to be unknown, and hence many have supposed him to be only an imaginary saint, that never existed any where but in the Romish calendar.

It is generally understood, that the Cornish language was so long retained in this parish, that so late as the reign of James I. the Rev. William Jackman, then vicar, was compelled to administer the sacrament in that tongue, because many of his communicants did not understand English. This was the last church in Cornwall, in which the Cornish language was preserved. The great tithes of Feock originally belonged to Glaseney College, Penryn. These are now vested in the bishop of Exeter, who is patron of the vicarage.

The manor of Trevella in this parish, belonged formerly to the family of Halep, whose co-heiresses brought it in marriage to Trefusis and Boscawen, in the reign of Edward IV. That part which came to Boscawen still remains in this family; but the other moiety, which passed to Lord Clinton, has since been purchased by R. A. Daniell, Esq. by whom it is still retained. Tregew, which was formerly a seat belonging to the family of Edmunds, is now a farm house, the property of R. A. Daniell, Esq. who has a seat at Trelisick in this parish, which formerly was the property of Mr. Laurence. Killiganoon is the seat of Admiral Spry.

La Feock in this parish, though now a farm house, was formerly the seat of Thomas Penrose, a celebrated admiral in the times of Charles and Cromwell. Few men belonging to this county have ever passed through greater dangers, or been engaged in more terrible battles, than this officer. He fought under Blake, while a captain, against Van Tromp,—was with Sir George Ayscough in 1652, in a battle with the Dutch fleet off Plymouth,—was again in another bloody sea fight off Weymouth, while he commanded the Maidstone frigate, in which he lost fifty men killed and many more wounded,—was in the engagement in which Van Tromp was slain,—was sent to assist the king of Sweden against the Danes, but peace taking place he was not called into action. Nevertheless, as a reward of his intrepidity and promptitude, he was presented by that king with a gold chain and medal weighing eighteen ounces, which medal was in possession of his daughter in the days of Hals. During one of these expeditions, being driven by contrary winds

into Falmouth Harbour, he entertained at his own house in Feock, Blake, Monk, Ayscough, and several other gentlemen of distinguished character belonging to the English fleet. On the restoration of Charles II. he retired from public service, and took up his abode at La Feock; but his country demanding his services, he was again called into action by letters from the Dukes of York and Albemarle, under the direction of Charles. In this service he behaved with his accustomed intrepidity and valour, which procured for him the thanks of Charles, and of his secretaries of state, war, and admiralty. But being unable to procure either for himself or his men, who were Cornish, the wages they had earned at the peril of their lives, his seamen when discharged, assailed him in London, when an affray happening, in which a man named Lampeer, of Truro, was killed, Penrose was committed to Newgate, and finally condemned to die. He however, received the royal pardon; but the clerks and officers, through whose hands his reprieve passed, extorted from him £200. This so preyed upon his spirits that he abandoned himself to excesses, which brought on a fever that terminated his days in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

When his service was ended, the sum due to him amounted to £1500, of which neither he, nor his heirs, executors, posterity, or friends, ever received a farthing. Such was Stuart justice and gratitude!

In this parish, on an arm of Falmouth Harbour, called Restronguet Creek, into which flow many rivulets from the hills on the east of Redruth, lay the rich stream works of Carnon. These workings are about a mile in length, and about 300 yards in breadth; and when in working, were the richest in the county. The pebbles from which the metal was extracted, were embedded in compound of marle, and marine substances. Hence it appears, that the whole area over which Carnon Stream extended, was originally occupied by the tide, which has been driven back by the rubbish washed from the hills. Of this the proprietors availing themselves, formed an embankment, which enabled them to secure the riches which lay below. The bed of tin pebbles lay about thirty-six feet below the surface of the ground, and in thickness it was from four to six feet.

Immediately on this bed of tin ground, several stags' horns have been found, one of which measured three feet. Skulls and other bones of various animals have been discovered in this vale; and what renders it apparent that this bed of ore was known at a very early period, a wooden shovel, and various picks made of deer's horn have been found at different depths. The late workings began in 1785, and the profits have amounted to upwards of £40,000. Among the tin grains, minute particles of gold were frequently discovered. A little above Carnon Stream an adit commences, which with incredible labour has been carried to the western part of North Downs, a distance of several miles. This by its various branches,

drains the mines of Chacewater, North Downs, Wheal Unity, Wheal Garland, Wheal Pink, Wheal Jewel, Wheal Hope, Wheal Daniel, Poldice, Wheal Virgin, and the United Mines. The water that issues from this adit, was used to drive the machinery in Carnon stream-work, and it has also been converted to other useful purposes. But the riches of this vale have been exhausted for several years, so far as the tide could be driven back, to allow the workings to continue. Much valuable ore no doubt still remains in the extremity of this vale, as it approaches towards the sea; but the difficulty of forming an embankment, and the expence attending the workings, have consigned over the ground which has been unexplored, to future adventurers and future years.

FILLEY, or PHILLEY.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of Powder. It is about six miles south-west from Tregony, and nearly the same distance south-east from Truro. Couches, Trewoolas, Treworthal, and White Lane, are its principal villages; but these are very small, corresponding with its total population, which falls short of 400 souls.

The ancient name of this parish was Eglos-Ros, which signifies the heath church. Mr. Whitaker, speaking of this district, now generally called Roseland, and which comprehends several parishes, observes as follows:—"At the top of these hills actually lay a range of land adjoining to the two parishes upon their western side, but bounded by the Fal and the Channel on the other side. These hills reared their heads for ages in one continued heath; the northern part belonging to Ruanlanyhorne, and the southern to Veryan; and they were naturally denominated *Ros*, the mountain or the heath; and were as naturally denominated, when the English came to settle among us in 936, Roseland. The first parish probably, that was formed upon this *Ros*, or sheep-walk, was one which therefore took the appellation of it, is denominated *Eglos-Ros*, or Heath Church, in the first valor, and has an estate of the same appellation lying close to the church at present. Thus in the third of Henry IV. we find the heir of Joceus Dynnan possessed of a fee in Trelewith and Eglos-Ros. Hence we may learn to wonder at the folly of foreigners, who have turned the name Roseland into a compliment to the soil; have honoured the mountain above the valley, for fruitfulness, and interpreted a mere range of *heath* into a garden of *roses*."

Passing from its original name, Eglos-Ros, to Filley, its present appellation, the same author proceeds—"With him (Piran, about the year 460) came also, I believe,

Fingar and Piala, &c. who complete my catalogue of Irish saints, and close my account of Breaca's companions. But what became of Piala?" This female saint, Mr. Whitaker supposes to have been well known in Cornwall, but to have taken up her abode at the mouth of the Hayle, not far from the place where Fingar or Gwinear settled, and where a parish called Felack, or Phillack, still retains her name. The church of Filley, however, which was upon the heath, and so took the heath's name for half of its own, Eglos-Ros, "appears from a train of circumstances, some coeval and some subsequent, to have been erected about the middle of the seventh century, when the memory of Piala could not have been fresh enough of itself to provoke a dedication to her; but when the name of St. Piala was probably attached, from some reverence for her in the mind of the lay patron. Denominated Eglos-Ros in formal language down to the first valor, it was equally distinguished in familiar all the time, by the name of its saint. Thus only could it come as it did come, in two centuries and a half afterwards, to have lost its local appellation, and to appear with its name settled in form upon its head, being thus characterized in the last valor, 'Fellye alias Philley,' as dedicated to 'Saint Felix,' or Piala."

The manor of Tolverne in this parish was possessed by the family of Soor, or Le Sore, so early as the year 1383; for in that year Ralph Soor obtained licence from the bishop, for celebrating divine service in his chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. George, in his manor house at Tolverne, in the parish of *St. Filii de Eglos Ros.* By an heiress of Ralph Soor, this manor was carried to Sir John Arundell. This being given by Sir John to his youngest son, it became the seat of him and his posterity from the days of Richard II. to those of Charles I. About this time Sir Thomas Arundell having injured his fortune by a wild adventure in attempting to discover an imaginary island called Old Brazil, on the coast of America, sold this manor and barton, and removed to the parish of Sithney. By this sale, this manor became the property of the Seymours, from whom it passed by successive female heirs, to the families of Tredenham, Scobell, and Hawkins. Until lately it was the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, by whom it has been exchanged with Lord Falmouth for the manor of Grampound. The barton of Tolverne had been sold to the Boscawens at an earlier period; but the manor, when it was lately conveyed, consisted of little more than some reserved high rents, so that the property was more nominal than real. A farm house now occupies the site on which the ancient mansion stood.

Another manor called Ardevora, or Ardevro, which is said to comprise the manors of Treveneage and St. Mawes, belonged anciently to the family of Petit, whose co-heiresses in the reign of Henry VI. carried it in marriage to Arundell of Tolverne and Sayer. In the days of Carew it was wholly the property of Sayer; and the

mansion, which had been the principal residence of the Petit family, was then inhabited by Mr. Thomas Peyton. By a subsequent purchase, this estate became the property of the Robartes family. By Sir James Laroche, bart. one of the devisees of the late Earl of Radnor, it was sold to Sir William Lemon, bart. in 1792. The manor of Eglos-Ros, which was named as a distinguished place in this parish in the days of Henry IV. was possessed by Jonathan Prideaux, Esq. in the reign of James I. This is now only known simply as an estate.

Penhallow, which was anciently a seat of a family thus named, is now a farm house, the property of their descendant, John Penhallow Peters, Esq. whose seat is at Crigmurrion in this parish. The Rev. Thomas Francis, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

FORRABURY.

This little parish lies in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. It is situated about three miles east of the borough of Bossiney, and about five nearly north from Camelford. Hals says, that its name is Saxon, and that Fara-Bury signifies the far off hiding or burying place, it being a promontory of land shooting far out into the sea. It might otherwise indeed be interpreted as a fair or beautiful burying place; so that possibly this parish might be so denominated from the church or church yard. In Doomsday Survey it was taxed, either under the jurisdiction of Botterell now Bottreaux, or Tolcarne, now Minster.

Norden speaking of this parish, calls Forrabury "a mayor town, the meanest and poorest that can bear the name of a town, much less of an incorporation; for it consisteth of but two or three houses. It hath been of more importance, as appeareth by the ruins; but the fall of Tintagel and Bottreaux Castle hath been the overthrow of this, and of many others upon the coast."

There is a portion of Boscastle, which is scarcely a furlong from Forrabury, that is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Minster. Minster and Forrabury are the only two parishes in Cornwall where the taxes are levied by the same assessment.

The patronage of this rectory was formerly in the prior of Hartland, Launcells, or Minster, by whom it was endowed, and at present it passes in presentation and consolidation with Minster. This parish is included in the manor of Worthyvale. St. Simphorian is said to be the patron saint of Forrabury.

TIMBARRUS BISHOP OF CORK, THE PATRON SAINT OF FOWEY CHURCH.

FOWEY.

The parish of Fowey, which was much celebrated in former years, for the intrepidity of its inhabitants, or rather those of the town, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Powder. It lies on the south coast, has a beautiful harbour, about half way between Plymouth and Falmouth. Its original market was first granted in 1316 to the prior of Tywardreath, to be held on Monday. To this were added two fairs, one on the festival of St. Barre, and the other on that of St. Lucy, each of which was to continue three days. The market is now held on Saturday, and its fairs, which are three in number, are on Shrove Tuesday, May 1, and September 10.

The name of this parish is not mentioned in Doomsday; but the whole district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Tywardreath.* In the inquisition of Lincoln and Winchester, *Fanum* is mentioned as connected with Tywardreath; but whether *Fanum* means Fowey or some other place, remains a subject of some doubt. Its name fully appears in the inquisition of Wolsey; and previous to the dissolution, its patronage was in the prior of Tywardreath, by whom the church was endowed.

Its name is said to have been taken from Foys-fenton, which signifies the walled well or spring of water, which spring rises in the high lands, as already mentioned, under the article rivers. These waters in their descents, form in their confluence Foy's-river, and so denominates Foy's-town, because situate on the margin where this river enters the sea. The name Foy, Fowy, Faoy, Faui, or Fowey, signifies any place or thing placed below another.

The houses which constitute the town of Fowey, extend along on the western side of the harbour, about a mile. Generally speaking it has only one street, and this in some places is so narrow, and rendered so inconvenient by its abrupt turnings, that a carriage can only with some difficulty pass through it in every part. But these disadvantages are less obstructive than they were formerly; since, within the last few years, many beneficial alterations have been made for the accommodation of passengers; and in every newly erected building this object seems to be invariably kept in view. Most of the old houses are built of stone, but several of them are in a declining state.

The church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having one larger and two smaller aisles, with a handsome tower, decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses terminating in purfled finales. At what time this edifice was first erected is very uncertain. Its original patron saint is said to have been Barrus, or Timbarrus, the first bishop of Cork; who, according to William of Worcester, was buried at Fowey. "St. Barnic or St. Barric, a bishop, in English

called St. Barre, is buried in the church of Fowey, and his feast is three days next before the feast of St. Michael." "At Fowey," says Mr. Whitaker, "he is accordingly recognised for the patron saint at present, the church being now dedicated to him as St. Trim-barrus: and 'the paroch chirch of Fowey,' says Leland, 'is of St. Trim-barrus.'"

From the register of the see of Exeter, it appears, that this church was rebuilt in the year 1336, when its ancient saint was probably discharged, and the new building was dedicated to St. Nicholas. After this edifice had stood about 130 years, the church was again either rebuilt or much altered. Its present handsome tower was erected about the year 1466. In the time of Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, the vicarage was endowed with a dwelling house, and the sanctuary and altarage of the parish church, the tithes of all water mills, and of hay and curtilages, reserving to the priory of Tywardreath the tithe of fish, and of two windmills, together with the small tithes of the manor of Trenant. The tithe of fish appears to have been held on lease by the vicars under the prior. In some part of this town, and most probably at its extremity, towards the mouth of the harbour, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. This was in existence in the days of Leland; and from it St. Catherine's Hill and Bay have derived their name. This chapel with all its oblations, profits, and emoluments, was leased in 1664, to John Williams, then vicar of Fowey.

It is admitted by all our historians; both ancient and modern, that Fowey acquired its fame and naval glory primarily in those wars in which Edward I. Edward III. and Henry V. were engaged. Leland observes, that "from open war the inhabitants engaged in piracy, and then turned their attention to merchandise; by all of which they obtained considerable wealth." That Fowey was about this period of much naval importance, may be inferred from the assistance which it rendered both in ships and mariners to that fleet which Edward III. fitted out against Calais. Its contribution at this time amounted to forty-seven ships, and 770 seamen; which, with the exception of Yarmouth, was a greater number than any other port in the kingdom furnished. Carew says, sixty tall ships at this period belonged to the harbour.

Proud of their pre-eminence, "our Foyens," says Carew, "took heart at grass, and chancing about that time to sail near Rye and Winchelsea, they refused to vaile their bonnets at the summons of these towns; which contempt caused the Ripiers to make out with might and main against them; howbeit with a more hardy onset than happy issue; for the Fowey men gave them so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell. The merit of which exploit afterwards entitled them *The Gallants of Fowey*. And it

may be, they sought to eternize this memorable fact after the Greek and Roman manner, by investing the town of *Golant* with that name. Once the townsmen vaunt, that for rescuing certain ships of Rye from the Normans, in the time of Henry III. they bear the arms and enjoy part of the privileges belonging to the cinque ports, of which there is some memory in their chancel window, with the name of Fisart Bagga, their principal commander in that service. Moreover, the prowess of one Nicholas, son to a widow near Fowey, is descanted upon in an old three man's song; namely, how he fought bravely at sea with John Dory, a Genoese, as I conjecture, set forth by John the French king; and after much bloodshed on both sides, took and slew him in revenge of the great ravine and cruelty which he had before committed upon the Englishmen's goods and bodies. Yet their often good success sometimes tasted the sauce of croper speeding; for Walsingham telleth us, that Sir Hugh Calvery and Sir Thomas Percy, deputed to guard the sea by Richard II. in 1379, chanced to meet a Cornish barge belonging to Fowey Harbour, which having worne out his victuals and time limited for like service, was then sailing homewards; neither would be intreated by those knights to join their company. Howbeit they bought their refusal very dear. For no sooner was the English fleet out of sight, than a Flemmish man of war lighted upon them, and after a long and stout resistance overmastered them, as well at last in force as they did at first in number, took the barge, sunk it, and slaughtered all the sailors, only one boy excepted; who in the heat of the bickering, seeing which way the game was likely to go, stole aboard the Flemming, and closely hid himself among the ballast. After some time, this pirate cast anchor in an English harbour; where the boy hearing his countrymen's voices that were come on board, arose from his new burial, disclosed the fact, and so wrought means for their punishment, and his own deliverance."

Becoming famous by these daring acts of intrepidity and valour, the king granted commissions to the commanders of several ships, by virtue of which they made many reprisals on the common enemy. Hals says, "These Foye men were grown so rich and formidable by taking French prizes, that by force and arms they would enter many ports in that kingdom, and carry away with them all ships they could conquer; and what they could not, they would use means to set on fire where they lay. In fine, when French prizes grew so scarce, I speak on the authority of Mr. Carew, some of them scrupled not to turn sea robbers or pirates, taking, plundering, and destroying, all ships they could master, of any country. These depredations induced the Normans to present a petition to John king of France, to grant them a private commission, to be revenged on the pirates of Fowey. They carried their design so secretly into execution, that a squadron was equipped and ready for sea,

before the inhabitants of Fowey had any knowledge of their intention. This expedition sailed from France in July 1457; and crossing the Channel with a fair wind, got sight of the harbour; but lay off at sea till night. About midnight they landed, and killing every person they met, they set fire to the houses, by which means nearly half of the town was consumed, and with it a considerable portion of that wealth which the inhabitants had acquired by their depredations. The women, the children, and the timid, fled from this conflagration and scene of carnage, and took refuge in the country, spreading alarm in every direction. But the more brave and heroic repaired to the house of John Treffry, Esq. at Place, and putting themselves under his command, fortified the house against further assaults, and made preparations to repel the assailants. Intelligence of the French invasion, brought in the morning multitudes of volunteers from the country, who, joining those which had defended Place House, became a formidable body, which assumed a menacing aspect. The invaders perceiving their condition to grow more perilous in proportion as the numbers of their enemies increased, retreated to their ships. Leland speaking of this fact, says, "The Frenchmen divers times assailed this town, and last most notably about Henry VI. time, when the wife of Thomas Treffry, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence."

The town being thus partly reduced to ashes, and plundered of its former wealth, the inhabitants cast themselves at the feet of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, then lord high admiral of England, who granted them new commissions for taking French ships, upon condition that they should renounce their piratical practices. In consequence of this grant, they soon retrieved their fortunes, and rebuilt most of their desolated habitations. And in memorial of their gratitude to the earl their benefactor, who contributed towards the building of the present tower and church, they cut in many of the stones, his arms, badge, and cognizance, which are still to be seen.

The harbour was at this time defended by two castles or towers, erected, one on each side, in the reign of Edward IV. from which an enormous chain extended across its mouth to guard its entrance. These towers were provided with portholes for cannon, and had apparently four floors, each about five yards square. These ancient fortresses still remain, but they appear in a ruinous condition. The walls are about six feet thick. But the inhabitants beginning to flourish under the auspices of the Earl of Warwick, returned once more to their piratical pursuits; and instead of yielding obedience to the prince's officers on shore, they actually cut off a pursuivant's ears who was sent among them. Provoked at this insolence, Edward sent commissioners to Lostwithiel, who, under fair pretences, drew many

of the burgesses thither professedly to confer with them on some sea affairs. But having them in their custody, they were instantly secured, their goods confiscated, and one, whose name was Harrington, was executed. Their great chain was at the same time taken from the harbour, and carried to Dartmouth, to return no more. Some links, most probably of this chain, were taken up in Fowey Harbour by some fishermen in a trawl-boat, in the year 1776, and they are now preserved in a grotto at Menabilly. In consequence of these marks of royal disapprobation, the town began to languish; and although the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants survived this shock, and appeared with much lustre on several occasions, its naval glory was banished for ever from the port.

Besides these dilapidated forts, which now only appear as monuments of its former greatness, Fowey Harbour is at present defended by St. Catherine's Fort, which was erected by the townsmen in the reign of Henry VIII. It has also two small batteries of modern erection. St. Catherine's Fort stands on a steep and magnificent pile of rocks, that forms one of the creeks at the mouth of the harbour. It is rendered famous for a tremendous battle that it sustained with a Dutch man of war. The Dutch fleet at this time, July 1666, consisting of eighty sail, was then in pursuit of our Virginia fleet, which contrived to escape their vigilance, and to enter Fowey Harbour, and sailing up its branches, ran aground on the mud. The Dutch, aware of this circumstance, dispatched one of their seventy-fours after them. As soon as the Dutch ship came within gunshot, she began to fire on the two castles, who vigorously returned it, and a violent cannonade ensued, which continued for about two hours; during which time some thousands of shot were expended, to the great hurt of the Dutch ship. While she lay between the two forts, the wind died away, so that she could neither advance nor retreat, but was compelled to remain as a mark for the guns of both batteries; until a breeze springing up, she tacked about and put to sea. This heroic defence gained considerable reputation to the little castles of Fowey, which were manned partly by the inhabitants, and partly by the sailors of the Virginia fleet, which was preserved by their courage. In this conflict no lives were lost in either of the castles.

In the reign of Elizabeth, a small vessel of about eighty tons, with sixteen guns and sixty men, was fitted out at this port to cruise against the Spaniards. She was so successful, that the proprietors acquired by her exploits vast riches. "And in remembrance and memory of this ship," says Hals, "they caused the figure thereof to be made, viz. a small ship, formed by a ship carpenter, of timber, with mast, sails, ropes, guns, anchors, and the figures of men, which is hung up to the roof with an iron chain in their old house in this town. Of which ship those gentlemen have often given me ocular observation, as well as told me the above history of the

premises." As a place of considerable importance during the civil wars, Fowey has already been considered, in the account given of these transactions. Its harbour still remains, with all its natural advantages; but its naval exploits only "live in the songs of the bards," and its commercial glory belongs to "the tales of the times of old."

The harbour of Fowey, according to a plan that was taken of it in 1811, lies in latitude 50 deg. 20 min. north, and in longitude 4 deg. 36 min. west of Greenwich, bearing N. E. nine miles from the Deadman. Its entrance is easy to be discovered, by the ruins of an old church called St. Saviour's on the eastern side, and an old windmill on some high grounds on the western side of the town and harbour. Though small in itself, Fowey Harbour is esteemed one of the best outlets to the westward, of any in the west of England, as all vessels sailing in this direction can leave it in the prosecution of their voyages, with a wind S. E. by S.; and all coasters whether bound up or down the Channel, that find themselves unfortunately embayed between the Ramehead and the Deadman, during a heavy southerly gale, may always find safety by running for this port, even if they have not an anchor on board. For after having passed the eastern point of entrance, and rounded that of Polruan, the vessel may be run immediately on a bar of soft mud. Above this bar, thirty vessels, drawing no more than eighteen feet of water, may be moored with safety, and remain perfectly landlocked. In Polruan Pool, four vessels of sixteen feet draught, may find safe anchorage, and remain secure from such gales as blow from the S. W. as there is but little swell within the points of entrance. The spring tides rise seventeen feet, but the neap tides only eight. Its shores are bold, and so free from danger, that strange ships in distress, may run into the harbour without any apprehensions of being wrecked, even if they have no pilot on board, though one may at all times be procured. Many ships of this description have frequently found safety in this harbour, while navigating the Channel; and scarcely a winter passes, in which it is not visited by some foreign traders, that in all probability would not otherwise be able to escape the dangers of their situation, when caught on a lee shore.

The trade of Fowey consists at present principally in the pilchard fishery, which is still carried on to a considerable extent. Timber and coal ships also visit the port, to discharge their cargoes. To these may be added such London and Bristol traders as frequent the coast, and barges that are employed in carrying limestone from Plymouth for buildings and manure. The custom house and revenue cutters that guard the coast, commonly rendezvous at this port.

Among the celebrated characters to whom Fowey has given birth, one of the most distinguished is the memorable Hugh Peters, who acted a conspicuous part

in the days of Cromwell, and was executed in the year 1660. In a pamphlet written by himself, entitled "A dying father's last legacy to an only child, or Mr. Hugh Peters's advice to his daughter," he says, that he was the son of considerable parents from Fowey in Cornwall; that his ancestors were driven thither from Antwerp, and that his mother belonged to the family of Treffry. This declaration coincides with some domestic records in the Treffry family, and with a memorial still preserved in the parish register. From this it appears, that Hugh, the son of Thomas Dyckwoode, alias Peter, who married Alice Treffry, was baptised June 11th 1598.

In speaking of Fowey as a borough in the first volume, some notice has been taken of two manors, one of which belongs to J. T. Austen, Esq. of Fowey, and the other to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, both bearing nearly the same appellation. Mr. Austen's manor of Fowey, was not that which belonged primarily to the Cardinhams, who gave Fowey says Leland, "to the pryory of Tywardreath, when it was but a small fisher's town." This is an ancient manor which was held at a very early period under the Cardinhams, afterwards successively under the prior and the dutchy, and now under Mr. Rashleigh in free burgage. It is probable that the royalties which were not granted to the priory with the church by Robert de Cardinham, were granted at a subsequent period by him or his heirs. This manor seems to have passed either by marriage or purchase to the family of Boniface, in Devonshire, whose heiress brought it in marriage to Thomas Treffry of Lanhydrock, who on this match removed his residence to Fowey. This gentleman is said to have been grandfather or great grandfather to Sir John Treffry, who distinguished himself so bravely at the battle of Cressy, as, according to the family documents, to have been made knight banneret on the occasion. From that period to the present time, Place at Fowey has been the residence of their representatives and descendants.

At what time Place House, which in British signifies Palace House, was erected, it is difficult to determine. The evidences in favour of its great antiquity, are incontestable. "Thomas Treffry builded a right fair and stronge embatelid towr in his house: and embateling al the waulles of the house in a manner made it a castelle; and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye." Several parts of this ancient house have been rebuilt since the days of Leland, but its castellated aspect still remains, although the whole building seems to feel the decripitude of age.

This mansion stands on the north side of the church, on a commanding eminence that overlooks the town. Its chief entrance is from the churchyard, with which it is connected by three flights of steps. The passage is through a ruined gateway

with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge that is pierced with loopholes. Behind the house, but connected with it, on an eminence still more commanding, is a public walk, from which there is a delightful view of the harbour and contiguous scenery. The hall in this house has a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved; and other parts of the building are particularly interesting, from the style of architecture and sculptured ornaments which they exhibit. The roof or ceiling of the hall appears, from the supporters of the royal arms in the reign of Henry VI. to have been part of the original building. The coats of arms only were put up in the year 1575.

Place, which in an ancient rental is called Cunicourt, is spoken of by William of Worcester as a tower at Fowey, called "Treuery Stowe." Carew mentions it as "castle wise builded and sufficiently flanked;" and Norden adds, that it contained "a portion of artillery." This continued the residence of the Treffrys for many generations. Sir John Treffry was attainted by Richard III.; but by his successful competitor for the crown, his estates were again restored. Thomas Treffry, who died in 1568, and for whom there is a memorial in Fowey church, was one of the county members in the reign of Mary. This gentleman having distinguished himself by his hostility to the Spanish marriage, was obliged to leave the kingdom; but the changes which succeeded in the government, soon placed him beyond the reach of danger. The Treffry estates continued in this family and name until the year 1658; when John Treffry, Esq. bequeathed his property to his cousin Thomas Treffry, of Rooke in St. Kew, who having no issue, settled the estates upon his nephew William Toller, on condition of his taking the name of Treffry. By the grandaughters of this gentleman, the burgage manors of Fowey, and Langourd in Fowey, which had always been considered as parcels of the Treffry estate, passed in marriage to the late Thomas Dormer, Esq. and Joseph Austen, Esq. By Mr. Austen, the moiety that belonged to Mr. Dormer, was purchased in 1808, and the whole is now the property of Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq. son of Mr. Austen, who married one of the co-heiresses of Treffry.

The manor of Trenant, which was inherited by Robert de Cardinham, and given by him to the priory of Tywardreath, belonged soon after the dissolution to the family of Faylly. It was afterwards in a younger branch of the Rashleighs, who had a seat at Coom, in this manor. This was sold to the Rashleighs of Menabilly in 1698, and it is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P. The barton of Trenant soon after the dissolution, was granted to the Earl of Hertford, by whom it was sold to the Corbets, and by these to John Treffry, Esq. in the reign of Elizabeth. Of this family it was purchased in the year 1809, by the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

The manor, or royalty of the manor of Penfentinow in this parish, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns, is now the property of Lord Grenville. The greater part of the demesne lands, including the manor pound, are the property of J. T. Austen, Esq.

In the church is a stone with engraved effigies, of Sir John Treffry, who died about the year 1511. There is also a monument of John Rashleigh, Esq. 1580, of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, 1675, and several others belonging to these families. Mr. Austen is patron of the vicarage; but William Rashleigh, Esq. and Mrs. Peter and Joseph Hamley, Esq. sister and nephew of the late Rev. John Pomeroy, are impropriators of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to the priory of Tywardreath. Of this property Mr. Rashleigh possesses one moiety, and Mrs. Peter and Mr. Hamley enjoy the other.

In the reign of Charles I. Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. built an almshouse for eight poor widows, and endowed it with a portion of the great tithes of St. Wenn. The original weekly allowance to each pensioner was formerly 1*s.* 3*d.* with an addition of £1 3*s.* at Christmas to purchase clothes. A few years since this stipend was increased to 2*s.* 9*d.* each. Those who partake of this bounty are prohibited from begging or receiving any parochial allowance. Besides this, Fowey has an excellent workhouse.

Shadrach Vincent, Esq. of whom some account has been given in the parish of St. Blazey, bequeathed by will, bearing date 1700, the sum of £500, to be laid out in lands for the support of a schoolmaster to instruct the children of the voters in this borough. This was formerly a classical school; but it is now a seminary in which reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught. By one of the Treffrys a meadow was given for a playground, and two houses and gardens were given to the school. The mode of tuition has lately been modified on the plans of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster combined. In the year 1773, Mr. Johns gave, among his other benefactions, £8 10*s.* per annum to a schoolmistress for teaching twenty-five girls, and the additional sum of £1 3*s.* per annum to purchase books for the children.

The market house is spacious, and over it is the town hall, which was erected a few years since by the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. and Lord Valletort, who were then members for the borough. Much business is done at the custom-house, by which many strangers are drawn to the town. The Independents and Methodists have meeting houses here, and by each of these a Sunday school has been established, both of which are supported by voluntary contributions.

ST. GENNYS.

The parish of St. Gennys is in the hundred of Lesnewth, and in the deanery of Trigg Major; is about eight miles south-west from Stratton, and something more from Camelford, which is its post town. In Doomsday Survey this name was unknown, the district being taxed under the jurisdiction of Otterham. In the inquisition of Lincoln and Winchester, it is denominated St. Genisy; and since that time it has retained its name. Hals says that "its name is taken from the church, and this is so denominated from the British words *San* and *Genis*, which are derived from the word Genesis," &c. But this parish has also its patron saint, which in the Romish legend claims the honour of having given its present name. Who St. Gennys was, the reader will probably feel but little solicitude to inquire, when he is informed that he was not only a martyr, "but actually carried his head after his decapitation." Mr. Whitaker imagines however, that there was really such a person, that he was a native of Ireland, and that he and his two brothers residing in Cornwall, were beheaded by private malignity. The church of St. Gennys was formerly appropriated to that of Launceston, and for that reason was the translation of the head of St. Gennys observed as a festival in the latter. Lord Eliot is at present impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage; having purchased a moiety of the rectory and advowson of the Molesworths. The principal villages are Crackington, Penkuke, and Roskear: but they are small and unimportant.

The manor of St. Gennys belonged formerly to the Treise family, from whom it passed to the late Sir John Morshead, in marriage with the co-heiress of the last male heir of Treise. This manor is now the property of his son Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, bart.

The manor of Treworgye belonged from time immemorial to the priory and convent of Launceston, in which connexion it continued until the Reformation, when in 1540 it was annexed by Henry VIII. to the dutchy of Cornwall, where it still remains. The barton connected with it was for many years on lease to the family of Mill, after which it passed to the Braddons, with whom it remained during the usurpation of Cromwell. At the time of the civil war, William Braddon of this place was a distinguished officer in the service of the parliament. In 1658 he was a member of the House of Commons. He died in the year 1694, and his remains lie buried within the rails of the communion table in this parish; and, from an epitaph to his memory, beginning with the following lines,

"In war and peace I bore command,
Both Gown and Sword I wore."

a tradition has prevailed, that he was vicar of St. Gennys; but there is no sufficient evidence to support this opinion. It is certain however, from the import of his epitaph, that in some form or other he wore both gown and sword. It is not therefore improbable, that he might be one of Cromwell's preaching officers; or that, as a magistrate, he celebrated marriages during the commonwealth. His seat is now a farm house, the leasehold property of Mr. Henry Spry of Boyton. Treveeg in this parish, which was formerly a seat of the Yeos, is now also a farm house.

The manor of Crackhampton, now commonly called Cracketton, was formerly in the family of Botterell or Bottreaux, from whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Hungerford and Hastings. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, whose ancestors have possessed it for many generations.

ST. GERMANS.

It has been observed by Carew, when speaking of this place, that in his day the church town "mustered many inhabitants, sundry ruins, and but little wealth." Making an abatement of the "many inhabitants," the observation of Carew may be now repeated, and the church town, notwithstanding all its borough privileges, may be justly contrasted with the extent, rich soil, and intrinsic value of the parish. St. Germans is situated in the deanery and hundred of East, is about eight miles from Plymouth Dock, with which there is a communication by water. That it was a place of considerable antiquity, and of great ecclesiastical influence, all our historians uniformly admit; and it is allowed by all, that it was a bishop's see many years prior to the Norman Conquest. By Dr. Borlase and others, it was, however, considered as inferior to Bodmin in point of antiquity, and in this opinion most readers were satisfied to rest, until Mr. Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall was published. In this celebrated work, its learned author has proved by indisputable evidence, that this was the first and only bishop's see that was ever established in Cornwall; that it flourished in episcopal dignity when Bodmin was nothing but a hermitage; that the honours which it possessed were never transferred from Bodmin to it as the prevailing declarations of history assert, and that as a rival claimant, the honours of Bodmin are for ever laid in the dust.

HISTORY OF THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. GERMANS, TRACED BACK TO A. D. 936.

In thus tracing the origin of the episcopal dignity of St. Germans, Mr. Whitaker not only carries our views back prior to the Norman Conquest, but he even fixes the commencement of the Cornish see so early as the year 614. How far he has been successful in establishing this latter position, may perhaps admit of some doubt; but no question can be made, that his learned work has introduced a new theory to the observation of inquiry, and completed a revolution in this department of Cornish history. To give any just analysis of his work, would be to transcribe a considerable portion of his volumes. Leland, adverting to this circumstance, introduces some remarks, that pointedly confirm the hypothesis of Mr. Whitaker. "There is, says Leland, a towne cawled S. Germayns, wherein is now a priori of blacke chanons, and a paroche chirche yn the body of the same. Beside the hye altare of the same, on the ryght hand, ys a tumbe yn the walle, with a ymage of a bishop, and over the tumbe a XI bishops paynted, with their names and verses, as taken of so many bishops biried theere, or that ther had beene so many bishoppes of Cornewalle, that had theyr seate theer." Of these bishops the names have been recorded, but from the disagreements that appear in the accounts, some suspicions may be justly entertained of the authenticity of the now obliterated list.

But whatever doubts may remain as to the early establishment of this see, it seems evident that Conan was made bishop of St. Germans so early as 926, and that a succession continued until the see was removed from Cornwall. These were afterwards succeeded by canons of the Augustine order, between whom and the bishop of Exeter, the manor of St. Germans was divided. Leland observes, that Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter, who died in 1172, changed the monks of St. Germans into canons regular, on account of the laxity of their lives.

At the time of the Reformation, when the dissolution of religious houses took place, Henry VIII. leased the site of the priory to John Champernowne and others. And in the ensuing year the priory and its lands were granted in fee to Catherine, widow of the said John, to John Ridgway, and Walter Smith, in consideration of their paying the sum of £434. The lease was first obtained in the following singular manner.

"John Champernowne," says Carew, "son and heir apparent to Sir Philip, of Devon, in the time of Henry VIII. followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rained well near in every gaper's mouth, two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and acquaintances of Mr. Champernowne, waited at a door where the king was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; but they made strange to impart it. This while out comes the king.

They kneel down; so doth Mr. Champernowne. They prefer their petition. The king grants it. They return their humble thanks; so doth Mr. Champernowne. Afterwards he requireth his share; and they deny it. He appeals to the king, who avoweth his meaning in the largess; whereupon they were fain to allot him this priory for his partage."

That such a sweeping donation as this was, in which a third person, an accessary, an accidental one, received out of it, against the will of the others, the whole priory of St. Germans for his share, should ever have been made, would seem incredible if concurrent facts did not bear evidence to the caprice of Henry. Leland says, "there was a place in Burford called the Priory. Horman the king's barber, hath now the lands of it." It appears from hence, that this barber took his majesty by the nose much to his own advantage. Newcome also mentions that "some of the lands of St. Alban's abbey, were given to one who was groom of the privy bedchamber, and barber and porter to the king, and others were given to his serjeant of the buck hounds." Tenements are also noticed by Stowe, as some time belonging to a late dissolved priory, "but since possessed by Mistris Cornewallies, widow, and her heires, by the gift of Henry the eighth, in reward of fine puddings, by her made, wherewith she had presented him." These facts give full probability to the story of Carew respecting Champernowne.

The Champernowne family retained the priory estate until the year 1565, when they conveyed it to Richard Eliot, Esq. in exchange for Coteland in Devonshire, where the Eliots previously resided. Sir John Eliot, son of Richard, was such an active opposer of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I. particularly in the duke's attempt to raise taxes without the consent of parliament, that he became obnoxious to the court party, and for some bold speeches, was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1632. His grandson, Daniel Eliot, left an only daughter, who was married to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, by whom we are informed that his father-in-law, in order to preserve the family name, bequeathed his estates to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, and fourth son of the said Sir John. In 1784, this Edward Eliot was created Baron Eliot of St. Germans, and in 1789 he obtained the royal permission to take and use the name and arms of Craggs, because his father had married a daughter of Secretary Craggs in 1726. His grandson and successor, Edward Eliot Craggs, now Lord Eliot, is the present proprietor of the priory estate, and manor of St. Germans, as well as lessee of the bishop's manor.

The estate of Port Eliot, which was formerly called Port Priory, because it belonged to the priory of St. Germans, has been much improved and augmented since it came into the possession of this noble family, which is one of the most

respectable in this part of England. The grounds are much indebted to the present possessor for their pleasing aspect. Among the peculiar objects which characterize the adjacent scenery, a branch of the river Tidi, which spreads its water into a fine expanse, the outline of the hills, and the tower of Landrake, deserve particular notice, since they present a fine view from the windows. The rocks, woods, and water that appear, diversify the prospect, and render the whole pleasingly romantic. By this nobleman many agricultural improvements have been introduced into this part of Cornwall; and his attention to the interests of his county entitle him to much praise.

The mansion house of Port Eliot occupies the site of the ancient priory; but no part of the original building remains. The space now used as the dining room, is that which was the former refectory. In its external appearance the building is irregular, but many of the apartments are convenient and spacious. Most of these are decorated with paintings, many of which are executed with great taste, and the whole are arranged with much propriety. In the dining room there are portraits of all the Eliots who have possessed this estate from the year 1565, some of which were executed by very eminent artists. There are also nine ancient pictures, that are supposed to have belonged to the ancient priory. These represent some events in the life of our Saviour; but they have little more than age to recommend them. Locke and Hampden appear to grace the list; and there is a fine family picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is the first group he ever painted. There are many others of considerable merit and elegance, both portraits and landscapes.

As a market and borough town, St. Germans has been already noticed. Besides the borough, this parish contains the villages and hamlets of Bake, Catchfrench, Coldrinnick, Cuddenbeck, Cutcrew, Hendra, Hessingford, Molenick, Polemartin, Treskelly, and part of Tidiford. Hessingford, which is the principal, lies in a valley, and is apparently cut off from all communication with other towns and villages.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the name of this district was Aibbe-Tone, or Abbey Town, so called in reference to its long established religious house, and as such it was taxed in Doomsday Survey. Its present name was given in honour of St. German, who was born about the year 425, and distinguished himself by opposing the Pelagian heresy. He is said to have preached in several parts of England, in Wales, and particularly in this county, where his name is perpetuated in the church of which he is now considered the patron saint. This appropriation of the church is said to have taken place so early as the days of Athelstan, although Aibbe-Tone was inserted in Doomsday Survey.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GERMANS.

The church of St. Germans is particularly interesting to the antiquary, from the singularity of its architecture, and its immediate connexion with periods of remote antiquity. It was originally conventual, and was included within the body of the priory. The last prior surrendered his convent on the 2d March, 1538. Previous to this time, it had been used by the inhabitants for Divine service; but after this event the whole structure became parochial. About this time it was more extensive than at present; but the necessary repairs having been neglected, a considerable part of the chancel fell suddenly to the ground in the year 1592. This happened on a Friday, very shortly after public service was concluded; but the people having retired, providentially no lives were lost. It now consists of two aisles and a nave; the latter, and the south aisle, are nearly equal in their proportions; but the north aisle is lower and more narrow.

The west front is furnished with two towers, both of which appear to have been once octagonal. The upper part of the south tower is now square, and surmounted with embrasures; but the lower part corresponds with the other tower, which is nearly enveloped with ivy. Between the towers is the ancient entrance, which is a magnificent receding arch. Its whole width is twenty feet, of which six are allotted to the door, and the remainder to the pillars and sides of the arch. The other parts of this venerable pile correspond with this specimen. The length of the church within the walls is 104 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 67 feet 6 inches.

This fabric contains several monuments of the Eliots, Scawens, and Glanvilles, all of whom were families of distinguished character in this neighbourhood. The magnificent monument erected to the memory of Edward Eliot, (who died in 1723) by his widow, is generally supposed to be superior both in size and ornament to any other in this county. It was executed by the celebrated Rysbach, who copied part of the design from the monument of the Duke of Buckingham in Westminster Abbey.

The ancient burial ground, which was formerly attached to the church, was levelled about the year 1780, by Lord Eliot, who procured liberty for so doing from the bishop, and a new cemetery was made at a little distance towards the west. Since that time, the former has been converted into a lawn, between Port Eliot House and the church, and it is included in his lordship's gardens.

The manor of Cudden-beak, which name signifies, according to Mr. Whitaker, "a wooded point of land," is connected with a mansion that was anciently a country seat of the Bishops. This has been long held under the bishops of Exeter by the Eliot family. In the year 1703 it was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Esq. It is at present a farm house, that still retains some vestiges of its ancient

magnificence. Hendra, which signifies "old house," together with the manors of Heskin, Little Deviock, and Molineck, belong to Lord Eliot. Heskin has been in this family more than two centuries. Little Deviock has passed successively through the families of Mohun, Courtenay, Carew, and Rashleigh; it was purchased of the latter about the year 1767. Molineck, which had been an ancient seat of the Scawens, was purchased about 1780. Hendra, now a farm house, was for some time a seat of the Treffrys, and afterwards of the Hancocks, of whose representatives it was purchased by the late Lord Eliot. Great Deviock was a seat of the Austens.

The manor of Bake belonged anciently to a family of this name, from whom in the reign of Edward III. it passed by a female heir into that of Moyle, which family resided here for many generations. In the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Moyle of Bake, was speaker of the House of Commons, and in the seventh of king William, Walter Moyle, who was member for Saltash, distinguished himself by a celebrated speech in support of a bill for the encouragement of seamen. Quitting public life, he spent his time in retirement, and cultivated letters at Bake, where he died in 1721, aged only forty-nine. After his death, his works, consisting of political pamphlets, letters, and critical dissertations, were published in two octavo volumes, to which was prefixed his portrait from the original at Bake. This manor is now the property of Sir Joseph Copley, bart. whose father, Joseph Moyle, Esq. took the name of Copley, on succeeding to a large estate in Yorkshire. He was created a baronet in 1778. Trewall, another manor in this parish, belongs to this family.

The manor of Bonialva, which formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston, was annexed to the dutchy in the year 1540, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. This is now the property of Francis Glanville, Esq. as lessee under the dutchy.

The manor of Maders, which belonged to the Vyvyan family, was sold by them in the year 1761, to the late Rev. Joshua Howell, whose son David Howell, Esq. gave it in exchange for other lands to the Trelawnys of Coldrinnick. Coldrinnick, which pays great tithes to the parish of Menhenniot, was for several generations the seat of a younger branch of the Trelawnys, which branch became extinct in 1764. Since that time it has passed successively into the families of Darell, Crabbe, and Stephens. This latter family took the name of Trelawny, and Coldrinnick is now the property of his descendant Charles Trelawny, son of the late Edward Trelawny, Esq. Tregonick, formerly a seat of the Smiths, is now a farm house, the property of Sir Joseph Copley, bart. South Paderda, the seat of an ancient

CATCHFRENCH, IN ST. GERMANS, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF A BRITISH KING.

family of this name, was purchased in the year 1763 by the Rev. Joshua Howell, of Mr. Peter Charlick, and exchanged with the Trelawnys for other lands.

Carew, speaking of Catchfrench, says that it is "a house so named by likelihood for some former memorable, though now forgotten accident." "This" observes Mr. Whitaker, "is plainly a name that has been thrown into the crucible of vulgar pronunciation, and come out again completely disfigured in its aspect. The mere sound of the letters, at first suggests to an English ear, that the name is derived from some interception of a French party landed upon the coast adjoining, and penetrating thus far, about three or four miles up into the country." This antiquary intimates, that the word is purely Cornish, that it is a compound, and signifies the Prince's enclosure. "Here then," he adds, "without offering any violence to the language, I have found a house in the parish of St. Germans, that tells us its royal origin, and was honoured probably with the residence of Germanus during his visit to Cornwall." Catchfrench or Cadge-Fryns was formerly the property of Talverne, a family that resided at Talverne in Northill. By an heiress of this family it passed to Kekewick, with whom it remained for many generations. Afterwards it became the property of the Boscawens, from whom it passed in marriage to the Fortescues. In 1728 it was purchased of Hugh Fortescue Lord Clinton, by Julius Glanville, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor.

The benefice of St. Germans is a perpetual curacy, of which the dean and chapter of Windsor are patrons. The great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the priory, are held by Francis Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench, under the church of Windsor. Mention is made in the registers of the see of Exeter, of a chapel dedicated to St. Wynnel, having been in this parish; but no vestige of it at present remains.

In the year 1657, a school was founded at St. Germans, by Nicholas Hony, Esq. who endowed it with lands now let at £10 per annum.

GERMOE.

Although the saint to whom this parish is indebted for its name, was of great antiquity and celebrity, the district was taxed in Doomsday Survey under the jurisdiction of Lan-migell, or the church at St. Michael's Mount, and the reason probably is, because it was at that time appropriated to this ancient priory. The situation of Germoe is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier;

it is about eight miles east of Penzance, and about five west of Helston. The principal villages in this parish are Boscreeg and Tresowes.

Dr. Borlase, speaking of its patron saint, observes that "Germochus, according to tradition, was an Irish king, who in company with Breaca and others, landed in Cornwall near the river Hayle, about the year 460." Mr. Whitaker, adverting to this circumstance asserts, that Germoc "was not merely a king by the evidence of tradition, but positively a king of Ireland, who had embraced Christianity, and who visited Cornwall to propagate its doctrines." Whether he was a bishop at the time of his landing is rather uncertain; but according to William of Worcester, he was afterwards distinguished by the episcopal dignity. "St. Gyermock, bishop, his day is kept on the day of St. John, in the holidays of the nativity, at three miles from Mount St. Michael." Thus we find that Germock who came from Ireland with Breaca, and was then a king, became equally distinguished as a bishop afterwards, his name being thus recited, with the supersedence of the royal by the episcopal title.

Leland, speaking of this parish in connexion with its patron saint, has the following observations:—"S. Germocus, a chirch three miles from S. Michael's Mont, by est south est, and a mile from the se; his tumb is yet seene ther. S. Germocus ther buried. S. Germoke's chair in the chirch-yard. S. Germoke's welle a little without the chirch-yard." These venerable relics thus mentioned by Leland, have totally disappeared. The well and tomb are completely lost; and what is now called his chair, bears no marks of that antiquity by which the real one must have been distinguished. What is now called the chair of Germochus, is a covered seat of moorstone, in a state of perfect preservation, at the north-east corner of the chapel yard, turning its face to the south-west, having its front supported by three pillars of stone, which form two elliptical arches of six feet in height for the entrance, presenting a bench within more than six feet long, but divided into three compartments for the king and his two assessors, as tradition reports, one on each side of the royal seat. These unite with the end walls of the whole, to compose three elliptical arches. At the centre of the middle arch is a man's head cut in moorstone, with a coronet upon it. In the front also, at the very summit of the building, is another head, smaller in size, but equally wearing a coronet. This therefore is apparently not that original chair of rock, which we should have viewed with more veneration in its rude and rustic simplicity of style than we can now view this pompous and magnificent seat. This chair is said to have been built by the Millitons, who lived at Pengersick; and in all probability it was built in honour of Germochus, and since the days of Leland, as the chair noticed by that antiquary was *in* the churchyard, but this is *out* of it. It is not improbable, that the real chair of Germochus was destroyed by the fanaticism of the Protestants in the reigns

of Edward and Elizabeth, when every monument of antiquity was doomed to perish that was suspected of being papal.

The chapel of St. Germoch, which formerly belonged to St. Michael's Mount, was given to the priory of St. James in Bristol, by William Earl of Gloucester; but Henry VIII. introduced a new era in the appropriation of church lands. Germoe has long been considered as a separate parish; but the church is subordinate to that of Breage, and included in the same presentation. The impropriation of the great tithes is vested in the representatives of the late Mr. James Richards.

"In this parish," says Hals, "stands Godolphin Bal, *i. e.* Godolphin Plague, or a place deadly that bringeth danger, death or mischief; and this and all other tin mines are generally under like circumstances, whereof in British, many of them are called bals. This is that inexhaustible mountain or tin work, which for some hundreds of years, hath afforded its owners or lords, the Lamburns, Stephens, Navas, now Godolphins, and other adventurers, several thousand pounds worth of tin per annum; and which is called a bal as above, from the dangerous, wet, deep, and miserable occupation of the labouring tinners therein; wherein great numbers of them are infected by the damps with incurable diseases, others slain by accident, and come to untimely deaths. For which reason, when the Romans ruled here, Tacitus, from the speech of Galgach ap Lienach, king of the Northern Britons, informs us, that none but captives, slaves, and condemned persons, were obliged to work under ground in tin mines."

GERRANS.

It is generally admitted that this parish derived its present name from Gerennius, an ancient king who settled in this district, and whose name has been preserved with veneration, from his strong attachment to the Christian cause. The period in which he became thus celebrated, has given rise to a variety of opinions. It is observed by Mr. Whitaker, that this church took the name of this religious king so early as the year 590; and the district was laid out as a parish about the year 650.

In the year 588, an epidemical disease breaking out in Wales, which spread its ravages over the country, Teliau bishop of Landaff, embarked with some of his suffragan bishops, and various other persons of both sexes, for Armorica. On their way thither they touched at Cornwall, and were well received by Gerennius the king of that country, who treated them with all honour. After tarrying here for some time, they proceeded on their voyage, and were kindly received by the people of Armorica. The plague subsiding, Teliau collected together his companions in

adventure, and returned again to his own country. But in thus returning they once more paid a visit to Gerennius, and landed at a port called *Dingerin*. At this time Gerennius was lying at the point of death, who, when he had received the body of Christ from the hand of Teliau, departed in joy to the Lord. This was in the year 596. It appears from hence, that Gerennius lived and died somewhere in Cornwall, very near the port of Dingerin, which signifies the fort of Gerennius. This was most likely in the vicinity of the church, which, from this prince is supposed to have been called Gerrans.

The very Dingerin or fort of Gerennius, now remains in its ground plot within the parish of Gerrans, though at a great distance from the church, and is the very site thus described by Leland. "About a myle by west of Penare is a force (or strong hold) nere the shore, in the paroch of S. Gerons. It is single dikyed, and within a but shot of the north side of the same, apperith an hole of a vault, broken up by a plough in tylling. This vault had an issue from the castelle to the se; and a little by north of the castelle are a 4 or 5 borowes or cast hilles." This castle or force still shews its earthworks conspicuously to the eye, about a mile west of Penare, and near the shore, being on the exterior rim of the sea's sloping bank, about a mile and a quarter to the north of Gerrans church, close to the left of the road from Tregony to St. Mawes, and just upon the Tregony side of Trewithian.

Another subterranean passage is also mentioned by Leland, so far coinciding with the former, that they both had issue from the castle to the sea, and both were about a quarter of a mile from Trewithian. This latter still remains, from the rocky nature of the ground through which it was cut, while the former, which was discovered by accident, is no longer remembered or known. The aperture of this remaining vault or passage opens through the side of a hill cliff in what is called Mermaid's Hole; and from its singular appearance, and the report of its antiquity, it greatly engages the speculations of the whole neighbourhood. The mouth of it is large enough to admit a man walking erect. It has often been entered for forty or fifty yards up into the land; at that distance it contracts very much, obliging the person to creep. A boy some years since in that posture ventured a few yards further up; but he returned in a fright, having been terrified at the sight of two otters. Foxes have also been found in it at times; and some years ago several sheep were drowned in it by the influx of the tide. These, or at least the latter, were considered to be private sally ports, which furnished the inhabitants with a retreat, if reduced to the last extremity in the castle. Provided for this purpose, it would be known only to few. It would be kept perhaps as a secret by the principal officers; beginning in some sequestered room within, and terminating in some unsuspected place without. Open at its commencement within, under a blue or

black stone, in some locked up chamber, to which few could have access, and ending without under some bush or thicket, which concealed it from observation; and which, if accidentally discovered, would have all the appearance of a drain.

But notwithstanding the antiquity, fame, and actual residence of its royal patron, this district was not known by its present name at the time of the Conquest, as in Doomsday Survey it passed under the jurisdiction or general name of Roseland, or Tregara-due:. in which comprehensive appellation several other parishes were included. It is situated in the deanery and west division of Powder; it is about five miles from Falmouth by water across the harbour; but by land about twenty-six, through Truro and Tregony. From St. Mawes it is about a mile and half by water, and four miles by land. Tregony, which is its post town, is about eight miles distant. Polskatho or Portscatho and Trewithian are its principal villages. In the taxation of benefices in Cornwall in 1294, it appears, that the bishop of Exeter, lord of Penryn, and prior of St. Anthony, endowed this church, the one half as a rectory and the other as a vicarage. The bishop of Exeter is still the patron of the rectory. The rector has all the tithes of the barton of Tregeare, and of the estates of Tregarvon, and Vradon-hay. A moiety of the remaining tithes of the parish, is vested in Richard Johns, Esq.

The manor of Tregeare has belonged from time immemorial to the see of Exeter. Prior to the commencement of the last century, it had been for several generations held on lease by the family of Nosworthy; but the last of that family dying suddenly at Dunkirk, in 1701, it was leased by Bishop Trelawny, to one of his own family. The present lessee is James West, Esq. The barton, which had been in ancient times a seat of the bishops of Exeter, was held for a considerable time on lease by the Trevanions of Trelegan, a younger branch of the Carhayes family. The lease was afterwards sold to the Hoblyns of Bradridge. In the year 1712, it was purchased by Samuel Kempe, Esq. of Carclew, and it is now vested in John Kempe, Esq.; but the house is occupied by a farmer. While this estate was held by Trevanion, some tedious and expensive litigations were carried on between him and Nosworthy, as to the right of possession. These rival claimants were at last compelled to submit to the decision of chancery; which Hals says, was given in favour of Nosworthy. The result of this expensive appeal to law was, Nosworthy retired into Holland, and Trevanion was made one of the poor knights of Windsor.

The manors of Pettigrew and Nampitty, are now the property of Francis Enys, Esq. in whose family they have been for a considerable time. The manor of Trelugan or Trelegan, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter, was in the year 1540, annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The barton was for a considerable time the seat of a branch of the Trevanions,

the last of whom died govenor of the poor knights of Windsor in 1730. The father of this gentleman had sold this barton to Stephen Johns, gent. The estate is now in severalties belonging to Richard Johns, Esq. of Trewince, in this parish, which was formerly a seat of the Courtenays, and to Matthew Garland Cregoe, Esq. of Trewithian, and others. Trewithian has been for many years in the family of Cregoe.

Rosteage, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Reginald Mohun, a captain under Sir Walter Raleigh. In this family it continued until the year 1662, when it was purchased by Nicholas Kempe, Esq. in whose family it remained until 1780, when the present proprietor, Henry Harris, Esq. purchased it of the Kempes. Tregassa-Vean, within the manor of Tregeare, which for some time was a seat of the family of Hobbs, is now occupied as a farm house. The ancient fortifications mentioned by Mr. Whitaker, and called Dingerin, are included in an estate called Cargurrel.

The body of this sainted king Gerennius, whose residence was at this fortified spot, though buried at first in Gerrans, Mr. Whitaker supposes to have been removed afterwards by his son, and finally interred in the parish of Veryan. For as the son took up his abode in this latter parish, in a castle constructed upon nearly the same model as Din-Gerin, or the castle of Gerein, it was his earliest care to place the mortal remains of his deceased father near him. In Veryan parish, within an estate called Gwendraeth, is a field called the Borough Close, in which is an oval intrenchment, reputed by tradition and its own remains, to have been a castle. Near this is one of the largest barrows in England, being 372 feet in circumference at its base. "Hither I believe the son of Gerein to have transferred the remains of the king, in order to bury him in that great barrow near the Borough-close, which is so apparently from its size, the sepulchre of a king."

ST. GLUVIAS.

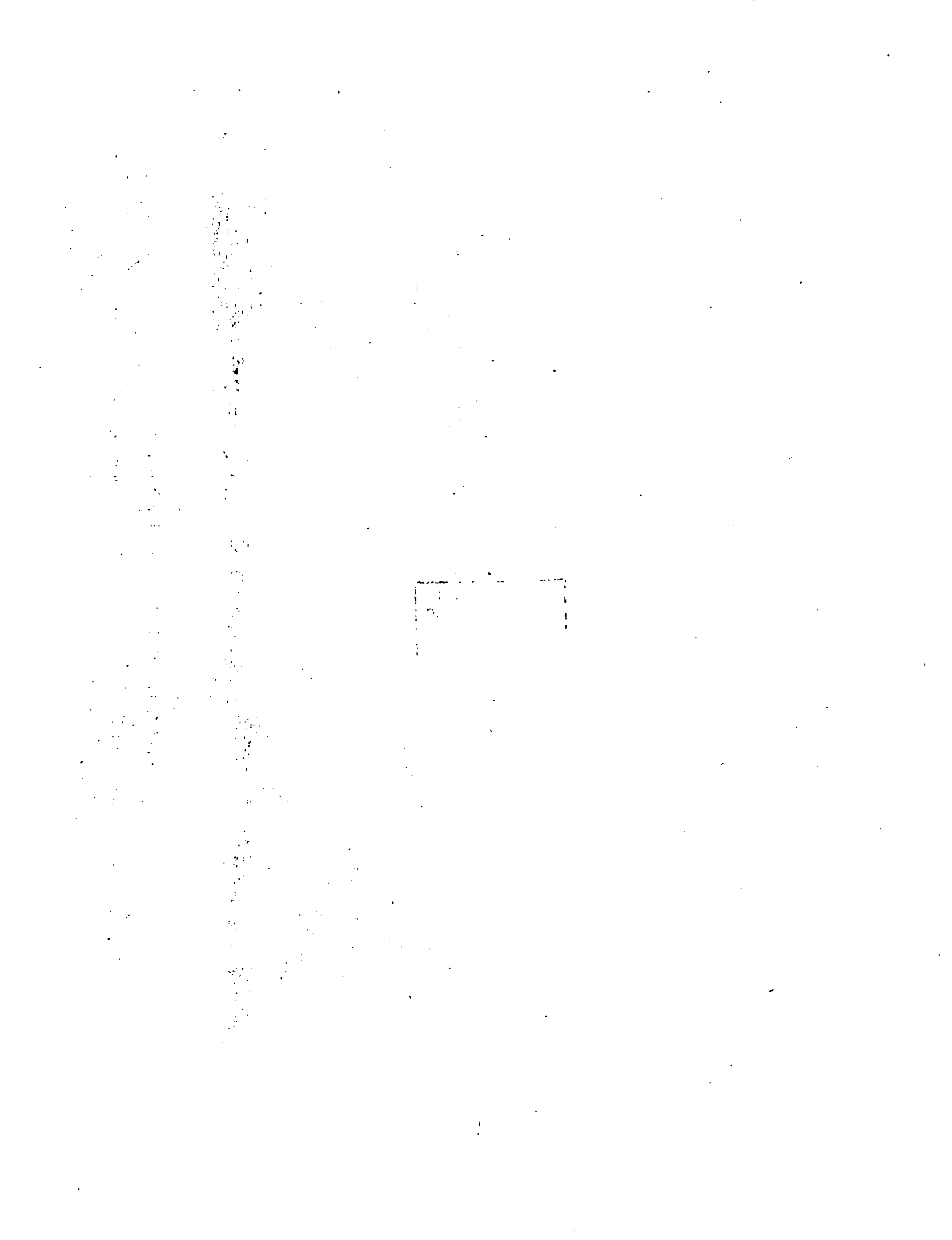
This parish, in which the ancient borough of Penryn is situated, lies in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is about two miles from Falmouth, about nine from Truro, and eight from Redruth. Its name is of great antiquity, being known at the Norman Conquest; and as *Gluvise*, it is rated in the tax of Doomsday. It seems to have been derived from an Irish saint, who at a very early period came into this county, and most probably took up his abode in this district, which still retains his name. The principal villages in this parish are Burnthouse, Ponsnooth, and Treluswell.

The church of Gluvias, which is close to Penryn, is a spacious and handsome building. Its situation is remarkably pleasant, and this is rendered additionally interesting, by the woody scenery with which it is encircled.

Connected with the borough of Penryn, was formerly the wealthy college of Glaseney, of which no vestiges at present remain. This college was founded early in the thirteenth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr. In the year 1500, it appears from the will of Thomas Killigrew, that the church connected with this college was rebuilt, as this gentleman bequeathed one hundred marks towards the erection of this fabric. In the days of Leland, this college was "strongly walled, and had three towers, and guns towards the creek." When the Reformation took place, its revenues being seized, the edifice was suffered to fall into decay. It was entirely demolished in the days of Hals, except one tower, which continued for some time to survive the other parts of the building. But this was pulled down about the beginning of the last century, and a dwelling house was erected on its site. This belongs to Lord de Dunstanville by inheritance from the family of Pendarves. The greater part of the lands belonging to Glaseney College, came after some time into the possession of the Godolphin family. These are now the property of the Duke of Leeds.

The town of Penryn is large, and pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, from which the prospects are rather diversified than extensive. The market house and town hall stand almost in the centre of the principal street, from which others diverge at nearly right angles. This principal street is wide, and easy in descent, but the others which incline towards the church on the one side, and Falmouth on the other, are both narrow and steep, which render them incommodious for carriages. On the western side of the town, the lands are high and rather barren; from these issue several streams of water, which amply supply the inhabitants. One of these streams, flowing with rapidity over some huge masses of stone, forms a singular cascade; and, with its accompaniments of cottages, and wheels driven by it, enlivens the scenery with much picturesque beauty. Its high lands abound with moorstone, vast quantities of which have lately been exported from the quays of Penryn to London. Waterloo Bridge, now building, is chiefly formed of Cornish granite carried from this place. In addition to its domestic trade, there are manufactories for paper, soap, poldavies, tobacco, snuff, and mustard.

So early as the year 1258, a weekly market to be held on Monday, and a fair at the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr, were granted by the Bishop of Exeter; and another fair on the festival of St. Vitalis, was granted in the year 1312. By the charter of James I. two markets were granted to be held weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and December 21. These fairs





Drawn by T. Ashwin. *Published by W. Penaluna July 1816.* *Engraved by T. Brandard.*

SOUTH VIEW OF PENRYN

Dedicated by Permission to the Worshipful the Mayor & Corporation of the Borough of Penryn.
By their obedient humble Serv.t *W. Penaluna.*

A FEMALE PIRATE IN FALMOUTH HARBOUR, BELONGING TO THE KILLIGREW FAMILY.

still continue, to which a fourth, on the 8th of October, has since been added. All these are considerable for cattle. The markets however, have undergone an entire revolution. All the old ones have been abolished, and that which is now established is held on Saturday. This is well supplied with fish, butchers' meat, poultry, and vegetables.

The borough of Penryn, though not considered as a distinct parish, is in some respects placed under a separate jurisdiction from that of Gluvias. Its boundaries extend about half a mile north of the town. It has a separate poor rate, and two churchwardens; one nominated by the vicar of Gluvias, and the other by the mayor of the borough. Gluvias has only one, who is named by the vicar. Penryn pays two thirds of the church rates, and Gluvias one.

Among the singular curiosities belonging to this town, there is a large silver cup, which was given to the corporation by Lady Jane Killigrew, bearing the following inscription:—"From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin, (or Penryn) when they received me that was in great misery. J. K. 1633." This cup contains about three quarts; and with its cover, Hals estimates its value at £12. This lady's trouble, or great misery, originated in her own base conduct, which is thus related by Hals:—Towards the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, when this country was engaged in a war with Spain, two Dutch ships belonging to the Hanse Towns, which were always free traders in times of war, were driven into Falmouth Harbour by contrary winds. They were laden with merchandise, belonging (it was thought) to the Spaniards. To secure some part of this valuable booty, this lady, attended by a party of ruffians, went on board, and murdering the two Spanish factors or merchants, seized two hogsheads of Spanish pieces of eight, and carrying them on shore, converted them to her own use. For this offence her accomplices were taken into custody, committed, tried, found guilty, and executed. Her ladyship, however, found means to evade the sentence of the law, through the interest which she was enabled to make; and she escaped amidst the execrations of the unhappy wretches, whom her artifices had seduced and brought to the gallows. This lady was divorced from her husband, and died in the year 1648.

Besides the ancient college, it appears from Leland, that there was formerly a chapel in this town, appropriated to religious worship, but of this very little is now known. There are at present meeting houses for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The mayor of this borough is coroner for the time being. Penryn, which was a garrison of Charles during the civil war, surrendered to Fairfax, in March 1646. Lord de Dunstanville is impropriator of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to Glaseney College. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

The manors of Penryn-foreign, and Penryn-borough, have belonged from time immemorial to the bishops of Exeter, who formerly had a seat at or near Penryn. But the Duke of Leeds, who held the manor of Penryn-foreign, as lessee under the bishop, has lately disposed of his interest in this estate to his tenants, who now hold immediately under the episcopal see.

The manor of Cosawis or Casawis, belonged to the Bodrugans until the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, after which it was given by Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose descendant, Lord Mount Edgcumbe, has lately sold it to Sir William Lemon, bart. The barton of Casawis or Gosose, which was formerly a seat of the Carveths, was the birth place of Capt. Henry Carveth, a distinguished naval officer, in the reign of Charles II. His merit raised him to the rank of standing captain under the Earl of Ossory, for which post he received £300 per annum for life. He died about the year 1684, and was interred in Gluvias church with military honours. When this family became extinct in the male line, this barton passed to the Levertons. The mansion is now a farm house. On this estate there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Magdalen, and supposed to have been a chantry chapel connected with Glaseney College. It was situated near the farm of Casawes, between the house and the wood, on a bold spot of ground commanding a view of the valley towards Perranarwothal. A field near this spot is called Chapel Close. Some pillars belonging to this chapel were standing about forty years since, and a farmer named Trevena, remembers his removing large flat stones, which he conceives formed a part of the pavement. The ground is now covered with brambles and bushes. In Casawes Wood, not far from Penryn, there are two gunpowder mills, one belonging to Mr. Gill, of this borough, and the other to Mr. B. Sampson, of Perran Wharf.

Roscrow, according to Hals, gave name to a family of gentlemen at a very early period, of whom it became and continued the seat, until the reign of Henry VI. when the family of Roscrow became extinct in the male line. In the year 1484, Thomas Killigrew, Esq. died seised of this manor, which he then held under the bishop of Exeter. According to Tonkin, Thomas Harry, who settled at this place, in the reign of Henry VIII. took the name of Roscrow, and in succeeding years his grandson sold the barton to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. It continued the seat of this family until the year 1725, when on the death of Alexander Pendarves, Esq. M. P. for Launceston, it passed to his niece Mary, the relict of Francis Basset, Esq. and it is now the property of his grandson Lord de Dunstanville. This seat is at present occupied as an occasional residence by Robert Were Fox, Esq. as lessee under Lord de Dunstanville. Treluswell, which was also a seat of the Roscrows, has passed with Roscrow, all except one fourth part, which was

brought by one of the co-heiresses of Sir Benedict, to the family of Daunger. This is now the property of Sir William Lemon, bart.

It is generally understood that Enys, which is now the seat of Francis Enys, Esq. has been in this family ever since the days of Edward I.; for so high this family can be traced. In the Cornish play, brought into Oxford in 1450, and of which the manuscript is still preserved in the Bodleian Library, Enys and some other lands are given as a reward to the builder of the universe. Its situation is about two miles from Penryn, on the right hand side of the road leading to Truro. In the Magna Britannia for 1720, notice is taken of its celebrated gardens. They still preserve their beauty, and the grounds are enlivened with the diversified prospects which they command.

Bellevue boarding school is near this place, in an airy situation, from which the prospects are both extensive and pleasing. Gwarder, which was formerly a seat of the Hallamores, was purchased of that family by John Worth, Esq. before the year 1736. Since that time it has passed to the family of Enys, and it is now a farm house, the property of Francis Enys, Esq.

The Beauchamps formerly, as lessees under the Edgcumbe family, had a seat at a place called Burnt-town. This is at present the property of Lady Miller and Mrs. Nagle, daughters of the late John Beauchamp, Esq. of Pengreep.

In the parish church there is a tomb of Thomas Killigrew, who died in 1484, on which are figures of himself and his two wives cut on plates of brass. There are also monuments of the families of Pendarves of Roscrow, of Enys of Enys, and of the Rev. John Penrose, vicar of Gluvias, who died in 1776.

In the ancient Cornish drama to which we have alluded, some notice is taken, not only of Enys, but also of Arwinnick, Tregember, Kegyllack, the wood of Penryn, and Bohellan or Behelland Fields, all of which places were formerly well known in this district, and several of them still retain their names. "The fields of Bohellan," says Mr. Whitaker, "allude to the very lands on which Gluvias church was built; the wood of Penryn to the wood traditionally known to have been formerly there in its imparked state; Enys to an estate still denominated Enys; as well as to estates equally denominated Arwinnick, Tregember, and Kegyllack, all with Behelland, within the parish of Gluvias, and all witnessing the author himself to have been a parishioner of it." Hals observes, that "although at present Penryn hath no timber wood pertaining thereto, yet within the memory of the last age, much oak timber trees were extant about it; and lately some ancient trees were growing in the streets thereof; all pointed at and preserved in the name of Bud-ock, a cove, creek, or bay of oaks."

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE LOVE OF GOLD, IN A HORRID MURDER COMMITTED NEAR PENRYN.

About half a mile on the northern side of Gluvias church, is still a barn which nearly occupies the site of a house, in which was committed a singular murder, attended with such circumstances of atrocity, that it furnished Lillo with a plot for one of his dramas, which he entitled "The Penryn Tragedy;" but this title has since been changed by Colman, and it is now known by the name of "The Fatal Curiosity." This place is now called Behelland Barn. The particulars connected with this horrid deed, were preserved in a small pamphlet, which was published in 1618, in which year the event is said to have taken place. It was printed in black letter, and contained several wood cuts; but it is now probably, irrecoverably lost. This pamphlet bore the following singular title:—"News from Penrin in Cornwall; of a most bloody and unexampled murther, very lately committed by a father on his own sonne (who was lately returned from the Indyes) at the instigation of a mercilesse stepmother. Together with their severall most wretched endes; being all performed in the month of September last, anno 1618." Of this transaction, the particulars of which are preserved in the tragedy, the following are the prominent outlines:—

The son at an early period paid his addresses to a young lady of Penryn, and having gained her affections, and they had plighted their mutual vows, he departed to India, in which place, as his absence was long, and no account had been received from him, his parents thought him dead. His father being much reduced in his circumstances, received some assistance from the young lady, who with an old servant, still cherished some hopes of his son being alive. A storm happening one night, after several years had elapsed, a ship from India was driven into Falmouth Harbour, where being wrecked, all her cargo, and most of her men were lost. From this wreck was saved a man dressed in an Indian habit, who proved to be the long departed youth; and who, on reaching Penryn, sought his fair one, and made himself known to her. From her house he proceeded as a shipwrecked mariner to Behelland, carrying with him a letter to his parents, written by the young lady, recommending the stranger to their care; he having given her directions to come at a time appointed, that, in company with each other, they might participate in the burst of joy which he anticipated, when he should throw off his disguise and declare himself their son. Being kindly received by means of the letter he had brought, the young man entered into conversation with his parents, without discovering himself; and after some time requested permission to lie down and refresh himself with sleep. Before he retired, he put into his mother's hands a casket of jewels, which he had preserved from the wreck, requesting her to secure it until he awoke. Possessed of this treasure, and actuated by the demon of avarice,

she stimulated her husband to murder the stranger while asleep, with his own dagger which she had secretly taken from his side. Not long after this fatal act was committed, the young lady and her friends made their appearance at the house, to enjoy those delicious moments when her lover should make himself known to his parents. But on making inquiries, they soon discovered what had been done. No sooner did the old man learn that the murdered stranger was his own son, than, with the same dagger, he stabbed his wife who had urged him to the deed, and then immediately killed himself.

The particulars of this horrid narrative are recorded by Saunderson in his annals of James I. as taken from the pamphlet above mentioned. He observes, that "the imprinted relation conceals the names, in favour to some neighbours of repute and kin to the family; and that from the same principle he was silent also." Norden speaking of Gluvias as a chapel of Budock, says, that "in ancient times it was called the chapel of Bohelland, because it was built in Bohelland Fields."

GORRAN.

This parish which is situated in the deanery and east division of Powder, lies about seven miles from St. Austell, five from Tregony, and two from Mevagissey, which is its post town. Besides a small portion of Portmellin, which is in this parish, the principal villages are, Gorran Haven, generally called Gorran Hoane, Booswingran, Penair or Penare, Rescassa, Tregavaras, and Trevarick. Gorran Haven, which is sometimes called Porteast, is supposed to have been formerly of more extent and importance than it is at present. Its ancient prosperity has been attributed to the fostering care of the Bodrugans, by whom its old pier is said to have been built. At present it is only known as a small fishing town, where pilchards in moderate quantities are cured in favourable seasons, and where coals are imported for the use of the inhabitants and neighbourhood.

Hals derives the present name of the parish from the fatness of its soil, and from the pilchards taken at its havens. Others however, with more probability have traced its name to Gorran, Guron, or Guronus, its patron saint, who is said to have been living solitarily in a hut in that vale in which Bodmin now partly stands, and which he left and resigned up to St. Petroc. From this place "he went probably and settled in Gorran parish, which was therefore denominated from him; residing I suppose at Polgorran or Gorran's pool, a little to the north of the church." This residence must have taken place at a very early period, since Gorran was known at

the time of the Norman Conquest, by which name it was taxed in Doomsday Survey, and as *Sancti Goran* it was rated in the year 1294.

About a mile west of Penare, Leland observes, there is a great fort near the shore in this parish. "It is single diked, and within a small distance on its northern side, appeareth a hole that was laid open by the plough. This vault had an issue from the castle to the sea." In a common belonging to this small village, is that noted point of land called the Deadman. This is separated from the village by a double intrenchment yet undestroyed, which runs from cliff to cliff, from east to west, enclosing about 100 acres of coarse ground. The intrenchment is about twenty feet broad, and about twenty-five feet high, and in most places pretty entire; but the outer cast is not so high. This in vulgar opinion was accomplished by some ancient giant, of whose history the people do not profess to know any thing further. "On the top of Golsures Wood is a circular intrenchment. This is partly demolished, but the place is still known by the name of Castle Hill." A castle that formerly occupied this site, is said to have been the residence of the Hiwis family.

The manor and barton of Bodrugan belonged at a very remote period to a family of this name, who flourished here in great fame and wealth so early as the days of Edward II. In the male line of its elder branch, this family became extinct about the year 1330. This property then passing to two sisters, was carried by them in marriage to Trenowith and Champernowne, according to Hals. But Lysons asserts, that prior to this period, this estate was held under the Champernownes by the early Bodrugans. But however this point may be decided, it is certain that Trenowith, who is said to have married one of the sisters, not only took up his residence at this place, but actually assumed the name of the former family, and transmitted it through several succeeding generations. In the reign of Richard III. a descendant of this gentleman named Henry Trenowith, or Bodrugan, received the honour of knighthood; but siding with that monarch, he was attainted of treason by Henry VII.; he retired into Cornwall, and endeavoured to conceal himself on this estate. But the place of his retreat was soon discovered by the officers of justice, who secretly repaired hither to seize their victim. But Sir Henry having intimation of their designs, provided for his own security by a desperate effort that almost surpasses credibility. Finding his house invested with men appointed to seize him, he secretly retired through a back door, and hastened towards the cliff, where a boat had been appointed to receive him. But being pursued so closely, as not to have time to gain the proper path, he jumped from the cliff, which was 100 feet high, on a small grassy projection near the surface of the water; and receiving but little hurt, reached the boat, and was carried to a vessel

BODRUGAN CASTLE FORMERLY THE MOST MAGNIFICENT IN CORNWALL.

that was ready to convey him to France. To commemorate this fact, the place is still distinguished by the name of "Bodrugan's Leap." His property being thus forfeited to the crown, most of his estates, including this manor, were granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe; and Bodrugan is at present the property of his descendant, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Borlase speaking of the ancient castle, describes it as exceeding in magnificence every other in Cornwall. Of the ancient buildings very little at present remains. The old chapel, the large hall, and the old kitchen, which appeared from their architecture to have been of the age of Edward I. were all taken down about the year 1786. The house is now inhabited by a farmer. The large barn, which Dr. Borlase describes as sufficiently capacious to contain 1000 bushels of wheat in the straw, still remains; and some mouldering walls that seem scattered round the premises, furnish a fading memorial of its lost magnificence.

The manor of Treveor was formerly the property, and the mansion the residence of a family of this name. Tonkin says, that the mansion of Sir Henry Treveor was standing so late as the year 1736. From this family it passed to the Scawens, and it is now the property of Thomas Graham, Esq. The manor of Goloures, within which is the ancient fortification, belonged formerly to the family of Hiwis, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Coleshills. Afterwards it became the property of the Bevills, from whom it was carried by a co-heiress to the Grenvilles. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased by Richard Roscarrock, Esq. In the reign of James I. it was in the Tanners. At a future period it passed by descent to the Luttrells, and was lately the property of the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne. It is now the property of E. W. Wynne Pendarves, Esq.

The manor of Treninick, which once belonged to Hiwis, was afterward in the family of Gaverigan, whose co-heiresses carried it to Trefusis and Godolphin. The Trefusis moiety now belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. and the Godolphin moiety is the property of Edward Gwatkin, Esq.

The Trevascus estate, which in some ancient deeds is called the manor of Trevascus and Gorran, although it possesses no manorial rights, was formerly the property of an ancient family called Trevascus. About the year 1600, this passed with its heiress to the Hoblyns, of whose descendant, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, it was purchased by William Slade Gully, Esq. the late proprietor. The barton house has been demolished. Trevenen, the seat of the late W. S. Gully, Esq. has been the residence of his ancestors the Slades, from the days of Elizabeth. This gentleman died in November, 1816. The manor of Trevenen, which extends from this parish to that of St. Ewe, belonged previous to the Reformation to the priory of Tywardreath; but after the dissolution, it was annexed by Henry VIII. to the dutchy in 1540. The manor of Treveage, which belonged to the Hoblyns, and

then to the Bickfords, was purchased of the latter by the late W. S. Gully, Esq. in whose family it still remains. There are two farm houses on this barton estate.

The barton of Tregarthen was formerly the property of an ancient family of this name, but was carried by a co-heiress to the family of Tripcony. It was purchased of the latter by the Trevanions, from whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Major and Goodall; from the latter of whom it passed to J. Tillie Coryton, Esq. the representative of the Goodall family. Of this gentleman it has been purchased by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

Trewolla was for several generations the property of the Trewolla family, who resided here. By them it was sold in the reign of Charles II. to the Trevanions. It is now a farm house, the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Carhayes. The barton of Nancallan belonged to the Roscarrocks, from whom it passed by successive sales to the families of Hill, Dinham, Hancock, and Tremayne. This is at present the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. There is now a farm house on the barton, but the old mansion was in ruins in 1736.

Gorran tower, which, excepting Probus, may be ranked among the highest in the county, stands on elevated ground, and is a conspicuous mark at a considerable distance, in various directions. Within the church there are some memorials of the Slades and Trevanions, and there is a monument of Richard Edgcumbe, Esq. of Bodrugan, in 1656. The great tithes are held on lease under the Bishop of Exeter. The present lessee is William Fortescue, Esq. Hals, speaking of the Tregarthens, observes, " Certainly this was an ancient, rich, and flourishing family in these parts. For it appears by their seats or pews in Gorran church, that they had the precedence or right hand of the seats pertaining to the great family of Bodrugan, as is yet to be seen. Thomas Tregarthyn, Esq. was sheriff of Cornwall in 1492." This same author speaks of Dr. James Gibbs, an eminent physician, who resided in this parish, and by his skill acquired considerable wealth and reputation. This gentleman was cotemporary with Hals.

The house belonging to the rectorial estate is called Polgarran, or Polgorran, and was about a century since a seat of the family of Wills, who were lessees of the rectory. This house was rebuilt by Mr. Anthony Wills, who being embarrassed in his circumstances, quitted the parish, and with his six or seven sons, presented himself to the Prince of Orange at Torbay, offering them all as soldiers in his army. Their services being accepted, they conducted themselves with so much prudence, fidelity, and valour, that they all acquired the dignity of captains, and some among them became majors or colonels. One in particular, was made a standing major of the field, and was afterwards, in 1714, made principal commander of the army and troops of horse, against the Pretender at Preston, in Lancashire.

For his valour and achievements he was created a baronet of England, and general of all the land forces in the kingdom. On the death of Mrs. Wills, widow, this estate fell into the hands of the bishop, who leased it out to Mrs. Dorothy Crewys. The lease afterwards became the property of Thomas Tonkin, Esq. the celebrated Cornish antiquary, who occasionally resided at Polgorran. The name of Wills is still well known in this parish; but whether these belong to the family before mentioned, it is difficult to say.

GRADE.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the whole district in which this parish lies, was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lizart; but in 1294 it had obtained its present name, Grade or Grada. It is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier; it is in the district of Meneage, and is about nine miles south-south-east from Helston. Its principal village is the small sea port of Cadgwith. Hals, speaking of its name, supposes it to have been derived from Grad, a stair, or step, or degree; and if so, that it might possibly allude to a certain portion of the Romish mass set forth in a book called *The Graile*, and consequently that its name is intimately connected with the church. It is however, but just to allow, that he only advances these suppositions as merely conjectural, and for want of better authority. Alluding to the origin of its name, Mr. Whitaker makes the following observation, in which he traces it up to an ancient saint. "About a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Grade church, is a noted well, from which is fetched all the water used in baptism at the church. It has also a saint and a hermit belonging to it, being denominated Grade's Well; 'this Sancta Grada, alias Grade,' settling at it in some latter period, when the parishes of Ruan Major and Minor had been both laid out in one, so superseding the name of Rumon at it, and even occasioning a new parish to be formed out of the fragments of both, with Landewednack as a chapelry afterwards to it, now equally a parish church itself."

The manor of Erisey, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Ruan Major, belonged formerly to a family of this name, which can be traced up so high as the reign of Edward I. and which became extinct in the male line about the year 1722. Lord Wodehouse is through his mother, the representative of this ancient and respectable family. This property is now possessed by Lord Falmouth. The manor house, through which a division of the parishes runs, is still extant. It is an ancient spacious building; but being occupied by a farmer, some parts remain

useless, and are going to decay. The orchards are extensive, but the gardens retain only a small portion of their former magnificence.

The church of Grade, which is a rectory, is in the patronage of John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose. It is somewhat singular, that the dominion of this rectory should have but little connexion with the boundaries of the parish. But it is well known, that several estates in St. Keverne, Trenoon in Ruan Major, and a third part only of the barton of Erisey, pay tithes to this church. In the church there are several monuments of the Erisey family; but it is only in these, and in the estate, that the name of Erisey is now known in the parish. On the outside of the north aisle of the chancel is a monument erected to the memory of Hugh Mason, gent. who died in 1671.

GULVAL.

It has been a matter of some dispute among the learned, who have condescended to examine the subject, whether this parish is indebted for its name to the natural circumstances of its situation, or to some saint that has been made its patron. Hals observes, that its first name, Gul, signifies "the gull bird valley, or a valley of gulls. This was the name perhaps before the church was erected." Lhuyd says, that Gulval or Golval means the hazel tree moor; Golhale, or Golla-vale, the bottom of the vale, or holy vale. This antiquary seems however, to have been of opinion, that this parish took its name from the inscription of an ancient monumental stone in Madern, which has been noticed in the first volume. He supposes that *Cunoval*, which occurs in the characters, has by corruption been turned into Gulval. Pryce dissents from all these opinions, and ascribes the name to a patron saint, a Christian bishop, St. Gulwall, whose memory the church celebrates on the 6th of June.

This parish, which is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith, lies about two miles and a half nearly west from Marazion, and about a mile and half nearly north-east from Penzance. Besides the church town, its principal villages are Chyandour, Trevarrack, and Trezela. In ancient times this parish was sometimes known by the name of Wulfall, which is supposed to have been obtained from its celebrated well, to whose waters many miraculous virtues were ascribed. It was also called Lanestley or Lanisley, from an ancient manor which is still well known in this district. At the time of the Norman Conquest it is said to have been taxed under the jurisdiction of Ludgvan; and in 1294, in the inquisition of Lincoln and Winchester, it is denominated Laneseley, without any mention of Gulval. But in

the inquisition of Wolsey in 1521, it is rated by the name of "Gulvall alias Laneseley."

The manor of Laneseley, from which the parish derived its name, belonged at a very early period to the family of De Als, who are said to have taken their name from a manor called Alsa or Als, in the parish of Buryan. In 1266 Simon De Als gave this manor to the priory of St. Germans, for the health and salvation of his soul, that of his wife, and those of his ancestors and relations. It was a bargain with the prior and his canonical brethren, for the eternal happiness of the whole family. From this period until the dissolution, the prior and his successors claimed this manor, and with it the ecclesiastical income of the rectory, throughout the parish. But at the time of the Reformation, this property being seized by the crown, the manor was granted to Beaumont and Barry, from whom it passed to the family of Tripcony about the year 1565. By a descendant of this family it was mortgaged to Sir William Hals, of Fentongollan, who was lineally descended from De Alsa, its ancient possessor, and who was ancestor of Hals the historian. In this family it became the subject of much litigation and trouble, in consequence of some mortgages and sales, that led to a suit in chancery; after which it was purchased by the Onslow family, in whom it is still vested.

Kenegie was formerly a seat belonging to a family of that name. But this family becoming extinct in the male line, the heiress married Tripcony, whose descendant resided here in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. About the year 1600, Kenegie was inhabited by a younger branch of the Harris family, of Haine in Devonshire, who on the extinction of the elder branch, removed to Haine. From Christopher Harris, Esq. who died in 1775, it descended by entail to William Arundell, Esq. of Menadarva, who took the name of Harris, and was grandfather of William Arundell Harris, Esq. the present proprietor. The house, which is at present occupied by Rose Price, Esq. is pleasantly situated, and commands a delightful and extensive view of Mount's Bay.

Of late years the scenery of this parish has been much improved by the extensive plantations raised on Rosmorran Cairne and Trye, two estates belonging to George John, Esq.; to whose spirited exertions the neighbourhood is much indebted. Not far from Rosmorran Cairne there are some remains of an ancient cromleh, near which have been found a celt, and some broken but antiquated earthenware. Trevayler, in this parish, is the property and residence of the Rev. William Veale, in whose family it has long been vested. This gentleman has considerable property in Gulval.

John Beauchamp, Esq. is at present impropriator of the great tithes; but the patronage of the vicarage is in the king. The church contains a monument of

SOME SPECIMENS OF PORPHYRY FORMERLY FOUND IN THE PARISH OF GULVAL.

Arthur Harris, Esq. of Haine, who died in 1628. This gentleman was governor of St. Michael's Mount. There are also some other memorials of this family.

Dr. Borlase speaks of some specimens of porphyry having been found in this parish, particularly near a small river called Pons-an-dane. From this he infers, that it is not improbable, there may be some veins or strata of this substance, sunk in the rocks under the surface of the sea near this place; especially as the waves frequently throw certain portions on the beach at Mount's Bay after a storm. None however, has yet been discovered in any of the rocks or cliffs.

GUNWALLOE.

Cotemporary with Carantock, of whom an account has been given in the history of that parish, was another saint called Winwalloc, to whom this parish is indebted for its present name. This saint, according to Mr. Whitaker, was probably of Cornish birth, and resided in this district which now retains his name. "Whilst St. Patrick," says Cressy, "laboured in the Gospel with so great success, Brittany, that is, our isle of Britain, was illustrated with the glory of another great saint, who, notwithstanding, by reason of the calamities afterwards happening, was forced to leave his native country, and pass over into Armorica. This was St. Winwaloc, the son of a certain noble person called Fracan, and related to a British prince named Coton." This saint, Mr. Whitaker says, was professedly a British, and plainly a Cornishman. He is remembered at Monstreuil, and he is equally remembered in Cornwall; we know, a church has continued his name in both to the present day. In our deanery of Kirrier we have the parish of Gunwalloe, and the church of it is dedicated to Saint Wynwallow. This part of our coast was therefore assuredly that at which he resided as a hermit, and from which he passed over into Armorica to settle finally at a monastery in Artois.

Gunwalloe is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is about five miles south of Helston; its principal villages are Beripper and Chiverloe. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the whole district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lisart, now Lizard or Trevery. In the year 1294 it had acquired the appellation of Win-Wallo; and in the inquisition of Wolsey it was presented in consolidation with Breage, Germoe, and Cury, by the name of the vicarage of Wynn-an-ton; a name which Hals refers to the conquests of Gunwallo or Dunwallo, whom he represents as a famous warrior, and a powerful king of Cornwall. To confirm this opinion, he adverts to the remains of some ancient fortifications which were noticed by Camden, as a large circle or camp called Earth

or Caerth, which signifies castle or city. This is described as consisting of some rude and unwrought stones, about five feet high, placed together in orbicular order, as a wall without mortar or lime, after the manner of a British camp. The great tithes are at present vested in the Rev. R. G. Grylls, John Rogers, Esq. and Mr. Joseph Hendy.

The manor of Wynyanton, which formerly gave name to the parish, belonged at a very early period to the crown. In 1235 it was the property of the Earl of Cornwall, by whom it was exchanged for another portion of property with Gervase de Hornington. Shortly afterwards it passed to the Carminows, by one of whose co-heiresses it was carried in marriage to Trevarthian. From this family it was carried to the Reskymers, with whom it remained until the reign of Edward IV. It afterwards passed into the family of Arundell, with whom it continued until the year 1801; when it was purchased of the late Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, by John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, with whom it still remains.

GWENNAP.

This large and populous parish is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is about six miles from Truro, about four from Penryn, and three from Redruth. Exclusive of the church town, the principal village in this parish is St. Day, generally called St. Dye, and this is also both large and populous. Whether St. Day was formerly a distinct parish, seems rather uncertain; though it must be admitted, that many have contended in favour of it, on grounds of strong probability. It is certain however, that St. Day had formerly a church of its own; and it has been conjectured, that some portion of Kenwyn has been annexed to it; but in the course of time it was finally dismembered, and incorporated in the adjacent parishes. Norden mentions the ancient religious edifice of St. Day, which, he says, "was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was so famous in times past, that men and women resorted thither on pilgrimage." This circumstance induced the inhabitants to expose various articles for sale, which in time grew to a kind of market, without any charter, and continued until his days. It has been of late years again revived by the exertions of John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier House, for the accommodation of the neighbouring miners. It is now regularly held on Saturday, and is well supplied with every necessary of life, corn excepted. There are now no traces of its ancient religious building; but the tower was taken down so recently as the year 1780. This chapel was dedicated to St. Day or Dye of Gaul, who, in the

fifth century, was famous for his opposition to heretical doctrines, and for his piety and austerity of manners. From this tutelar guardian of the demolished church or chapel, this village has obtained its present name.

But whatever antiquity may be attributed to St. Day, in connexion with its ancient chapel, it is certain that Gwennap is a name of no modern date. It was known at the time of the Norman Conquest, and as such this district was rated in Doomsday; but whether St. Day was then included in it is rather uncertain. Hals, speaking of this name, says, that it implies "white, light, bright, or clear son; the church being dedicated to God in honour of his Son, in opposition to Arianism." Others however, discarding this derivation, assert, that the church is dedicated to a female saint named Wenap or Wenepe; but the memorials of her life are involved in much obscurity; history having neither recorded her virtues, nor fixed the time in which they were displayed. One circumstance still remains to mark the original distinction between Gwennap and St. Day. The feast of the former is held on Whitsunday, but that of the latter is four weeks following. At this place a fair was formerly held on Good Friday, but the day has been changed many years since; it is now held on Easter Monday. At present it is nothing more than a mere holiday fair. St. Day and Gwennap are now in every respect one parish; and by those who doubt, if as parishes they were distinct, it is uniformly understood, that the religious edifice at St. Day was nothing more than a chapel of ease to Gwennap, and that its superior fame arose from the accidental circumstance of pilgrims resorting thither to visit a church or chapel to which superstition had annexed some ideas of peculiar sanctity. The great tithes of Gwennap are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage.

The manor of St. Day was at a very early period in severalties. The family of Hearle possess one third part, which they have long held; but the other portions belong to the heirs and representatives of Champernowne, Chichester, and Waldron.

The manor of Pensignance, by which name the parish at one period is said to have been designated, was for many years possessed by the Carews of Antony. This was occasionally the residence of Richard Carew the historian. Norden calls it "the howse and manor of Richard Carew, Esq.;" but he says, "his most abode is at Antony." This is now the property of Lord Clinton.

Trefyns, now called Trevince, was in a remote period the property of a family of this name. From these it passed by an heiress to the Beauchamp family. It is now the fee of Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. of Pengreep, a beautiful but sequestered seat in this parish; but is held on lease by Michael Williams, Esq. under Mr. Beauchamp. Burncoose is the seat of John Williams, jun. Esq.

The manor of Tresithney, which had long been in the Arundell family, is now by bequest of the dowager Lady Arundell, vested in her daughter Lady Clifford. Another manor in this parish called Cusgarne is at present in a divided state.

The district which now constitutes the parish of Gwennap, has been from time immemorial famous for its mines. Poldice, which still continues to be productive, employed from 800 to 1000 men nearly 150 years ago; since which time it has furnished constant employment to multitudes of labourers. Dr. Borlase says, that the greatest and most sudden gain, that in his days was ever known to arise from any mine, was derived from Wheal Virgin in this parish. This was in the months of July and August, 1757. During the first fortnight, the quantity of copper ore raised was sold for £5,700; and during the next three weeks and two days, the quantity raised amounted to £9,600. But since the days of Dr. Borlase, Gwennap has furnished several mines which have been occasionally more productive.

Within the last twenty years the most advantageous mines in this parish are Wheal Unity, Wheal Damsel, Wheal Virgin, Treskirby, and the United Mines. These, in the year 1806, when the price of copper was very high, yielded the following proportions:—Wheal Virgin 252 tons; Wheal Unity 496; Wheal Damsel 539; Treskirby 335; and Poldice 402. The total produce of the Gwennap mines, during that year, amounted to 2962 tons. In the year 1800 there were forty-five copper mines working throughout the county; of which eleven were in this parish. At present, Wheal Unity, the United Mines, Wheal Damsel, and Treskirby, may be considered as the most productive mines in this district. East Wheal Fortune mine has of late furnished a considerable quantity of copper, though the lode is chiefly composed of black jack or zinc, mixed with mundic, from which large quantities of zinc have been extracted. This lode varies from six to eighteen inches in width.

Some years since, all the mineral rights of copper, lead, &c. in the dutchy manors were purchased for thirty-one years, by John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier House, Robert Were Fox, Esq. of Falmouth, and Charles Carpenter, Esq. of Moditonham, and others. Since that time the same spirited adventurers, with Benjamin Tucker, Esq. surveyor of the dutchy, have obtained a lease which secures to them the right of searching for silver in the whole manor of Calstock. This was procured in consequence of some silver lodes having been discovered in this manor early in the same year, 1811. Some attempts have lately been made to raise this valuable ore; but although one mine has been productive, having yielded the value of about £5000, this has not been sufficient to defray the expence of working it in its early stages, before this discovery was made.

A CELEBRATED MINING CHARACTER IN CORNWALL COMPARED WITH THE MAN OF ROSS.

Scorrier House, the seat of John Williams, Esq. is situated about two miles from Redruth, a little on the right of the public road leading from that town to Truro. Some portions of the plantations, raised by the industry of this gentleman, are conspicuous to the traveller, as he passes along over a dreary surface, that seems like the seat of desolation. But from this barren waste Mr. Williams has rescued a part, which, by unremitting efforts, is now transformed into valuable meadow land. The grounds around his handsome abode are cultivated with much care; and the plantations, which flourish with equal luxuriance, unite to furnish the kind and worthy family with pleasing views, that in no small degree compensate for the deficiency of distant picturesque beauty. If the Man of Ross—

> "Whom portioned maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd,
> The young who labour, and the old who rest,"

deserved to be immortalized by the pen of a celebrated poet, for his humanity and benevolent virtues, the name of John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier House, ought not to be passed by unnoticed in a history of Cornwall. This gentleman has not commanded fleets or armies, and swelled the national triumphs at the expence of human blood; but he has found means to furnish thousands with employment, and their families with bread. By his unremitting industry during the last forty years, he has acquired much celebrity as a scientific miner, and is alike distinguished for his enterprising spirit, and his successful adventures. About 10,000 persons are employed under his management; and a sum amounting to nearly half a million, passes annually through his hands. He has carried his adventures beyond the confines of Cornwall, and displayed the ardour of his spirit in Devonshire and Wales. By all ranks of men he is mentioned with veneration; and when his eyes shall be closed in death, he will be long remembered by his survivors; and both rich and poor will transmit his name to posterity as the miner's friend. John Williams jun. Esq. who is an excellent chemist, has one of the best collections of Cornish minerals to be found in any part of the west of England. To these he has added many beautiful specimens of foreign productions. They are arranged with much care; and are open to the inspection of every gentleman of taste.

In this parish stands a very high hill called Carne Marke; though Hals applies this name to the summit of the hill alone, which, he observes, signifies "the Earl's spar stones or rocks; so called I presume, for that it was a tumulus, wherein some earl of Cornwall was interred before the sixth century, or else as being spar stones, set up by some earl, as that name implies, within their manor of Helston and Kirrier, as the boundary thereof." At different periods many ancient urns have

been discovered in several parts of this hill, which evidently contained the ashes of some human beings; but very little has ever been gathered, either from the urns or their contents, to ascertain the time when the deposit was made, or the nation by whom these human remains were interred.

GWINEAR.

The parish of Gwinear is generally understood to have derived its name from a celebrated saint called Fingarus, who reached the Cornish shores from Ireland about the same time that Breaca, Germochus, and several others, visited our pagan ancestors. Some few indeed, have traced the name of this parish to some local circumstances of its situation; but these opinions are in general discarded as unworthy of notice. Dr. Borlase speaks of Fingarus as a native of Armorica; as visiting Ireland, and becoming the disciple of St. Patrick; and as repairing from thence to Cornwall, in company with eleven bishops and a numerous attendance in the year 460; and as landing near the river Hayle, where he was put to death by Theodorick, who then kept his castle there, from an apprehension that he would turn away his subjects from the Druidism of their fathers.

On this subject Mr. Whitaker thus expresses himself:—"Fingar or Guigner, is noticed by Anselm, as landing about the year 460, with a large company of Christians from the shores of Ireland, at the mouth of the Hayle. The position of the parish, denominated Gwinear at present from him, St. Wynyar, St. Wyner, or St. Gwyner in the last valor, and St. Wyner in the first, answers very singularly to this descent of sainted persons upon our shores. It lies immediately contiguous to the ancient and present river. He took up his residence at it, as Iä did at Pendinas, and therefore lent his appellation to *that*, as she lent hers to *this*."

Gwinear is in the deanery and hundred of Penwith, about seven miles to the north-west of Helston, about the same distance south-west from Redruth, and about three from Camborne, which is its post town. The principal villages in this parish are Coswinsawsin, called by Martyn in his map Cossawsin, Cattebedran, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhale, Tregortha, and Wall. The church is said to have been endowed so early as 1319 by Bishop Stapledon; and from that time to the present the patronage has been vested in the ecclesiastical see. The Bishop of Exeter is still patron of the vicarage; but the great tithes belong to the rector and fellows of Exeter College, Oxford.

The manor of Polkinhorne belonged at a very early period to an ancient family of that name, with whom it continued until the reign of Charles II.; when the heiress of this family married Thomas Glynn, Esq: of Helston. In the year 1757, Cordelia, sister and sole heiress of Thomas Glynn, Esq. grandson of the preceding, brought this manor in marriage to Richard Gerveys Grylls, Esq. of Helston, from whom it descended to his son the Rev. Richard Grylls, and Humphrey Millet Grylls, Esq. the present proprietors.

The manor of Drannock or Kirland, was in a divided state so early as the reign of Elizabeth, and in severalties it still remains. Of these parts, the principal possessors at present are, James Buller, Esq. of Downes, M. P. who holds a third; the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family, a sixth; and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn another sixth, by inheritance from the Burgess family, by whom it was purchased of the Trenwiths. The remaining parts are subdivided.

The manor of Roseworthy was formerly the fee of Gloucester. The heiress of Courtenay marrying a second husband, by whom she had a son named John de Vere, gave him this property. By his descendant the Earl of Oxford, it was sold to Sir John Arundell, about the year 1578; of which family it was purchased by the late William Harris, Esq. about the year 1803. Carew speaks of Roseworthy as being formerly in his family. The barton, at a later period, was a seat of the ancestors of J. Williams, Esq. of Carnanton, as lessees under the Arundells. This is now a farm house. The barton of Coswinsawsin, belonged formerly to an ancient family of this name, which became extinct during the seventeenth century. It is now a farm house, and was the property of the late Mr. Harris.

Another barton called Lanyon, took its name from a branch of an ancient family so called, and who continued to possess it from the reign of Edward II. until within a few years past. Hals, speaking of the family of Lanyon, says, that "they came first into England with Isabel wife of Edward II. and settled themselves in those parts; among which, Lanyon's posterity have ever since flourished in genteel degree, between a justice of the peace, and a hundred constable." About the year 1785, Lanyon was sold to the late John Thomas, Esq. of Tregolls, by whose sister it was carried in marriage to Admiral Spry, whose property it still remains. The elder branch of the Lanyon family is become extinct; but the descendants of the younger still continue. Of this younger branch Mr. Tobias Lanyon, surgeon of Camborne, is the present representative; by whose younger brothers the estate is still occupied.

Gwinear, in common with other parishes in the mining district, produces its share of subterranean treasure. In the year 1800, four productive copper mines were working in this parish, and some others still continue to furnish this and other

valuable metals. From Herland Mine, native silver, vitrious silver, and silver ore, have been raised in former years in considerable quantities, which afforded a profit of £5000. But the quantity diminishing, it was found that the produce was insufficient to defray the expence, and the workings were abandoned.

GWITHIAN.

The parish of Gwithian is rendered famous for the great and princely manor of Conerton or Conarton, which is denominated from this district, and for the accumulation of sand which for several ages has deluged a considerable portion of its territory. It is situated in the deanery and east division of Penwith, and lies about seven miles from Redruth, which is its nearest market town. Its principal village, exclusive of the church town, is Trevernon.

This parish has not been honoured with any patron saint to whom it is indebted for its name; this having been derived in all probability, from some tree remarkable either for its magnitude or quality, which perhaps grew on the manor or barton of Conerton in this district. Hence, in a manner somewhat similar, the Isle of Wight was for its trees by the Britons called Vithia, Withea, Gwidia, Gwithia; which names signify tree or trees, though when conquered by the Romans it obtained from them a new appellation. In Doomsday Survey this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Le-wellen, which signifies the rod or sceptre place, or the place where the king's wand or white rod, belonging to his manor of Conerton was lodged, or held up and exposed to view, when the court of this privileged manor was sitting.

Leland, speaking of a parish, which he calls Nikenor, evidently means Gwithian, as appears from his own concluding expression; and from his statement we cannot but infer that it formerly had a town of some considerable magnitude. He says, "Nikenor, a 2 miles from Ryvier, sumtyme a great towne, now gone; 2 paroch chirches yet seene, a good deal several on (one) from the other, sumtyme in the towne, but it is now commonly taken to be St. Guivians paroch." Upon what authority Leland relied for his information, it is difficult to say. But it is evident from his own language, that two parish churches were standing in his day; and that, although they were at a distance from each other, yet according to popular opinion, they were "sumtyme in the towne." It is also indisputably certain, that many houses have been buried at different times in the accumulating sands, and that a considerable tract of land which is now desolated by their encroachments, was formerly the seat of vegetable fertility.

WONDERFUL ACCUMULATION OF SAND IN GWITHIAN FOR MANY CENTURIES PAST.

At what period this deluge of sand began to make inroads upon the soil, no memorials are sufficiently explicit to inform us with certainty. Dr. Borlase, when speaking of the Scilly Islands, refers the commencement of their sandy desolation to a period not much prior to the year 1520; but he intimates, that the sand which now overwhelms the land in the neighbourhood of St. Ives, must have been collected at a still subsequent time. He however allows, that there must in the Scilly Islands have been an inundation of sand in some remote ages prior to the year 1520; because the territory which had suffered from these early torrents, had "in length of time contracted soil enough to form a turfy pasture, on which the inhabitants keep sheep, the sheep-run being two miles long; but below this turf there is nothing but sand for a great depth."

Mr. Whitaker, alluding to the sands which have desolated vast tracts of land on the northern coast of Cornwall, observes, "they all come from the west, and are found upon examination to be merely the shells of the ocean reduced to powder by collision between the waves and the rocks, then thrown up by the tides upon the beach, and finally blown by the winds upon the fields." In some of the old valors the rectory of Gwithian is rated much higher than many parishes then were, that are now vastly superior to it in value; which circumstance seems to furnish a presumptive evidence that the lands of this parish have undergone some great alteration, much to the disadvantage of the whole district. And among some old papers belonging to the Arundell family, mention is said to be made of a disaster thus occasioned, so early as the twelfth century. But independently of these ancient torrents, it is well known by oral tradition, that whole farms have been overwhelmed at a period not very remote. And in particular, a barton called Upton, which was one of the principal farms in the parish, though now buried in the sands, was remembered by the great grandfather of the rector, Mr. Hocken, to be inhabited. This is said to have been so suddenly overwhelmed during one tempestuous night, that the inhabitants were obliged to escape at the chamber window; shortly after which the house totally disappeared. It is remarkable, that this house, which had not been seen by the oldest man living, made its appearance in the winter of 1808-9, on the sudden shifting of the moving torrent. It was visited by many as a subject of singular curiosity; but it has since been concealed from observation. The present rector remembers two fields to have been buried ten or twelve feet deep, in this parish; but what losses have been sustained in the habitations that have been buried in former ages, remain totally unknown. We have already remarked, that Leland spoke of two parish churches which were extant in his days, early in the sixteenth century; and the remains of one fifty-six feet long, by eighteen wide, has lately been discovered on Angarrack estate, the

property of Mr. Richard Hocken. The sand at Gonnorwartha and Godrevey in many places cements, and forms such durable substances as to be used in building. Godrevey Island, or Gull Rock, is supposed to have formerly been connected with the main land.

To what extent the fatal effects of these sands would have run, if some timely expedient had not been found to check the progress of the torrent, it is impossible to say. The church town was in much danger; and would probably have shared in the growing calamity, if the inhabitants had not, with all possible expedition, planted in these sands the common sea rush, in which this district happily abounds. This rush, by spreading its long and fibrous roots among the moving heaps, has fortunately arrested their progress, and thus in some degree rescued from the barren waste certain portions that are again covered with verdure, and turned into useful dairy ground.

In this parish, at a place called Trevarnon-Rounds, are the remains of an ancient fortification or earth-work. It consists of a moat and rampart, with an advanced work. To assign the period of its origin is perhaps scarcely possible; but from the circumstance of a cannon ball having been dug up within its site during the present generation, it appears to have been occupied by some military force since the invention of these implements of destruction.

The great manor of Conerton, is said, prior to the Conquest, to have belonged to a Saxon named Brictric. This, with 440 other manors in various parts of the kingdom, was connected with the honour of Gloucester. It was given by William the Conqueror to Alan, Earl of Brittany; after which, being resumed by the crown, it was given to queen Maud. By William Rufus it was again given to Robert Fitzhamon, by whose daughter it was carried in marriage to Robert, the illegitimate son of Henry I. who was afterwards created Earl of Gloucester. In 1154, Robert, son of the former, but equally Earl of Gloucester, gave this manor to Richard Pincerna, whose son took the name of Conerton, from his actual residence on this manor. The grandson of this gentleman settling at Lanherne, took upon him this name; after which his heiress carried both this manor of Lanherne and that of Conerton in marriage to the Arundells. In this family Conerton remained until within a few years since, when it was purchased of Lord Arundell by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. whose property it still continues.

Although a considerable portion of the lands once belonging to this manor have been alienated, by which means its privileges have been less numerous, and its jurisdiction far less extensive than formerly, its dominion is still considerable. In former ages, it claimed by prescription, not only the royalties and jurisdiction within its limits, but also over the whole hundred of Penwith. This was the *head tree*

of the cantred, which contained twenty-six parishes. Hence, this manor was privileged, not only with the jurisdiction of a court-leet for itself, but also with a court-leet for the whole hundred of Penwith; within which two courts were tried all matters of debt, and trespass, and damage, between party and party within the same, life and limb excepted. In these courts vast numbers of causes sometimes depended, in consequence of this manor being situated so remote from Westminster. The judge of these courts was generally the same person who took his deputation from the lord of the manor, and not from the king or duke of Cornwall's steward, as was the case with other bailiwicks.

The family of Arundell having possessed this princely manor for many ages, engrossed to themselves all those privileges which distinguished its jurisdiction. But as the members of this family have always professed the religion of the church of Rome, their right to present to the churches, originally in the crown, could no have been exercised since the Reformation; and it is probable, that either the crown or the Duke of Cornwall, may on this account have made presentations to the vacant livings within the hundred. Privileges and rights so honourable and extensive, conferring on the possessor, as Camden observed, the appellation of "Great," could not but excite jealousies in those, who, under the grants, and the confirmations of them, were considered as dependant lords, on the lord of the hundred; and hence, on account of the casual profits from wrecks, &c. many have been the devices and plans proposed and practised to circumscribe them. At one time, the attorney general, at the instigation of some interested or invidious person, demanded by his legal inquisitorial authority of *quo warranto*, the owner's claim to such extensive rights. And on several occasions the usurping lords, taking advantage of the supineness of the lord of the hundred, or the negligence of his steward in watching their privileges, have exercised rights to which they had no claim. Hence by being permitted to seize an estray, or to secure a part of a wreck on the coast without interruption, they have been led to deny the legal authority of the lord of the hundred. But whenever an invasion of these rights has led to at legal investigation of them, the result in almost every instance, has confirmed the paramount claim of the lord.

By virtue of these vast privileges, the lord of this manor or hundred, had the right of appointing a judge to try all causes of trespass or debt, to fix a gaoler, who should detain prisoners apprehended by the process of the court; the right to all royalties of navigable rivers and havens; to present to all such churches as were, previous to the grant of Henry II. in the crown, and not afterwards alienated by the family; to the royal mines of gold and silver; to wrecks, escheats, deodands, treasure trove, waifs, estrays, goods of felons, and to droits of admiralty happening

thereon; and finally, to receive from several of the owners or principal lords of manors within its limits, such fee farm or high rent as should become due.

But many of these ancient privileges have been lost through the lapse of ages; and others have disappeared with the diminution of the ancient lands. In the reign of Henry II. William Earl of Gloucester granted the churches of Egloshayle and Conerton to the priory of St. James in Bristol. Gwithian, after some time, came into the hands of the Arundells; and not many years since, the advowson was sold by the late Lord Arundell to the Rev. William Hocken, father of the present rector. Not far from the present parish church is the site of a very ancient chapel; but of the buildings there are no remains.

The manor of Godrevy, which partly extends into this parish, originally belonged to a family of this name. It was afterwards in the Arundells, of whom a portion was purchased in 1740, by the ancestors of Lord de Dunstanville. Another part, which had been previously alienated, was purchased of Francis Gregor, Esq. in 1800, by Lord de Dunstanville, the present proprietor.

HELLAND.

This parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg. It is about two miles and a half nearly north from Bodmin, its post town. Besides the church town, its principal village is Bodwen. Helland is said by Hals to have derived its name from some local circumstances, of which the meaning is expressed in the compound Cornish appellation. Others however, on what may be deemed better authority, trace the name up to Helen, a female saint, who is said to have come into Cornwall from Ireland, in company with Germochus and others, several centuries before the Norman Conquest, and just at a time that Christianity gained an ascendancy over Druidism in this county. Her name is still preserved in the church of this parish, which from time immemorial has been dedicated to her memory, and committed to her patronage and guardian care. In the tax of Doomsday this district is mentioned under its present name; from which it is inferred, that a rectory church was extant, and endowed in this place, prior to the Norman Conquest. The patronage was formerly in the prior of Bodmin, by whom it was held until the Reformation.

It is asserted by Hals, that "whosoever is possessed in fee of the barton of Helland, is legal patron thereof, paying only forty shillings per annum to the rector incumbent for the time being, in full satisfaction for all the great and small tithes of the said barton, according to an ancient composition made between the first rector

and the prior of Bodmin, who endowed it. This sum of forty shillings at the time of the inquisition of 1294, was the value of the tithes of the whole parish."

The manor of Helland, which belonged at a very early period to the family of Sergeaux, passed from them by a co-heiress to Sir John Passele, who possessed it in the year 1427. In 1466, Oto Colyn died seised of this manor and the advowson. Through some subsequent years this manor seems to have been deprived of its ancient rights; but the barton still continues. This was for a considerable time in the Treise family, from whom it passed to Sir John Morshead, of whom it was purchased by John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, the present proprietor. The patron of the rectory is Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, bart. The family of Bodulgate possessed the manor of Nether Helland so early as the days of Edward IV. This, at a late period became the property of Robartes Earl of Radnor, and it now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar.

Another manor called Bodwen, was held at an early period by the family of Archdekne, under the prior of Bodmin, as connected with his large manor of Rialton. This passed from the Archdeknes to the Courtenays, in marriage with an heiress of the former family. The barton of Bodwen, which belonged to the late Sir John Morshead, was sold by him to John Wallis, Esq. the present proprietor. Another barton called Kernick, which was for some time the residence of a family called Silly, became the property of Sir John Morshead. This also has been purchased by John Wallis, Esq. whose property it still remains.

The manor of Penhargard belonged, prior to the days of Richard II. to the family of Tresilian. But Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the King's Bench, being attainted during that monarch's reign, this manor was seized by the crown, and granted to Sir Humphrey Stafford; but since that time its manorial rights have been lost. The barton was for some time a seat of the Opies, by whom it was sold in 1657 to Thomas Hoblyn, by whose grandaughter it was carried in marriage to Samuel Peter, Esq. By this family it has lately been sold to Mr. John Hooper, the present proprietor.

The barton of Brodes or Broads, which appears to have been formerly possessed by a family of that name, was for some time subsequent to the reign of James I. a seat of a younger branch of the family of Glynn. In the year 1711, Robert Glynn, Esq. settled this barton, and a place called Limsworthy in this parish, on his marriage with Lucy Cloberry. Dr. Glynn, the issue of this marriage, who took the additional name of Cloberry, bequeathed Brodes on his death in 1800, to the Rev. Henry Jacob, of King's College, Cambridge. By this gentleman it was sold in the following year to Mr. T. Hawken, the present proprietor. On Dr. Glynn's talents and benevolent virtues, many observations, highly advantageous to his

character, may be made. As a poet he was much admired, and was particularly distinguished by a celebrated production which gained him the Seatonian prize. As a physician his skill was held in high repute; and as a man who always retained a degree of affection for those of his native county, he gave a constant proof, by refusing to receive any fee from an inhabitant of Cornwall. He was a resident of King's College, Cambridge.

In the parish church there is an ancient memorial for one of the family of Calwodley, but it is without a date. The style and orthography declare its distant origin, so far as the remains of the inscription can be traced. "You saints, pray for the soule of William Calwodley, sonne and heire of * * * Calwodleye." It is plain, from the request which this epitaph makes, that it must have been engraven prior to the Reformation; but how long before, can only be known by conjecture; and this, from the inscription being without a date, carries us back into a remote period of antiquity.

HELSTON.

Helston is a large populous town, situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It lies on the great road leading from London to the Land's End, and about half way between Falmouth and Penzance. Its position is on the side of a hill, which gently declines towards the west, and terminates on the margin of a vale, through which the little river Cober runs to the Loe Pool. The houses are chiefly ranged along on four principal streets, which cross each other at nearly right angles. They are wide and well paved, and having a stream of water running through them, which carries to the vale below the filth that would otherwise collect, are kept in general remarkably clean. Near the centre of the town is a large and commodious market-house, over which is the town hall. This building, which is very strong, was erected, according to a date which it exhibits, in the year 1576. Helston is one of the ancient coinage towns; and its old coinage hall formerly stood in the middle of the main street; with this was connected a prison, and a dwelling house inhabited by an officer of the dutchy, to which the manor until of late belonged. Within a few years these public buildings have been demolished, and a house sufficient for every purpose that this department of the dutchy requires, has been erected in a more accommodating situation at the extremity of the street, which still retains the name of Coinage Hall Street.

The form which Helston at present exhibits, represents a cross, the principal streets meeting at a common centre. But if the tales of tradition may be thought

worthy of any credit, the town in ancient times stood all along on the banks of the Cober, which, though now a meandering stream, was then a fine navigable river, and spread around the old priory of St. John's, which is still well known in name. Whether Helston was ever a sea port, seems very uncertain. This is a question which the report of tradition determines in the affirmative; but the authority on which it rests is very dubious. It is certain that the Loe Pool has been a lake for many generations; and no genuine records have ever been discovered, which assert or intimate, that it has not always been so from time immemorial. Even the custom which prevails, of presenting the lord of the manor with two leathern purses, each containing three halfpence, before the bar of sand lying at its mouth can be broken, is so very ancient, that its origin cannot be traced. Nothing however, but the earth and sand, and other loose materials which now choke the vale, prevents it from becoming a spacious harbour that would rival many of high repute.

The origin of Helston town is equally as uncertain. Mr. Polwhele intimates, that Helston was not unknown as a town so early as the landing of Cesar upon the British shores. Richard of Cirencester mentions Musidum and Halanguim; the former of which it is conjectured means St. Mawes, and the latter Helston, because both are placed among the Carnabii; and if these conjectures are right, Helston must have been a flourishing town long before the arrival of the Romans. It is from this Halanguim of Richard, that Hellas or Ellas, one of its ancient names, is supposed to have been derived; and Halan in the furry song is attributed to the same source.

" Helles-ton or Hellas-ton," says Hals, " hath upon the north and east Gwendron, west, Sithney and the Loe Pool, south, Mawgan and Gunwallo. As for the first name it signifies a broad hall or college town; or a town which had a large hall, a palace, court, or manor, where cases were heard between party and party, and judgments given. The second name signifies the green hall or college town; referring perhaps to the coinage hall, and bowling-green beneath the same, or possibly to the college church hall and churchyard." Browne Willis, adverting to these observations of Hals, asserts, that Hel-les-ton and Hel-las-ton mean the same thing; that this signification has no reference either to the coinage hall or the bowling green, as the name was established long before the right of coinage was given. Nor does this name allude to the priory, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and which is supposed to be the same with the hospital of St. John, of which Leland speaks, as "standing at the west-south-west end of the town, of the foundation of one Kylligrin." Discarding the preceding etymologies of Hals, Willis introduces another, and supposes that Helston derives its name from Hellas, or the salt water in the vicinity of the town; but this also has been rejected on the

ground of no salt water being nearer to it than the mouth of the Loe Pool, which it is presumed has always been excluded from the vale, by the bar of sand which still remains. Pryce derives Hal-las-ton from the hill by the green moor; but this also is said to be refuted by its own impropriety, as it characterizes a hill from its vicinity to a moor. The name, it is contended, is expressive of a castle that was originally here, and which was undoubtedly the cause of the town. Leland says, "There hath been a castle at this place." It was not in existence when Leland wrote. Even then it *had been.* It must therefore have been erected at a period still so much remote as to have lived its day, and to have been demolished so early as the reign of Henry VIII. when Leland wrote. In Doomsday Survey this town is noticed after Fowey, Liskeard, and Stratton, in the following words:—*Ipse comes tenebat Henliston.* The castle therefore was built by the Saxons, I suppose, on their reduction of the country, and called from the constructor or commandant of it, Ella's or Ella's town, or Ellaston; Britonized by the Cornish into Hellas and Hellaston. And we accordingly find a castle still remaining in its ground form, still built apparently as a defence to the town, and still displayed in the arms of the town. The castle alone existed at the Conquest; but the town rose soon after it, as in the second year of king John, it is called in a charter from him, *Burgos noster de Helleston.* Yet even in this state of its dignity, it had no church, no chapel within it. Nor had it either, when the first valor was made in 1291; nor have we any appearance of a church afterwards, till the making of the second valor.

Near this town stand the ruins of an old camp or intrenchment, called Castle Were, or the castle of war; an old fort or citadel to defend the town. This name strikingly coincides with the Saxon construction of a castle; Wareham and Warwick being Saxon names for castles; the transposition of the two parts of the Saxon name being made by the Cornish, in accommodation to their own mode of speaking, and the Waer-Castle of the Saxons being formed into Kastel Were, as we have Castle Dore, Castle Horneck, and others in Cornwall. The site of this castle still retains, or till lately retained, the name of castle. It is close to the end of the town, and at the very angle of a square eminence there, having a brook under one of the sides.

The arms of this town are, a castle or house garreted on its top, between two watch towers; the archangel Michael fighting with the dragon or the devil. The popular opinion however, is, that the town arms represent St. George fighting with the dragon. But this is difficult to be conceived, as the arms have been seen cut in stones of great antiquity, in which the shape of a man with wings appears, in which he is fighting with the dragon, between two watch towers or castles. Now we cannot suppose that St. George of Cappadocia should have wings; it must therefore

be Michael the archangel fighting with the devil, who in Scripture is called *the dragon*, and *the great red dragon* also. From the Liber Regis, the chapel of Helston appears to be dedicated to St. Michael. This circumstance explains at once the appearance of St. Michael in the town arms.

The market which is still held in this town on Saturday, and is very considerable, was granted to the inhabitants so early as the year 1336. At a subsequent period, another market was established on Wednesday. The market of Helston may be justly ranked among the principal ones of Cornwall. Its original fairs were coeval with its primitive market. These were four in number, each of which lasted three days. But in these annual marts, some changes have been introduced; and five at present, though held only on one day each, supply the place of the previous four. These fairs, which are considerable for cattle, are held on the day before Midlent Sunday, Whitsun Monday, July 20, September 9, and on the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, which is one of the original fairs.

The parochial chapel or church of Helston that now stands, and which, like the old church or chapel already noticed, is dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure. It was erected at the expence of Francis Earl of Godolphin, in the year 1763. Dr. Borlase says, "it is built of white moorstone, brought from Tregoning Hill, in the parish of Breage; of which materials the portico of Godolphin House was also built." This structure has a lofty pinnacled tower, that is pleasingly conspicuous from many places in the vicinity, but particularly so from the vale leading to the bar of sand at the mouth of the Loe Pool; it stands on a rising ground on the north-west side of the town, around which are many elegant houses. Within the church is a memorial for the family of Rogers, originally of Treassowe in Ludgvan, but now of Penrose; and also for the families of Millet, Penberthy, and Moor. It is also embellished with a handsome altar-piece, expressive of Christ derided. This was painted by Mr. Lane of Helston, and was the gift of Lord de Dunstanville. The churchyard contains a melancholy memorial of 21 persons, who were unfortunately drowned off Porthleven, while out in a boat on pleasure on Midsummer Day in the year 1788. It is not improbable that a church originally stood near the site on which the present stands, as Leland mentions "a chapel in the towne, and a paroch chirch at the north-west end."

Within the town, the Wesleyan Methodists have a large and commodious chapel. The Baptists also have a chapel that is neat, and conveniently situated. A school for boys on the plan of Dr. Bell, and another for girls, have lately been established; and both the Methodists and Baptists have Sunday schools in their respective chapels. These are supported by voluntary contributions. The tolls arising from the markets, fairs, and mills, form a part of the town revenues. Out of these there

is a grammar school endowed with the sum of £13 6*s*. 8*d*. This school has been long established. A dispensary was established in the year 1809, from which the distressed poor derive much benefit. The town revenues arising from the markets, fairs, and mills, were originally granted by Richard king of the Romans. Of its privileges as a borough, an account has been already given in the preceding volume.

The manor of Helston, which was always considered as belonging to the dutchy, was alienated during the usurpation of Cromwell, when it was sold to Anthony Rowse; but on the restoration of the Stuarts, it returned again into its original channel. This manor was sold in the year 1798, under the Land-tax redemption act, to John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Helston-Tony belonged at an early period to a family called Tony. From this family it passed by a female heir to the Beauchamps; after which it was conveyed by Anne, the widow of Richard Nevill and heiress of the Beauchamps, to Henry VII. It afterwards became the property of the Robartes family, of whose representatives it was purchased by John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, the present proprietor. Another manor called Helston Chamond, but now generally denominated the manor of Helston, took its original name from the Trefusis family, of whom it was purchased by John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, by whom it is still possessed.

Helston, prior to the days of Henry VIII. was in a far more flourishing condition than it appeared in his time, since it was represented as one of the decayed towns; to repair which, an act passed during that monarch's reign. "But the success attending this act," says Norden, "did not answer the meaning of it;" so that for the recovery of its trade, and reviving prosperity, the town was only indebted to the industry and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants. To what number its population extended, before it became one of the decayed towns, it is not easy to determine. But according to a poll-tax levied in 1694, the town then contained 1348 inhabitants. In 1801 the number amounted to 2248; and, according to a census taken in 1811, the population was then estimated at 2297 souls.

ST. HILARY.

The parish of St. Hilary is rendered both famous and interesting, from including within its range the ancient town of Marazion, and the sublime spectacle of St. Michael's Mount; on which latter object it would not be difficult to collect materials sufficient to fill a moderate volume. The parish is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Penwith. The church is about five miles from Penzance, and about two from Marazion. Besides this town, St. Hilary has several villages, among

which the principal are Higher and Lower Downs, Relubbas, Resudgian, Tregurtha, and Trevenor.

This parish is indebted for its present name to St. Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, who was driven into Phrygia for his attachment to the rectitude of faith, and invincible adherence to the doctrine of the godhead of Christ. He was banished in the year 556, but was recalled about the year 560, and died at Poictiers about six years afterwards.

At what particular period this parish first assumed the name of its patron saint, is rather uncertain; but it is known to have been distinguished by this appellation early in the fourteenth century. The impropriate rectory belonged at a very early period to St. Michael's Mount; and amidst the various revolutions which have marked this singular conical rock, it continued to be annexed to its estate until the days of Charles I.; when the Earl of Salisbury having sold the Mount, reserved this rectory, and thus detached it from its ancient connexion. About the year 1681, the rectory of St. Hilary belonged to Sir James Smith, of Little Chelsea. In 1700, it was sold under a decree of chancery to John Penneck, Esq. of Tregembo, since which time it has been subdivided and sold in various parcels. The patronage of the vicarage is vested in the lords of the manor of Pengersick, in the parish of Breage. The late vicar, the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, who died in 1809, was well known in the scientific world, for his astronomical attainments. This gentleman was the author of several papers of much merit, which are preserved in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Archæologia. Dr. Borlase mentions from the registers of the see of Exeter, that there were formerly two chapels in this parish, dedicated respectively to St. Catherine and St. Anne; but in what part they stood is not easily to be ascertained.

In our account given in the preceding volume, of the ejected ministers who suffered by the barbarous clauses of the Bartholomew Act in 1662, some notice has been taken of the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, who had been vicar of this parish. At the close of that account it was stated, that it was "not known that Mr. Sherwood either published any thing, or left any manuscripts behind him." This observation has drawn from an ingenious correspondent the following information, which we most gratefully insert:—"Mr. Sherwood on being ejected from St. Hilary, removed to Penzance, where he had erected for him a dissenting meeting-house, in which he continued to preach for many years, probably till his death, with much pleasure and profit to his hearers. This meeting-house having stood exactly a century, was taken down, and another erected on its site, which is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Foxell, and his congregation. As to his manuscripts, Mr. W. Dennis has about a hundred of his sermons, and I have one. Some years since, one of his sermons in

manuscript was sent to an Arian minister of great note at Exeter, who was so well pleased with it, that he sent a handsome subscription towards the new chapel that was then erecting."

In the church of St. Hilary is a monument in memory of Catherine, the wife of John St. Aubyn, Esq. of Clowance, and heiress of Francis Godolphin, Esq. of Treveneage, dated 1662. And in the churchyard are several memorials for the families of Millet, Dinan, and Blewett. On most of these the family arms are cut. The memorial of Blewett is on solid marble. By the Rev. John Penneck, who died in the year 1724, the interest of £100 was given, either for the relief of the poor, or for teaching their children to read. This charity still continues.

The manor of Tregurtha or Truthwall, which extends from this into some of the neighbouring parishes, belonged to the family of Penneck at the commencement of the last century. By the devisees of this family this manor was sold to William Carne, Esq. and the late Thomas Grylls, Esq.; and it is now the property of the former, and of the representatives of the latter. Tregembo belonged formerly to the family of Grosse, from whom it passed by successive sales to King and Penneck. It was purchased by the latter in the year 1684; after which it became the residence of this family. It is now occupied by the Rev. Humphrey Williams. From Charles Penneck, Esq. this property passed to his two sisters, one of whom was married to the Rev. William Borlase, of Castle Horneck, and the other to John Bingham Borlase, M. D. Tregembo is now the property of two ladies, daughters of the sisters and co-heiresses of Charles Penneck, Esq. above mentioned. Ennis, which was for some time the seat of Humphrey Millet, Esq. became the property of the late Thomas Grylls, Esq. who married his daughter, from whom it descended to his son, H. M. Grylls, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Treveneage was purchased by Sir Nicholas Hals, about the year 1600, of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Tolverne. By John Hals, Esq. son and heir of Sir Nicholas, it was sold to Mr. Walker of Exeter. In 1649 it was sold to John Tredenham, Esq. from whom it descended through the Scobells to Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. the present proprietor. Prior to the days of Elizabeth, the barton of Treveneage belonged to an ancient family called Gaverigan, from whom it passed during that reign, with a co-heiress to the Godolphins. Trevarthen is a large estate belonging to the Duke of Leeds, who inherits it from the Godolphins. This was for some time held by the family of Davies, who had their seat on the site of the present farm house. They held it as lessees under the Godolphins.

Although the town of Marazion is far from being modern, it is much less ancient and less noticed in the records of fame, than the adjoining Mount of St. Michael, to whose proximity and reputation it is probably indebted for its existence. Or if

its origin may be ascribed to a distinct cause, there can be no doubt that its principal support was derived from pilgrims and other religious devotees who came to visit the sacred hill. This holy mount has therefore the first claim upon our attention, as a pleasing phenomenon of nature, as a religious seminary, and as a military fortification.

St. Michael's Mount is one of those rare and singular objects which impress the mind with sensations of veneration, pleasure, and astonishment, the instant they are seen. Its situation is about thirteen miles from the most western land in England, in the inmost recess of a large bay which takes its name from this celebrated rock. This mountain, which is surrounded with the sea six hours out of twelve, is about 400 yards from the shores of Marazion. At its base it is upwards of a mile in circumference; and from the sand which lies around it, to the summit of a tower which crowns its apex, the height is about 250 feet. At high water it appears, from its being insulated, and from that vast expanse of horizon which is seen in every direction, to be considerably diminished in its circumference; but even this variation adds much to the beauty and enchantment of the scene; and it then seems to be a mass of natural rocks and acclivities, partly clothed with verdure, and terminating in a point that is crowned with the triumphs of art. At low water it may be easily approached over a kind of causeway formed of pebbles and shingle, and raised a little above the common bed of sand across which it stretches.

On reaching the Mount, it assumes its real magnitude; and many of its rocks appear gigantic and terrible, from their extraordinary elevation. The general stratum consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the predominant substance. Viewed from various directions, its appearance presents a diversity of aspects; in some places its ascent being nearly perpendicular, and in others of an easy and gentle acclivity. But although in themselves these rocks are completely craggy and barren, yet they furnish interstices and occasional plains, in which verdure is produced, sufficient to support about twenty sheep and a vast number of rabbits, which from time immemorial have found a residence on the Mount. Of late years some plantations of fir have been introduced, which still tends to heighten the beauty of the scene, as they wave their branches over the gloomy rocks which they shade. Even a distant view of St. Michael's Mount excites ideas of solemn grandeur; but the effect is considerably heightened when the spectator gradually ascends its craggy sides, and slowly winds his way to the summit, among pendant rocks and awful precipices, from which he looks down on diminishing objects below, and catches the fire of enthusiasm, from a recollection of departed ages, and from the vast expanse of sea and land that becomes instantly exposed to his view. This celebrated Mount has at different times been distinguished by various names.

Of its ancient Cornish appellation, signifying its being formerly a "hoar rock in the midst of woods," we have already spoken in the former volume; and also of the probable submersion of land in its vicinity. In the book of Landaff it is called *Dinsul*, a word which signifies a hill dedicated to the sun; or, if it is a contraction of *Dinas-whal*, it signifies a hill difficult of ascent. In the beginning of the sixth century, if not long before, it was called St. Michael's Mount; afterwards by the Saxons it was denominated *Mychelstow;* and according to Scawen, *St. Michael de magno Monte.*

When this hill was first dedicated to religious worship, can hardly be ascertained with certainty. There can be little doubt that it was very early; perhaps as soon as Christianity first gained a footing in Cornwall. At that early period such hills and romantic situations were deemed congenial to sanctity, and quickly attracted the notice of such as wished to live retired from the world. Hence, hermits and pilgrims of both sexes, renouncing the delicacies of life, retired among rocks, and took up their abode on hills difficult of access, where they became admired for their austerities, and honoured by novices and probationers, who were ardent to succeed them in the same holy enterprises; especially as their habitations were dignified with miracles, which credulity was ever willing to allow, and ready to believe.

Nor were these hills without occasional visits from the inhabitants of the celestial regions. Among the rest, Michael the archangel was presumed to be particularly fond of perching on their rocks, and rendering himself visible to the credulous monks, who were ever ready to substitute imagination for fact. The Italians laid claim to a visit from this archangel on Mount Garganus; and they had also a monastery of St. Michael of the Wood, standing on a hill at Bologna. The French claimed the same honour for their Mount in Normandy, which was also dedicated to St. Michael. And the monks who first inhabited the Cornish Mount, put in their claim for the same angelic vision, and even pretended to shew the spot on which the angel sat, on an awful pile of rocks, that seemed most difficult of access, and which thenceforth obtained the honourable name of St. Michael's Chair. It was from the circumstance of this supposed angelic visit, that the ancient Cornish name of this Mount, which designated its situation, was abandoned, and that St. Michael became substituted in its stead. Even the chair has been preserved in the memorials of tradition; and in the building erected on the summit of the hill, a projecting stone extends from the tower, over a horrid mass of rocks below. This stone is still viewed by credulity and ignorance, either as the actual chair in which the archangel sat, or as a substitute, to which either the angel or the stone has communicated all the original virtues of the former. To this stone the fool-hardy

and presumptuous still occasionally repair, from a full persuasion, that if they succeed in sitting on it, they shall secure matrimonial dominion for life.

The first time that St. Michael's Mount appears on record, is about the middle of the fifth century; but from the circumstances under which it is then mentioned, it seems to have been even at that period a place of considerable renown. So early as the year 490, St. Keyna, a holy virgin of British royal blood, the daughter of Braganus, prince of Brecknockshire, came to this Mount on pilgrimage. In this place she is stated to have remained a considerable time, until her nephew Cadoc joining her, she was persuaded to return to her native land. But at this time the people were so well pleased with her presence, that they forbad her to depart; nor was she able to remove, until a superior call from heaven imposed silence on their opposition, and she was permitted to retire in peace. The Mount being but badly supplied with water, Cadoc is said during his stay, to have caused a spring to arise in a place which was previously dry; in consequence of which a church was erected here to his honour.

About 500 years after this visit was paid by St. Keyna, Edward the Confessor founded on this spot a priory of Benedictine monks, which he endowed with the lands on the Mount, all the lands of Treworveanef, Vennefire, (supposed the whole parish) with the town, villages, fields, meadows, tilled and untilled lands, to which he added the port which was called Ruminella, with all that belonged to it, such as mills, fisheries, &c. These gifts he placed under the protection of the following commutative curse, that should induce pilgrims to resort thither, and prevent any sacrilegious hand from making any injurious change in his donation. The curious instrument in which the following particulars occur, William of Worcester says, was found among the ancient registers of the place.

"To all members of holy mother church, who shall read or hear these letters, peace and salutation. Be it known unto you all, that our most holy lord Pope Gregory, in the year of Christ's incarnation, 1070, out of his great zeal and devotion to the church of Mount St. Michael in Tuma, in the county of Cornwall, hath granted to the aforesaid church, which is entrusted to the angelical ministry, and with full approbation consecrated and sanctified, to remit to all the faithful who shall enrich, endow, or visit the said church, a third part of their penance; and that this grant may remain for ever unshaken and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, he forbids all his successors from attempting to make any alteration against this decree." This was placed publicly on the gates of the church, and enjoined to be read in other churches, that the devout might be induced to visit the Mount more frequently and in greater numbers.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

On the arrival of the Normans, Robert Earl of Moreton became the patron of this celebrated Mount, and gave to the monks some additional lands. But this increase of their property was the price of their ancient independence; for retaining a strong attachment to his native country, he made this monastery a cell to the abbey of St. Michael de Periculo-Mario, which was situated on a mount similar to this on the coast of Normandy. When the alien priories were seized in the reign of Edward III. this was included with the others; but it was afterwards restored, on condition of paying to the king the same sum which it had remitted to the superior abbey in Normandy. Its revenues at this time were valued at 200 marks, while the monks were only six in number, which were probably the utmost that were ever maintained on the foundation at one time; as the number of stalls in the choir was the same. Henry VI. granted this priory to King's College, Cambridge; but by Edward IV. it was afterwards granted to the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £110 12*s.* per annum; which, with the government of the Mount, now become a military fortress, were bestowed on Humphrey Arundell, Esq. of the Lanherne family. On his death it was leased to John Milliton, Esq. under the designation of *The Farm House of the Mount and Island*, with the appertenances, for twenty-one years. In the first of Elizabeth, it was granted by patent to Thomas Bellet and John Bridden, who afterwards conveyed it to Robert Earl of Salisbury, from whom it passed to Francis Basset, Esq. About the time of the Restoration it was sold to the St. Aubyn family; by whose descendant, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. it is still possessed.

The earliest transactions of a military nature, that are recorded of this Mount, took place while Richard I. was engaged in the holy wars. It was then seized by Henry de la Pomeroy, who fortified the place in behalf of Richard's brother John, who was then contending for the crown of England. But on the release of Richard, Pomeroy so dreaded his vengeance, that he caused himself to be bled to death; after which the Mount surrendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury. From this time forward this place continued rather a school of Mars, than a temple of peace; for shortly after the overthrow of the party of Henry VI. at Barnet Field, John Earl of Oxford, who was one of the principals, reached this place by sea; and, with his followers, procured admission, disguised in the habits of pilgrims. But having gained an entrance, he threw off the vizor which he wore, mastered the garrison, seized the place, and having fully fortified himself, secured by his valour what he had won by his policy, until some advantageous terms induced him to surrender. In one of these attacks Sir John Arundell was slain between Marazion and the Mount. In the reign of Henry VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, took refuge here until the disasters of her husband obliged her to submit

to Lord Daubeney. During the Cornish rebellion in the reign of Edward VI. many families fled to the Mount, and there endeavoured to secure themselves from the vicissitudes which then distracted the country. But the Mount being besieged by the returning rebels, who took the plain at the bottom of the rock by assault at low water, they proceeded towards the summit, rolling before them trusses of hay to deaden the shot that were poured from the fortifications. Being reduced through want of provisions, they soon surrendered to the insurgents. During the civil war the Mount was secured and strongly fortified by the king's adherents; but they were reduced after an obstinate conflict, by the troops under Colonel Hammond. These commotions drove the peaceable inhabitants from its shores; so that for some time the Mount became nearly depopulated. Leland speaking of this place in the reign of Henry VIII. observes, that "in the north north est is a garden with certen howses with shoppes for fischer men;" and near to this town stood within the recollection of the last generation, a building that belonged to the priory, which was forty-five feet in length, and was called the banquetting-house. Leland also notices "a pere by the Mount." This was almost wholly rebuilt about eighty years since, by Sir John St. Aubyn; but the pier which was formerly here, had its mouth to the west, just as this which still remains has its opening to the north. Many improvements have of late years been made on the rock; and the increase of the buildings and inhabitants is to be attributed to Sir John St. Aubyn, who by rendering the pier sufficiently capacious to contain upwards of fifty small vessels, and to afford security to them and to the fishing-boats, has induced the inhabitants of Marazion to erect cellars near the spot. The number of residences has since been augmented to seventy, and the inhabitants to 250; although at the commencement of the last century there was only one dwelling-house, besides the fortress in the place.

The ascent to the summit of the Mount at present is by a steep and rugged passage fronting to the north, which about midway is defended by a few cannon; and near the summit is the principal battery which protects the entrance of the bay. The apex of the rock is occupied by the remains of the ancient monastic buildings, which were considerably altered by the late proprietor, and have been much improved by the present possessor. The chapel, which is still unfinished, is of the Gothic order; from which, by a narrow staircase the tower is to be ascended. A spacious apartment near the chapel, now called the Chevy Chace Room, was formerly the refectory of the monastery. This is curiously ornamented with a very singular frieze, representing in stucco the various modes of hunting the wild bull, stag, ostrich, fox, hare, and rabbit. At the upper end of this room are the royal arms, with the date of 1644, and at the opposite end the arms of the St. Aubyn family. Formerly water was scarce here; for whatever virtue might be attributed

SKELETON OF A MAN WHO WAS STARVED TO DEATH, FOUND IN A DUNGEON AT THE MOUNT.

to the magic wand of Cadoc in the fifth century, it is certain that the inhabitants had no other water than that which the clouds supplied. But about fifty years since, a well being cut through a very hard rock, a fine spring was found at the depth of about thirty-seven feet, in the immediate vicinity of a tin-lode. Tin ore is said to be plentiful all over the Mount. Human bones have frequently been dug up in various places on this consecrated spot, wherever the soil was found deep enough for interment.

In levelling a very high platform some few years since, in order to erect the altar, a low Gothic doorway was discovered, closed up with stone in the southern wall, which had been concealed by the raised platform. The doorway being opened, a passage was found to descend, containing ten steps, which led to a vault of stone under the church, about nine feet long, six or seven broad, and nearly as many high. In this vault was found the skeleton of a very large man, without any remains of a coffin. The discovery gave rise to various conjectures. But the more rational concluded, that these were the remains of some wretched man, who for some crime had been condemned to die by hunger in this dungeon, and that he had literally undergone the penalty of his sentence. Great must have been that crime, or barbarous those days, that could have given to death so many horrors. The bones of the unhappy victim were taken up from their dark abode, in which they had been immured for unknown ages, and interred within the body of the church.

"But prior," says Mr. Whitaker, "to all the artificial constructions upon the Mount, was the town at and upon the base of it. There is upon the base of it, a town, which consists at present of two or three streets, rising in parallel or direct lines up the hill from the landing-place at the pier; and composed of dwelling houses, rooms for storing of fish, stables, a chaise house for the proprietor, with a cemetery for the inhabitants. Nor is this only a modern erection; though out of seventy-four houses now existing, there were only two about sixty-five years ago, and about seventy-five years ago only one, as tradition says. There was plainly a town on the ground before. This appears as early as the monastery; the Confessor in his charter to the latter, giving to the former the Mount 'with all its appendages,' namely 'the houses' in the town, 'the fields,' or pasturable grounds on the south or south-east side, that now breed rabbits, 'and the other appurtenants.' Thus also in the second charter concerning 'the priory of Cornwall,' Earl Mortaign says thus: 'I constitute that these very monks, by the concession of my lord the king, may there have a market on the fifth day of the week.'"

The market having forsaken the Mount, when its inhabitants decreased, and its town become nearly depopulated, took up its residence on the opposite shore, and thus gave to the town the name of Market Jew, which in most old writings was its

primitive designation. "This is the very market still kept upon the opposite shore, being kept still on the fifth day of the week, and having therefore lent the appellation of the day to the town; Markiu, Marcaiew, Marghas-jewe, Markas-gou, the recorded appellations of the town, all signifying the *Thursday's Market;* while from the other, the more recent appellation of the town Markasion, that is, Marghas or Marghas-sion, or Sion Market; and from the tradition still prevailing, of a Jewish market held formerly without the town, on the strand, on the western strand too, Marghas-Jeu has been vitiated by English pronunciation, into Market Jew, as the Jew's market."

The oldest record in which any mention is made of this town, is one of Richard king of the Romans. Carew speaks of it thus: "Marcaiew of Markas Dieu, in English the Thursdaie's market;" and Norden calls it "Marca-jewe, signifying in English, market on the Thursday." "The name of Market Jew is then the original and proper designation of that town, which had a market conceded to it on a concession of one to the Mount; while the name of Marazion is the designation only of a new, a Jewish, and a western part." Leland speaking of this place, says, "In Markasdeythyon," meaning not to spell it, but actually meaning as he writes, Markas-Deyth-Yon, the Jew's day market, "ys but a poore chapel in the middes of a poore towne, and a little chapel yn the sand, nere by the towne toward the Mont." Accordingly, on the south side of Marazion between this town and the Mount, is what is denominated the Chapel Rock, on which tradition reports a chapel to have once stood, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but no vestige of it has been discernible within the memory of man. The rock on which this chapel must have stood, is about 150 yards in circumference; but the level part of it, on which alone the building could have been erected, is about forty-five feet long, and eighteen or twenty broad. On the use to which this chapel was applied, the reports of tradition are not uniform. According to one account, it was erected purposely for the inhabitants of the town; but according to another, it was appropriated to the use of pilgrims, who came to visit the priory on the Mount, but who were compelled to pass through some initiatory rites in this chapel, before they were permitted to ascend the sacred hill. This rock, though now about 100 yards distant from the main land, is said to have then been contiguous with it.

Leland, keeping in view the two names, Marketjew and Marazion, describes the former as "a great long town burnid a Gallis;" while the latter, as we have already seen, was rather an appendage at its western end. Hals and Tonkin, adverting to the fact of which Leland speaks, of Marketjew being "burnid a Gallis," assert, that a party of French soldiers landed from a fleet then cruising in the Channel, took Marazion, and actually set it on fire; but at length they found themselves

opposed by Carminow or Erisey, at the head of a powerful party, who compelled them to retreat to their ships. The charter of Elizabeth attributes the decay of this town to a subsequent but similar calamity. In this charter it is stated, that it was a trading town of great note, but that it fell into decay in the reign of Edward VI. when it was again set on fire by the rebels; and that at the time this charter was granted in 1595, most of the public buildings and dwelling-houses were in a ruinous condition.

So early as the year 1085, Robert Earl of Moreton granted to the monks of St. Michael's Mount, a market on Thursday, and five fairs; but where these fairs should be held, we are not informed. By the charter of Richard king of the Romans, early in the thirteenth century, a grant is made to the prior and convent of St. Michael, that "the three fairs and three markets which they held under charter of the kings of England at Marghas-bigan, on land not their own, should be held in future for two days each at Marchadyon, on their own land, near their grange." In this charter the market days are not stated; but from the mention of three, the town appears to have been a place of much trade and importance, and of considerable population. In the year 1331, a market on Monday, and a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Andrew, was granted to Ralph de Bloyou. Under the charter of Elizabeth, two other fairs were granted, one on the day of St. Barnabas, and the other on that of St. Andrew; this being the day of Ralph de Bloyon's fair which had been discontinued. These fairs of Elizabeth still continue; but they are of little importance, one being held only at the bottom of the town. But two of the more ancient fairs at Midlent and Michaelmas, are still of some consequence for cattle, clothing, and various other articles. These are held by the charter of Richard king of the Romans, near the old priory barn and farm, the ancient grange, in the village of Trevennor, adjoining the town of Marazion. There is now only one market, which from time immemorial has been held on Saturday. It is plentifully supplied with every necessary.

By the charter of Elizabeth, the government of this town is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. In the preamble to this charter it is stated, that "Marghasiewe was a trading borough town of great antiquity, and that it suffered considerable dilapidation in the days of Edward VI. when a number of rebellious people entered and took possession of the town, and laid many of the buildings in ruins." From this disaster the town never fully recovered; and, from the growing influence of Penzance, the suppression of the priory, and the loss of the pilgrims from whom it derived its principal importance, its dignity gradually declined, until Marazion became as it now appears. It has been asserted on good authority, that under this charter of Elizabeth, Marazion formerly sent members to

parliament; and Dr. Borlase in his manuscript collections, mentions Thomas Westlake, and Richard Mill, Esqrs. as two members who were actually returned for Marazion in the year 1658; but it does not appear that they ever took their seats. It is also probable, from some original letters which passed between the sheriff of Cornwall and the mayor of this borough, during the protectorate of Cromwell, that the inhabitants were solicitous to recover their long neglected rights; but their efforts proved ineffectual.

The town of Marazion stands at the foot of a long but very gently declining hill, by which it is sheltered from the piercing northern blast. Its aspect is peculiarly pleasant; the Mount rises in majestic grandeur immediately before it, surrounded with an expanse of water, and such diversified scenery, as render the prospect particularly delightful. Perhaps without any exception, this little town can boast of a warmer climate than any other in England. This circumstance, added to the enlivening prospects with which it is encircled, and the beautiful level green, about three miles in length, over which the public road leading from hence to Penzance is carried on the margin of the tide, renders this vicinity singularly inviting to invalids and valetudinarians. The rains indeed which frequently fall, may operate to its disadvantage, in the estimation of those who wish constantly to walk abroad; but these rains are rather inconvenient than pernicious; as perhaps neither Italy nor the south of France can boast a more salubrious atmosphere.

The town contains about 230 houses, and about 1100 souls. Its trade at present consists chiefly in the pilchard fishery, and in the importation of timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. The parish church is about two miles distant from this place; but for the accommodation of the inhabitants, a chapel of ease has been long established in the town, in which divine service is regularly performed by a lecturer, whose salary is defrayed by private contributions. There are also two meeting-houses in this place; one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the dissenters.

The level green over which the road from Marazion to Penzance passes, is evidently nothing more than the surface of a continued bar of sand, behind which, towards the land, lies a large tract of marshy ground, over which the tide no doubt formerly flowed. Some years since, Dr. Richard Moyle of Marazion, undertook to rescue a portion of this bog from its unprofitable condition; and by his spirited exertions he so far succeeded, as to bring about seventy acres into useful land, from which both corn and potatoes have been produced in several crops. For this noble and successful effort, he received from the Society for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, a gold medal; and also a handsome premium from the Board of Agriculture.

METHOD USED IN DRAINING A LARGE BOG NEAR MARAZION.

To drain this tract of land, he laid open the bar of sand that lay between it and the tide, and introduced a wooden pipe or aqueduct about nine inches in diameter, and about 174 yards in length, burying it in some places twenty-four feet beneath the surface of the bank. This aqueduct, which had one extremity open to receive the water from the bog, had its other open on the beach at about half tide. At this extremity was placed a valve opening towards the sea, which, when the tide was absent the internal water would force open, but which on its return, the tide would close. This has been found sufficient to prevent the intrusion of the salt water. The opposite extremity opens into a reservoir, to which the water is conducted by various drains from several parts of the bog, and in which it collects when the aqueduct is shut by the tide, but through which it rushes with great velocity when the sea retires. The particulars of this process have been stated in the fourteenth volume of the Transactions of the Society for the promotion of Arts, &c. and in the second volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture. The land thus drained was found for the first three or four years to be rather unproductive. This sterility, since it has become more prolific, has been attributed to its being too much saturated with salt water. The labourers, when cutting open the drains, discovered an earthen pot, in which they found nearly a thousand Roman copper coins. Many of these were much corroded by the salt water, to which they had been exposed for ages; but the impressions on several were sufficiently legible to furnish evidence that they were of the emperors who lived between the years 260 and 350.

Of the vast encroachments of the sea, and the submersion of the land in the vicinity of Marazion, an account has been given in the preceding volume. The same causes seem to be at work, though in a more gradual, and therefore in a less astonishing manner. Even since the days of Leland, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the chapel rock has been insulated, and that too by a strait almost 100 yards in breadth. On the east of Marazion, many yards of the cliff have been washed away within about forty years, for nearly half a mile in length; the soil of the cliff being soft, and the spring tides pressing against it with considerable violence. About eighty or ninety years since, a spring tide was driven by a dreadful hurricane with such violence upon the town, as to beat down a whole row of houses, and to carry them with their foundations into the sea.

It seems to be generally admitted, that St. Michael's Mount, though now deemed a mere appendage to the parish of St. Hilary, was the mother church; and Mr. Whitaker supposes that the district called Ventfire, or Vennefire, which was given to the priory of St. Michael by Edward the Confessor, was that which now constitutes the parish. Hence, in the confirmation of the endowment to the vicar of St. Hilary, A. D. 1313, the dead of Marazion are for the first time allowed, from the danger of

of passing with them to the Mount, to be buried at St. Hilary. This reason is expressly assigned in the confirmation; "because of the danger of the flux of the sea, near St. Michael's Mount and Markasion, and for other causes, the bodies of the deceased at Markasion may for the future be consigned to sepulture in the cemetery of the church at St. Hilary."

JACOBSTOW.

This parish, though containing many acres, has only a small population; and from its situation in the county, it has been exposed to but few vicissitudes, and can therefore furnish but scanty materials for history. Its situation is in the deanery of Trigg-Major and in the hundred of Stratton. It is about twelve miles north-west of Launceston, and about eight and a half nearly south of Stratton, which is its post town. Its principal village is Southcott. At Wainhouse Corner two fairs are held annually, one on the 24th of June, and the other on the 29th of September; but these are not considerable. Jacobstow in the year 1573, had the honour of giving birth to Diggory Wheare, the author of a life of Camden, a treatise on reading history, and other works. He was appointed by Camden as his first reader in history at Oxford.

The manor of Penhallam, which extends into the parishes of Poundstock, Week St. Mary, and Boyton, was formerly in the family of Newell of Somerset. Norden describes it as the seat of Sir John Stawell, then lately deceased. Afterwards it belonged for a considerable time to the family of Phillips of Lower Hampt, in the parish of Stokeclimsland, by whom it was sold about the year 1767, to George Browne, Esq. of whose descendant it was purchased about the year 1802, by the Rev. Charles Dayman. It has lately been sold in several lots.

The barton of Plymswood, which was for some time the property and residence of Mr. Henry French, was sold by his grandson to Mr. Nicholas Cory, of whom it was purchased of Mr. Braund, the present proprietor. It is now a farm house. Berry Court, though sometimes erroneously stated as a barton, is nothing more than a small estate, which in the poor's rate is estimated at £3 10*s*. per annum. Its real value is not supposed to be £30 per annum. This is now occupied by Mr. Spry, the proprietor. The circumstance which most probably gave rise to the fame of this estate is, a moated site with which it is encircled. This furnishes an intimation that it was formerly a place of some consequence; but its history is involved in obscurity and uncertainty. Lord Eliot is patron of the rectory.

Lysons, when speaking of Penhallam, supposes that it came into the family of Sir John Stawell, by a match with the heiress of a Cornish family called Beaupre, or Belloprato. This circumstance probably drew this family from Somersetshire, and occasioned their settling in Cornwall.

ILLOGAN.

This parish lies in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Penwith, and is indebted to no saint for its name. Illugan or Luggan, implies the white tower; Luggun, the tower on the downs; and Lugdun, the tower hill. It is probable that the ancient castle on Carnbre Hill, which is situated in this parish, might have suggested the idea of "the tower on the downs;" which in process of time became the name of the whole district. Illogan is situated about ten miles nearly west from Truro, and about two miles north-west from Redruth, which is its post town. The principal villages in this parish are, Pool, and Portreath, or Basset's Cove. This latter place is of considerable consequence to the mining district; as most of the neighbouring mines obtain their coals, iron, and timber, and ship their ore there for Wales. The trade of this little port is probably of more importance than any other of similar magnitude in the county.

The pier at Portreath, which is about two miles from Redruth, was begun about the year 1760, by a company of adventurers, who had taken a lease from the late Francis Basset, Esq. who had also a considerable share in the undertaking. By this company the pier was built, and warehouses and a jetty were erected, at the expence of about £12,000. Between the years 1778 and 1781, all the out shares were purchased by Lord de Dunstanville, who expended about £3000 in extending and repairing the pier. Since that time his lordship has granted a lease of this property to the Messrs. Foxes, merchants of Falmouth, who have expended the additional sum of nearly £6000 in making an inner bason, in erecting additional buildings, and in forming more commodious roads from the mines to the pier. Among these a rail or tram road has been made, over which the wheels of the carriages, that are constructed on purpose, run on cast iron; which facilitates in an extraordinary manner the progress of the vehicles, and greatly lessens the force of animal exertion. On the western side of the bay, a battery of four twelve-pounders was erected by Lord de Dunstanville about the year 1782, and on the opposite hill immediately over the jetty are two six-pounders, to defend the inlet from the depredations of privateers.

DESCRIPTION OF TEHIDY PARK, THE SEAT OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

Carnbre Castle, of which an account has been given in the preceding volume, stands on the summit of a high hill in this parish, being elevated nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea. Tehidy, which in the Cornish language signifies either the narrow house, the fowler's house, or the single dwelling, is the seat of Francis Basset, Lord de Dunstanville. It is about four miles north-west from Redruth, and when surveyed from the summit of Carnbre Hill, from which it is conspicuous, it appears like a well cultivated garden, blooming in the midst of a barren desert. The whole extent of the park and grounds is about 700 acres, of which 150 are appropriated to lawn and sheepwalk; 130 are in woodland, ninety of which have been planted by the present nobleman, by whom the estate has been greatly improved. Among the numerous trees that have been planted, silver firs, laurels, hollies, and cypresses, have been found to flourish exceedingly well. Of deciduous trees, the oak, Spanish chesnut, beech, and sycamore, flourish best; the larch will not succeed, unless planted in very sheltered spots. In raising these plantations, the pine aster fir was constantly planted as a security for the other trees, which were rarely set in the ground until the latter had attained two years' growth; and this was generally found, unless in situations much exposed, to answer every purpose.

It is observed by Hals, that "the Bassets came over from France with the Conqueror, and were posted among the standing troops of Cornwall under Robert Earl of Moreton." And Prince says, "The first mention I find of this name in England, was Osmund Basset, who came in with the Conqueror." This gentleman is probably the same whose name stands as an evidence to an agreement respecting the abbey of St. Ebrulf at Utica, dated 1050. William Basset, lord of Stoke Basset and Ipsden in Oxfordshire, the son of another Osmund Basset, who lived in the reign of Richard I. is said to have married Cecilia, daughter of Alan de Dunstanville, with whom he obtained as a marriage portion a place in Cornwall called Menalida. This is supposed to have been the name of the estate, of which Tehidy was the mansion house, and which in process of time superseded the former, and became the name both of the mansion and the estate. Be this however as it may, it is indisputably certain, that this family resided at Tehidy from a very early period; since, in the year 1330, William Basset obtained the royal licence to embattle his mansion house of Tehidy in Cornwall. About the middle of the sixteenth century, this family became divided, one branch taking up its abode in Devonshire, and the other in Cornwall. Since that separation the Cornish branch has formed alliances with the families of Delbridge, Hele, Pendarves, Spencer, and Prideaux. The present nobleman, Francis Basset, who is the immediate descendant and male representative of the Cornwall and Devonshire branches, was created a

baronet in 1779, and in the year 1796 he became a baron by the title of Lord de Dunstanville of Tehidy Park in the county of Cornwall, and the heirs male of his body. In the following year he was also created Lord Basset of Stratton, with remainder in default of his own issue male, to Frances, his only daughter, and her male issue.

During the civil war which ravaged this country, the members of the Basset family were much distinguished for their loyalty. Sir Francis, who was then the representative of the family, was vice admiral of Cornwall, and governor of St. Michael's Mount, in which latter situation he was succeeded by his brother Sir Arthur. Another brother named Thomas, who was knighted in 1644, was general of the ordnance to Prince Maurice. When the fate of Charles was decided by the triumph of the parliamentary forces, John Basset, son and heir of Sir Francis, although he had never borne arms against the commonwealth, was seized and imprisoned for the active hostility of his father, which was thought to have imparted to the son an undefinable quality of punishable disaffection. In consequence of the troubles which succeeded to this imprisonment, he was obliged to enter into a compound for his estates with the reigning faction; and, to meet the demands made upon his property, to sell St. Michael's Mount, which was purchased by the St. Aubyn family, in whose possession it has ever since remained.

The earliest mention of Tehidy occurs so early as the year 1100; at which time Alan de Dunstanville, who was then lord of the manor, and with whose female descendant William Basset married, granted a lease of Minwinnion, now situated in the park, to Paul Guyer. This grant is said to have been renewed to Richard the son of Paul Guyer, about the year 1140 by William Basset, whose marriage with Cecilia, the heiress of Alan de Dunstanville, must have taken place some time between the dates of these two grants. Both of these facts are substantiated by papers now in the steward's office at Tehidy.

The present manor house was erected by John Pendarves Basset, uncle to the present proprietor, from designs by Edwards. The buildings are chiefly of Cornish freestone, and consist of a square and spacious dwelling-house in the centre, and four detached pavilions at the angles. These pavilions contain the domestic offices, and a private chapel. On the summit of the house is a statue of the Farnese Flora, executed in Coade's artificial stone. This mansion is ornamented with some good paintings, executed by several celebrated artists, among which are the following:— General Massey, and Sir Francis Basset, whole length by Vandyke. Chief Justice Keybridge and his wife, sister to Sir Francis Basset, by Sir Peter Lely; and Lady Masters, another sister, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, both half length. The late Sir Francis Basset, and the late Sir John St. Aubyn, three quarters length, by Hudson.

Lord de Dunstanville when about eighteen, and Sir John St. Aubyn, three quarters length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and John Prideaux Basset, whole length by Ramsey. The chief other paintings are, king John signing Magna Charta, in the style of the Venetian school. Two very fine pieces by More; one of the Cascade of Terni; and the other the Cascatellis of Tivoli, with Mecænas's Villa. The Lake of Nimi, by Dulancy. The Death of Lucretia, and a Venus and Cupid, by Gavin Hamilton. Portrait of a Venetian senator, by Pordenone. Rubens' second wife, by one of his best scholars. The Three Graces, with a landscape on the back ground, by Rubens. A philosopher with a skull in his hand, by Rembrandt. A Nativity, and a Flight into Egypt, by Giacomo Bassan. Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, by Bononi de Ferrari; this is supposed to be the only picture of this artist in England. A beautiful sketch of our Saviour appearing to St. Bruno. A small picture of a nun, by Carlo Dolci. A battle piece by Borgognone. A woodcock most beautifully painted, but the artist is unknown. This piece has been many years in the possession of the family.

The manor of Tehidy, which is of extensive jurisdiction, and enjoys great privileges, being excepted out of the grant made to the Arundells of the hundred of Penwith, includes within its circuit many rich mines. Leland speaking of Pencombe, says, "Basset hath a goodly lordship called Treheddy in this cumb." This from time almost immemorial, has been in the Basset family, and is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville.

The manor of Nancekute or Nancekeage, now in the possession of Lord de Dunstanville, was purchased by his ancestor of the Rolle family, about the year 1756. The barton of Nance was at a very early period the property, and a seat of the family of Trengove, who on coming hither from Warleggan took upon them the name of Nance. In this place they continued to reside, until about the year 1720, when they became extinct. A farm house now occupies the site, and the estate is the property of Lord de Dunstanville.

In the year 1465, the manors of Treloweth-Redruth, and Treloweth-Heyle, were the property of Ralph Reskymer. The barton of Treloweth, which does not at present possess any manorial rights, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar. The manor of Treskilard, which is supposed to have formed a part of the Mohun estates purchased by Governor Pitt, is now the property of Lord Grenville in right of his lady, as heiress of the late Lord Camelford.

Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory, and in the church and churchyard are many monuments for various branches of this family. Of late years a chapel has been erected at Trevenson near Pool, at the expence of his lordship, by whom it was endowed with lands now let at £42 per annum. This chapel, which was

opened in the year 1809, contains an elegant altar-piece, painted by Mr. Lane of Helston, at the expence of his lordship. The Wesleyan Methodists have several places of worship in this parish. According to Dr. Borlase, from the registers of the see of Exeter, there were formerly chapels in this parish dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, and St. Constantine; but these are at present nearly unknown. An almshouse for four poor aged women was founded about the year 1806, by the Hon. Miss Basset, who gives an annual stipend to her pensioners. There is also a school for poor children at Pool, supported by the bounty of Lord de Dunstanville. The plague which raged so fatally in England in the year 1591, is said to have ravaged this parish with much severity. About 100 persons died in that year of this disease, which exceeded the mortality of any former period in a most unexampled degree.

ST. JOHN'S.

This little parish, which is partly in Devon and partly in Cornwall, is situated on the eastern extremity of the county. It is in the deanery and south division of the hundred of East, and lies about two miles and a half from Plymouth Dock, from which it is divided by the Hamoaze. Besides the church town, its principal village is Treganhawke. The rectory of this parish is in the patronage of the right hon. R. P. Carew, as being connected with his manor of West Antony, which extends over a considerable part of this district. The church from which the parish derives its name, was dedicated to St. John at an early period; at which time probably it became independent, being separated from its former connexions. In this church there are some memorials for the family of Fisher.

So early as the year 1635, the manor or reputed manor of Treganhawke, which is partly in this parish and partly in that of Rame, was in the family of Eliot, being held under the manor of Antony. In the above year it was sold by the Eliot family, to Richard Treville, merchant, from whose descendants it passed by co-heiresses to the families of Cross and Trelawney. In 1791 a moiety of this estate was purchased by the late William Graves, Esq. whose nephew the right hon. Lord Graves, having since purchased the other moiety, is the present possessor of the whole. To this nobleman also belongs another reputed manor, called Withnoe or Winnow This property he inherits from his uncle, by whom it was purchased of Francis Wills, Esq. of Wivelscombe.

ST. ISSEY.

It is contended by Mr. Whitaker, that this parish is indebted for its name to one of the large sainted family that came from Wales nearly about the time that Christianity was introduced into Cornwall. "A little to the northward of Wenna, about midway between her and St. Minver, with only the tide river the Camel or Alan interposing betwixt them, rested Yse; but whether this saint was a son or a daughter, I cannot tell. The record that has hitherto ascertained the sex here fails us; the sexual terminations of words in Latin not lending us any light now, because either the parish is omitted, as then making a part of another, or it is mentioned under its secular, not sainted name. Nor can the other valor assist us, denominating the church St. Esye, alias Isye, or Ithy, but concealing the sex under the ambiguity of the English language." Tonkin however, derives the name of Issey from the local circumstances of its situation, asserting that it implies the white moor.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder, about five miles from St. Columb, and about two miles and a half from Padstow, on the margin of its harbour. The principal villages in this parish are Tredinneck, Trenance, and Trevance. Dr. Borlase speaks of four ancient chapels which formerly existed in this parish, and observes, that the ruins of two of them were extant in his days, one at Halwyn, and the other at Zanzidgie. In the time of Hals, this latter chapel seems to have been less ruinous, since he observes, that "in St. Issey is a part of a consecrated chapel and well yet standing, called St. Giggy."

Connecting this parish, which in some old records is called Eglos-crock, with the manor of Halwyn, on which was a magnificent mansion, although nothing but the ruins are now to be seen, Tonkin gives the following account of it. "St. Issey is situate on an arm of the harbour of Padstow, and the Alan river, and the rivulet that floweth by Halwyn house, under two arches of stone into the Alan. This place was the seat of the old family of De Campo Arnulphi, now Champernowne. Here they had a great and magnificent house, as appears by the ruins thereof, as also their chapel and burying-place, before the endowed church of St. Issey was erected."

Halwyn, now frequently called Old Town, was acquired by the Champernownes about the time of Henry VI. in marriage with an heiress of Hamely; and in the Champernowne family it continued until the reign of Elizabeth, when it again passed into other families with female heirs. The barton, for as a manor it is now no longer considered, is the joint property of Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. Thomas Rawlings, Esq. and William Stackhouse, Esq.; which gentlemen possess also the manor of Tregenna, that formerly belonged to the Arundells.

The manor of Trevorick, on which the family of Cornish had their seat, was for several generations in their possession. From them it passed to the Williams's, and in the days of Dr. Borlase it was the property of John Williams, Esq. M. P. It was latterly the property of John Williams Hope, Esq. who lies buried in St. Ewe, and it now belongs to his heirs.

The manor of St. Ide, which extends into Little Petherick, St. Ervan, Breock, Padstow, and Mawgan, is generally nominated from this parish. This extensive manor belonged successively to the families of Hiwis, Coleshill, Arundell, and Morice. It is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq. Blaybol or Blayble, was probably in ancient times a seat, at which a branch of the Arundell family resided. It is now a small farm belonging to its occupier, Mr. Richard Williams.

The manor of Canalissey or Cannaligee, was in all probability the property of the Hiwis family so early as the reign of Edward III.; since at that period they held a large estate in this parish. From them it passed by a co-heiress to the Coleshills. From the Coleshills it passed by an heiress to the Arundells, in which family it continued until within a few years, when it was sold to Mr. Thomas Bidick, the present proprietor. The barton house which was for some time a seat of the Carthews as lessees under the lord, is now occupied by a farmer.

The great tithes of this parish are held under the see of Exeter by Mr. Hoiles of Dartmouth. The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the vicarage.

ST. IVE, or ST. EVE.

This parish is in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, between the towns of Callington and Liskeard; being about four miles from the former, and nearly the same distance from the latter, which is its post town.

In Doomsday Survey this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Biche-tone or little town; and long before this period, it bore by prescription the name of Trebiche or Trebige, which signifies Town Little. It was not however, so little in point of significance, but that it included a kind of franchise royal, being privileged in some respects with an exemption of the common law. Within its precincts were also held courts for the recovery of debts and damages before the steward of the manor, with the exception of life and limb; and it had its prison and bailiff for the public service, such as the courts of the hundred had. These privileges were established for the welfare of the people, and for the peace of the tenantry within the limits of its jurisdiction.

THE PARISH OF ST. IVE TAKES ITS NAME FROM A WELSH SAINT.

In our account of several of the preceding parishes it has been observed, that according to Leland, there was a little king of Wales named Brechan, from whom the district of Brecknock derived its name. This king had twenty-four sons and daughters, who finally took up their residence in various parts of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they lived as hermits; on which account they were considered as holy martyrs, saints, or confessors. One of these, whose name was John, took up his abode in Cornwall, in a parish that has assumed his name. "Its assumption of his name however, has been so much disguised to the critical eye, by the variation in the orthography, proper in itself, but concealing the identity, that, had we not been led by the history, we should have searched in vain for the origin; John being a Welshman, his name must have been written in his native language, Jeuan or Evan. We have accordingly a parish church in our deanery of East, which is called *Ecclesia Sancti Ivonis*, in the earlier valor, but St. Ive in the latter, or St. Eve in popular pronunciation, and is well known by tradition among the parishioners to have derived its name from the British appellation of John." Hals says, that "St. Eve is a corruption of St. Ivonis in British."

The manor of Trebicen or Trebigh, which had been purchased by the abbot Suetricius, was given by him to the abbey of Tavistock, from which monastery it was taken away at the time of the Norman Conquest by Robert Earl of Moreton, as appears by Doomsday Survey, when it formed one of his 288 manors; and under him it is supposed to have been held for many years by a family bearing its own name. This manor was seized by Stephen or Henry II. and given to the knights hospitallers of St. John the Baptist of Jerusalem. This seems to have been about the year 1150, when the church of St. Ive was endowed by the king in lieu of the depredations he had committed. In this place some of this order had their preceptory, and also a commander, who presided over a corporation, which took care of all their lands, tenements, revenues, churches, chapels, and tithes. But of their ancient preceptory there are now no traces remaining. In a subsequent age Henry de Pomeroy and Reginald Marsh are reputed to have been great benefactors to this preceptory, which continued to retain its power until the Reformation, when it was suppressed; though for a short season its claims were revived under queen Mary, after whose days they sunk to rise no more. In 1573, this manor was granted to Henry Wilbye and George Blythe, from whom it passed to the Killigrews, whose heiress brought it to the Wreys, who are said to have had their seat here in the reign of Charles I. Sir William Wrey being described as of this place when created a baronet in the year 1628. In this family both the manor and the estate have ever since remained. It is now the property of Sir Bourchier Wrey, whose family ever

since the match with the heiress of Bourchier, have resided in Devonshire. The old mansion is at present a farm house.

The manor of Dinnerdake, or Dunerdake, was at a very early period in the family of Vaux, by one of whom it was forfeited about the year 1450. It was granted by Edward IV. to Avery Conburgh; it afterwards belonged to the family of Tregain, from whom it was seized by queen Elizabeth, when Francis Tregain of Probus was its owner; of whose cruel treatment and severe sufferings an account has been given in our first volume. His property being confiscated, this manor was granted to the Hunsdon family, of whom it was afterwards re-purchased by the Tregains; but being again alienated, it became the property of the Coryton family; and having passed with Newton Park, is now incorporated with the estates of the late Weston Helyar, Esq.

Bichtone, under which appellation the parish was taxed in Doomsday Survey, gave name to an ancient family who long resided on it. In subsequent years it was a seat of the Wreys, which, according to Hals, was an ancient family. This in the seventeenth century was sold to the Eliots, one of whom began an elegant mansion on this estate, which was never finished. It is now the property of the Hon. William Eliot, but the house is occupied by a farmer.

A barton called Appledore or Appledorford, and which was formerly esteemed a manor, belonged to the Trevenor family, which became extinct in the male line in 1523, after which it was inherited by co-heiresses. This is now a farm house, the property of the representatives of the late Mr. William Nottle, by whom it was purchased of Mr. Glanville of Catchfrench. Hay, which was for some time a seat of the Dodsons; Penharget, which belonged to the Morsheads; and Slade, which was the property of the Saltouns, are now all farm houses.

The principal villages in this parish are Cadson and Dinnerdake. The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory. It appears that Mr. William Morshead of Penharget, by his will bearing date 1739, bequeathed all his land called Keason in this parish, for the education of poor children. But like many other charitable donations, it has been diverted from its proper channel, and applied so contrary to the intentions of the donor, that the children of the poor derive no benefit from his bounty.

ST. IVES.

This town has already passed in review before us under the article of Cornish boroughs, in which we have given the history of its elective franchise. St. Ives, which is a large market as well as borough town, is situated on the north-west shore

of Cornwall, adjoining the Bristol Channel, about eight miles north-north-east from Penzance. This populous sea-port stands near the north-east angle of a fine bay, bounded by bold rocks of black killas.

The antiquity of this place is very considerable, and its present name seems to be coeval with our knowledge of its existence. Leland, speaking of this ancient sea-port, makes the following observations:—"The paroch chirch is of Ia, a nobleman's daughter from Ireland, and disciple of S. Barricius," the companion of St. Patrick. "Ia and Elwine, with many others, came into Cornwaul and landed at Pendinas. This Pendinas is the peninsula and stony rok, wher the town of S. Ies (or St. Ives) now standith." This arrival of St. Ia appears to have taken place about the year 460. The company thus come to visit Cornwall seem to have embarked on board of two vessels, in one of which was Breaca, and in the other St. Ia. That which had Breaca on board, as both appear to have entered the Hayle in the night, and probably unseen by each other, pushed on shore at Rivier, near which Theodorick had his castle; while the other, having Ia on board, reached land at the present site of St. Ives, on the western bank of the Hayle, which was then a commodious port of passage from Ireland into Cornwall, but had no town at its mouth. St. Ia seems to have landed on what was then "a stony rok," on a peninsula called Pendinas, which word literally signifies hill head. Breaca, on her landing at Rivier, found Theodorick king of the country, and Ia on landing at Pendinas, found "one Dinan, a great lord in Cornewaul, who made a chirch at Pendinas at the request of Ia, as it is written in St. Ie's legende." This legend, though now deemed by us a term which signifies a lying story, was simply the history of her life, drawn up at or near the time of her death, which was preserved with religious fidelity in the church that was erected at her solicitation, and read with devout attention in that church during the offices of religion every year, on the anniversary of her death.

William of Worcester, speaking of these facts, thus introduces this saint to our notice:—"Saint Hya, that is Saint Hy, lies a virgin in the parish church of the town of Saint Hy, upon the northern sea, about twelve miles from the farthest end of the western kingdom of England, and her day is observed on the third of February. She was the sister of St. Herygh, and the sister of St. Uny." Her day is still held on the Sunday next after the morrow of Purification.

The real name of this town, as written in the days of Leland, is St. Ies, though by an English assimilation of the name to that of a town in Huntingdonshire, which is denominated from St. Ivo, a Persian, it is equally denominated St. Ives at present. The hill at Pendinas, at our St. Ives, is still called Dinas or Dennis, but with an addition from the saint, Dennis Eia; while the residence of Dinan assuredly was

that very house in the vicinity of St. Ives, which is traditionally denominated a castle to this day.

Leland, speaking of the calamity to which St. Ives has been subject, through the inundation of sand that in his day had begun to accumulate, says, "Most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or over covered with sandes, which the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres. The best part of the town now standith in the south part of the peninsula, towards another hille for defence from the sandes." It seems obvious from the preceding observations of Leland, that prior to the twenty years which he fixes as the period when these sands began to collect, the shore was free from this injurious annoyance. The time of their commencement must therefore be fixed, according to his account, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the days of Carew, the effects of this calamity were severely felt. He says, "The town and port of St. Ives are both of mean plight, yet with their best means, and often to good and necessary purpose, succouring distressed shipping. Order hath been taken, and attempts made, for bettering the road with a pier; but either want, slackness, or impossibility, hitherto withholdeth the effect. As you row to the westward from hence, the sea floweth into a cave farther up than any man durst adventure to discover, and the cliffs thereabouts muster strong streaks of a glittering hue, which import a shew of copper; and copper mines are found, and wrought in the adjoining grounds." Norden joins with Carew in the preceding statement respecting the sands, describing the harbour as unfit to receive ships of any great burden.

To remove these evils, a commodious pier was constructed, between the years 1766 and 1770. This in no small degree has answered its intended purpose, so that vessels caught on a lee shore in the northern channel, are sure to find a place of safety, if they can enter the pier of St. Ives. This work was constructed under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Smeaton, to whose talents Eddystone is indebted for its present lighthouse. Since this pier has been erected, the trade of St. Ives has considerably increased, and the harbour or basin has been much frequented by vessels which put in for shelter and trade. The town is large, but irregularly built. Its streets are narrow and intricate, intersecting each other in various directions. In the year 1705 it contained 240 houses; but according to the last return made in 1811, they were augmented to 712, and the inhabitants amounted to 3,281. Of late years it has been a place of considerable trade. Its principal imports are coals, salt, timber, iron, and groceries; and its exports consist chiefly in fish and copper ore. During the last two or three years the pilchard fishery has considerably failed, which is a severe loss to the inhabitants. The wealthy have risked their property

in the purchase of craft, for which they can obtain no reimbursement; and the poor have been deprived of their principal means of procuring bread. The chief trade of this harbour is carried on at Hayle, which is about three miles from St. Ives, but lies within the port. The church is a low but spacious building, having a nave and two aisles; but from its situation, being near the shore, it is frequently covered with the spray of the sea, when high tides are driven against the coast by violent tempests. It was built as a chapel to Lelant, by virtue of a bull from pope Alexander I. dated in 1410. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1434. It is still a daughter church to Lelant. The great tithes, which originally belonged to the college of Crediton, were the property of the Praeds, of whom they were purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. in whom they are now vested. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Both the Methodists and Dissenters have commodious chapels in this town.

Within the memory of some now living, there were the remains of an ancient chapel not far from the quay. This might have been the chapel which Dr. Borlase says was turned into a smith's shop in June 1770, as this was not far from the pier. At Brunian and Higher Tregenna, there were also chapels in former years. The foundations of the latter are still visible. In Holinshed's Chronicle, some mention is made of a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. It stood on the very point of the peninsula called Pendinas. This chapel, of which there are still some remains, is mentioned in the Liber Regis.

In the year 1649, Mrs. Cheston Hext, widow, founded an almshouse for six poor persons, and gave the sum of £50; out of the interest of which 20*s*. per annum was to be given to the officiating minister of the parish, and the remainder to the poor; but unhappily, of this almshouse no traces remain. A grammar school was also founded in this town by the charter of king Charles in 1639; the Bishop of Exeter, with the mayor and capital burgesses, being appointed governors. But this school, like the almshouse, has not been seen for many years. In the year 1647, the plague is said to have been very fatal at this town, 535 persons having died of that disease between Easter and the ensuing October.

Holinshed in his Chronicle, adverting to the fortifications and lighthouses of St. Ives, observes—"On a little bye land cape or peninsula called Pendinas, the compas not above a mile, standeth a pharos or light for ships that sail by these coasts in the night. There is also a blockhouse, and a pier on the east side thereof." This pier must have existed long before the present was constructed, as Holinshed adds, "but the pier is sore choked with sand, as is the whole coast of St. Ies unto Crantokes." The old pharos which still exists, is used as a depôt for the stores of government. To protect this town, St. Ives has a battery of twelve guns, placed on

the promontory at the north-east of the town, from which it is separated by a sandy isthmus. This is a fine abrupt steep, ribbed with romantic rocks, against which the waves beat with inconceivable fury when agitated by the storms of the north.

We have already spoken of the fairs and markets of St. Ives in our first volume. These are at present reduced to a market on Saturday, and to a single fair held on the last Saturday in November; and even to this few articles of any considerable importance are brought. The market is large, and well supplied with all the necessaries of life. The principal villages in this parish are Aire, Batavellan, Bovallan, Carrackdues, Corva, Hellesvean, Hellesveor, Penbeagle, Polmantor, Treloyhan, Trenwith, and Trowan.

The manor of St. Ives and Trelyan or Treloyhan, was in all probability formerly connected with the college of Crediton; since to this manor the great tithes of the parish appear to have been invariably attached; and these it is well known, were vested in the above college. This manor, since the Reformation, has in the more modern periods of its history, belonged to the family of Praed, of whom it was purchased in the year 1807, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. Leland speaking of the manor of Ludgvan-Lees, which enjoys a very extensive jurisdiction, and many privileges in this parish, mentions its lords as lords of St. Ives.

The manor and barton of Trenwith, which was anciently the name of a district comprehending the whole parish of Lelant, belonged, so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, to the abbot Suetricius. But when Doomsday Survey was taken, this had been seized and given to the Earl of Cornwall. In the days of John of Gaunt it became the property of his son John de Beauford; and in this family it remained till the attainder of Edmund Beauford, Earl of Somerset, in 1471. As its manorial rights have long since been annihilated, Trenwith is now considered only as a barton. This, about the time of Henry VIII. became the property of a family who are said to have taken its name. This family became extinct in the male line in the year 1796, on the death of Mr. Thomas Trenwith, a lieutenant in the navy. This barton is now the property of Mr. William Lander, and other representatives of the Trenwith family.

Another manor called Porth-Ia-Prior, which is situated partly in this parish, and partly in St. Anthony in Meneage, and in some other parishes, and which belonged anciently to the priory of Tywardreath, was annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honour of Wallingford, and as a dutchy manor it still remains. Another manor of Porth-Ia, after passing through the families of Hele, and Robartes Earl of Radnor, was purchased, together with the manor of Dinas-Ia, and that of Lelant and Trevethow, of Vere Hunt, Esq. who represented the family of Robartes, by the grandfather of Samuel Stephens, Esq. the present proprietor.

DESCRIPTION OF AN INTENDED MAUSOLEUM NEAR ST. IVES.

On the manor of Lelant and Trevethow, on the summit of a hill about half a mile from St. Ives, stands Tregenna Castle, the seat of Samuel Stephens, Esq. This mansion was erected by his father, on a spot from whence a fine sea view is commanded. The house, though modern, is built in imitation of a castle. Placed in a conspicuous situation, its appearance to an enemy in the Channel, who notices every indication of war, must be formidable; and it might probably deter him from approaching the shore, by holding out a semblance of hostility and defensive strength, which none but strangers at a distance would suspect it to possess.

About a mile from this house, on the summit of another lofty hill, stands a pyramid, which is a conspicuous object both by sea and land, and is equally singular through the cause of its erection. It was built by order of John Knill, Esq. a bencher of Gray's Inn, who was some time collector of the port of St. Ives, and was afterwards secretary to Lord Hobart, when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland. In this mausoleum it was his intention that his mortal remains should be interred. On one side of this pyramid, in which the niche for his coffin was made, stands inscribed his name, "Johannes Knill;" on another is the word "Resurgam;" and on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." To perpetuate his name, he directed, that at the end of every five years after his decease, an elderly woman, and ten girls, each under fourteen years of age, dressed in white, should walk in procession from the market-house in St. Ives to the pyramid, accompanied with music, and that they should dance round this mausoleum singing the hundredth psalm. And that this custom might not be abandoned for want of support, he gave some freehold lands, vesting them in the hands of the officiating minister, the mayor of the borough, and the collector of the port, for the time being, to whom he allotted £10 for a dinner. Mr. Knill died in 1811, but was buried in London, where he had spent the latter part of his life, having abandoned his original design.

It appears from the following remarkable entries made in the books of the parish, that this place was honoured with the presence of two extraordinary personages, who probably landed at this port.

	£.	s.	d.
1730.—Paid for horses to carry the Prince of Mount Lebanon and his retinue.....	1	10	0
1734.—To the Greek bishop by order of the Mayor	1	11	6

ST. JULIOT.

This parish is more conspicuous in the number of its acres, than in the antiquity of its memorials, or the extent of its fame. It is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, in the hundred of Lesnewth, and about fourteen miles north-west from Launceston.

Beeney and Tresparrett are its principal villages, but these are inconsiderable; the whole population of the parish not exceeding 300 souls.

A manor called Trewannet, which is generally denominated from St. Juliot, although it extends into other parishes, belonged anciently to the Robartes family; but by the last Earl of Radnor it was bequeathed to Sir James Laroche, bart. by whom it was sold in 1793 to Charles Rashleigh, Esq. Of this gentleman it has since been purchased by Mr. Edward Pearce, of Camelford, the present proprietor. An estate called by the same name, and which was formerly connected with the manor, belongs at present to Francis Rawle, Esq. but the manor pound is the property of William Rawle, Esq. The barton of Trelill belongs to Mr. Richard Rawle, of Redruth.

Another manor called Tresparvet belongs to William Rawle, Esq. in whose family it has been vested for many generations. The manor of Tremorvill or Tremorill, which belonged to the Bottreaux family so early as the reign of Edward I. is the property of Mr. Rawle. But the barton house of this estate, which is called Small Hill, and is in the parish of Otterham, is the property of Charles Chichester, Esq. of Hall, near Barnstaple. Hennett, which was formerly a seat of the Rawles, is now the property of Mr. Edward Lillicrap, who occupies it as a farm house.

The rectory of this parish was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock; but the suppression of those religious houses at the Reformation, introduced a revolution in the whole system of ecclesiastical property. In 1727, the whole impropriation was held by Richard Rawle, gentleman, one moiety by a grant of the Eliot family to his ancestors, for a term of 999 years, and the other as lessees under the Molesworths. The curacy of this parish is in the alternate presentation of Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. and William Rawle, Esq. who, with Francis Rawle, Esq. are joint impropriators of the great tithes. By the bounty of queen Anne, the ecclesiastical revenues of this parish have been augmented. The sum of £400 was laid out in the purchase of a tenement called Caneer, in the neighbouring parish of Otterham. To this also was added a part of the tenement of Penpoll, in the parish of Lesnewth.

ST. JUST in ROSELAND.

The parish of St. Just is said by Browne Willis to have derived its name from a bishop of Lyons, but who left his bishoprick and turned hermit; and in consequence of this instance of self-denial, and the austerity of life which succeeded it, was canonized among the saints of the Romish calendar. This parish is in the deanery

and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and is generally designated St. Just in Roseland, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name in the hundred of Penwith. It stretches on the eastern margin of Falmouth Harbour, which is about three miles across, and includes within it the castle and ancient town of St. Mawes, of which place, as a Cornish borough, we have already spoken.

In some ancient records this place is called St. Mary's, alias St. Mawes; whence some have argued that Mawes is nothing more than a corruption of Mary, and that this is the proper appellation of the town. Tonkin however, observes in his notes, "that it was called St. Mary's, for that it was built upon the lands of St. Anthony, a cell of Plympton St. Mary, in Devonshire." The castle of St. Mawes was built by Henry VIII. in 1542, to protect the harbour of Falmouth during his war with France. Mr. Treffry of Fowey superintended the work, and Leland wrote some Latin mottoes to decorate the buildings; and although all the inscriptions that he wrote have not been engraven on the stones, the following still remain.

Over the arms of Henry VIII. as you enter, is

Honora Henricum Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, regem excellentissimum.
Respect Henry VIII. the most renowned king of England, France, and Ireland.

Over the great door facing Pendennis Castle, is again the arms of Henry VIII. and on the doors are the following lines:

Semper vivet anima regis Henrici octavi qui anno 34 sui regni hoc fecit fieri.
May the soul of king Henry VIII. live for ever, who in the 34th year of his reign commanded this to be built.

On the front are cut the three following:

Semper honos Henrice tuus laudesque manebunt.
Henry thy honour and praises shall always remain.

Gaudeat Edwardo nunc Duce Cornubia felix.
May happy Cornwall now rejoice Edward being chief.

Edwardus fama referat factisque parentem.
May Edward resemble his father in deeds and reputation.

This castle, though erected nearly at the same time that Pendennis was rendered formidable, and though built by the same monarch, is vastly inferior both in size and situation. All the works of which it can boast, are completely commanded by some elevated ground close behind, on which none of the guns in the fortress can be brought to bear to dislodge an enemy. The castle at present, though otherwise kept in excellent repair, is not fortified; but there is an open battery below, near the edge of the water, which in conjunction with the opposite garrison, must very much annoy an invading foe.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. MAWES IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

The land on which this castle stands, was given at the dissolution of religious houses, according to Tonkin, to Michael Vivian, Esq. of Trelowarren, who was made the first governor of this fortress. But Hals differs from Tonkin in this statement, asserting from information that he had received on the subject, that it was first given to Sir Robert Le Grice, a Spaniard, by whose son, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was sold to Hannibal Vyvyan, Esq. of Trelowarren. But whatever doubts may arise as to the exact time when these lands came into the Vyvyan family, it is certain that they retained it for several generations, until the days of Charles II. when Sir Vyell Vyvyan is said to have sold the land on which the castle stands, and the annexed estate, to John Earl of Bath, by whom it was again transferred to Sir Joseph Tredenham. This nobleman, who was made governor by Charles, retained his office until the Revolution, when he was displaced and succeeded by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. who was removed in 1734; when Major De Roen was appointed his successor. General Nugent is the present governor.

The only military transactions in which this fortress was ever engaged, occurred during the time of the civil war; and even then it did little more than change its masters. Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was a royalist, was displaced by the parliament, when Captain Rouse was appointed in his stead. This change probably took place in March 1646; since Whitlocke says, the governor of St. Mawes dispatched a messenger to Sir Thomas Fairfax about this time, offering to deliver this fortress into his hands, by whose forces it was immediately taken possession of. The castle estate is now in moieties between the Marquis of Buckingham and James Buller, Esq. M. P.

Leland, in the minute description of Falmouth Harbour on the east, observes—"The point of land betwixt St. Just Creek and St. Mawes, is of some called Pendinas. On this point standeth, as in the entry of St. Mawes creek, a castle or fortress lately begun by the king. This creek goeth up two miles by east-north-east into the land. Scant a quarter of a mile from the castle on the same side, upper into the land is *a praty village or fischar town with a pere*, cawlid St. Maws; and there is a chapel of him and his chair of stone a little without and his well. They call this saint there St. Mat. He was a bishop in Britain, and is painted as a schoolmaster." The name of this saint, says Mr. Whitaker, is so disfigured by provincial pronunciation, both in Bretagne and in Cornwall, that we should hardly recognize Maclovius in Machutus, and Machu, if all the names were not used by the same author for the same person; and should never believe St. Maudite, St. Mat, or St. Mawe of the island, to be the very Machu, Machutus, or Maclovius of the continent, if the former had not been averred to have been what we know the latter was, a bishop in Bretagne. This stroke of traditional history rivets all the

ST. MAWES CAME FROM WALES AND BECAME A HERMIT ON THAT SPOT DENOMINATED FROM HIM.

links of intelligence into one chain. The well, the chair, and the chapel, combine to mark the residence of the saint at this place. He came to Corsult in the Danmonian region, in that half of it which was then called Cornwall, and in that part of this half which was then denominated Corsult, but is now the parish of St. Just. In his way from Wales, he settled at a point of the sea shore here, then all solitary in itself, and merely a long sloping descent of rock to the water, with a broad lofty heath at the back of it, I believe giving appellation to the whole. Here he lived as a hermit, forming himself a chair in the rock above the well, for his enjoyment of the warm situation, in occasional surveys of the creek under him, of the harbour upon his right, and of the sea in front of the latter, then all assuredly as solitary almost as the very site itself. From this place, as the fame of his sanctity drew many persons to visit him, St. Mawes was induced to repair to the continent, and he accordingly embarked for St. Maloes. After his removal, the hermitage, the well, and the chair, appear to have been visited and admired for his sake. His death and canonization naturally exalted this admiration into reverence: hence the well was visited with greater crowds, the chair was viewed with deeper respect, and the hermitage was entered with devouter awe. This gave a commencement to the town; the votaries of the sainted hermit settling in houses around his hermitage, and the hermitage itself being re-constructed into a chapel for their devotions.

Thus things continued until the Reformation; at which time the well was attended with a degree of respect that had probably mounted into superstition. The chair still remained all of solid stone in the cemetery of the chapel, reported even to have been frequently used by the saint; and the chapel itself exhibited a portrait of its patron, painted as a schoolmaster in a loose gown, still worn by schoolmasters in the north of England, yet equally worn by clergymen of the north and south in their studies at present.

But now, when this "praty village or fischar town with a pere," has been exalted into a parliamentary borough, almost all of its venerable memorials is gone. A craving spirit of venality once implanted in the breast, and always to be fed with the rapine of elections, superinduces a gross, grovelling earthliness of soul, that is brutally forgetful of the past, brutally hostile to all memorials of it, and brutally gratified only by the paltry present. Only the well appears, cut deeply in the living rock, on the right of the road leading to the village; running endlong into the heart of the rock, arched over for its whole length, and faced with a slightly peaked arch of stone. The water is good, but rather hard; and the fountain is still denominated pre-eminently, above all others that are in the village, St. Mawe's Well.

Close to it on the south, but lower on the descent of the hill, was the chapel, well known by tradition to have been such, and reported by that tradition to have fallen

into ruins, before the aged stones were worked up again into the present dwelling house. Some of these stones are said, from their quality, to have been brought, with the stones in the doors and windows of the parish church, about a mile to the north, from a quarry near St. Austell, fifteen or sixteen miles distant. A pillar three feet long, and multangular in its form, now lies as the corner stone of the house against the fall of the hill. Another of the same size and nearly similar in form, is remembered to have been used in the walls, with a third, reported to be the pillar of the font. Upon the floor of the house still remains the pavement of the chapel, covered over with boards, but known to be a blue stone cut very nicely into squares. On the north side of the house, the ancient wall of it remained pretty entire within these few years, and had a small Gothic arch of stone curiously wrought. These buildings however, were raised within memory, and human bones were dug up in laying the foundations. These buildings are styled in their leases the Chapel Yard Tenement, and the house adjoining the Chapel Tenement; both belonging to one person, Mr. Buller, to whose ancestors I suppose, they were given at the Reformation; and both being for that reason, as not equally with the rest of the village in the fee of the crown, shut out cunningly by Elizabeth, as they still continue from the pale of the borough. But the stone chair, and the portrait of the saint, have been so long demolished, that tradition knows nothing concerning either. Thus in strict propriety the well is all that we now see of St. Mawe's memorials here. These incidents, the residence of St. Mawe or Machutu in this place, and the circumstances that gave being to the town, are supposed to have taken place about the middle of the sixth century. In this ancient chapel the inhabitants of St. Just are said to have had a licence to attend divine service since the Reformation. Another chapel is also said to have existed at a village called Lane in this parish; and beneath the surface of its supposed site, human bones have been dug up. The adjoining field is still called the Chapel Close.

The manor of Tolverne, which, though denominated from Filleigh, extends into this parish, belonged formerly to the Arundells. It is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. The manor of Bohurra, which extends from Anthony into this parish, is the property of Admiral Spry. The manor of Bogullos, or St. Mawes in St. Just, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns, is now the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P. The barton of Rosecassa was formerly the seat of a family of that name, which is become extinct, the co-heiresses marrying into the families of Treffry and Woollacombe. This barton was afterwards a seat of the Hugoes, which name is also lost. It is now a farm house, the property of Sir William Lemon, bart. There are some remains of an ancient chapel, which seems to have been formerly attached to this barton. On another barton called Treveres

or Treverys, a family called Jack formerly had a seat. It is now a farm house; but the estate, which was afterwards in their representatives the Hookers, is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. who inherited it, with the advowson of the rectory, from the family of Tredenham.

The church of St. Just is in a situation peculiarly singular. It stands in a sequestered nook, at the bottom of a steep hill, on the margin of a branch of Falmouth Harbour, apparently concealed from observation by the hills with which it is embraced, and the trees with which it is surrounded. For what reason this strange position was selected for its erection, nothing but conjecture remains to inform us. The stones of the building appear from their grit to have been brought hither from some distance, and probably by water; and many of them seem to have been imported from what Leland calls "a fair quarre of whit fre stone on the shore betwixt Pentowen and Blak-hed, whereof sum be usid in the inward partes of St. Mawes forteresse; and Pendinas Castelle is of the same stone except the wallinge." Carew mentions this stone in the parish of St. Austell, as somewhat resembling grey marble; and Norden calls it "the best free stone that Cornwall yealdeth, and the most of the churches and towres therabout were buylded of them." "This circumstance," says Mr. Whitaker, "accounts for what nothing else can account for, the strange position of St. Just church, with its parsonage at the bottom of the bank, shelving down to an arm of Falmouth Harbour, even on the very brink of the water." By the present minister, the Rev. Dr. Rodd, this house has been much improved, and both the buildings and gardens have assumed a degree of elegance to which they were strangers in former years. In St. Mawes there is a chapel of ease, which was finished in 1812 at the expence of the Marquis of Buckingham. Both the Methodists and Dissenters have commodious chapels in this place.

ST. JUST in PENWITH.

This parish, though equally denominated St. Just with the preceding, is generally understood to have derived its name from a distinct source. In the company of Breaca, who landed near Hayle, were several persons, some of whom were either unwarily or wilfully slain by Theodore or Theodorick, then king of Cornwall. Among these, William of Worcester mentions "St. Justus Martir, who lies in the parish of Sancti Yoest, distant from Penzance about five miles, upon the shores of the westernmost parts of England." "His relics," says Mr. Whitaker, "were carried to the parish church, and gave it his own appellation, which is popularly

A LARGE FLAT STONE NOW IN ST. JUST, ON WHICH SEVEN SAXON KINGS ONCE DINED.

pronounced at this day in Cornwall, not St. Yoest as William represents it above, but St. Yst or Est, a Roman name adopted by him at baptism, in supersedence of his Irish name before."

This parish is in the westernmost district of the county, comprehending the celebrated promontory called Cape Cornwall, or the Land's End. It lies in the deanery and hundred of Penwith, and is about seven miles nearly west from Penzance. The church town in this parish is considerable; and, besides this, it has several villages, of which the principal are Botallick, Bosavern, Brea, Kelinack, Pendeen, and Trewillard.

Bolerium, or the Land's End, has been a place of considerable fame from the remotest periods of antiquity. It was well known in the early history of Cornwall, and has already been introduced to notice in connexion with the Phenician traders who first visited our shores. Hals observes, that in this parish is a large flat stone, on which, if the testimony of tradition can be credited, seven Saxon kings dined at one time, when they came into Cornwall to visit the Land's End. The names of these kings are preserved, and they are said to have flourished about the year 600.

It would be difficult for fancy itself to sketch a more sublime picture of rocky scenery than that which the Land's End presents. The bold promontory thrusts itself forward in a wedge-like form, as though to bid defiance to the surges of the Atlantic; while it towers above its roaring waves in awful majesty to the height of 250 feet, presenting to the furious element by which it is incessantly assailed, immovable ribs of granite, that rise on every side in all the forms which variety can be supposed to bestow on such enormous masses. The gloomy colour of these rocks, the wildness of their group, the perpendicularity of their descent, the turbulence of the waves beneath, the screams of sea-birds, and the vast horizon that the eye every where commands, can scarcely fail to excite in the mind an emotion of terrific grandeur, which no language can adequately express.

Another abrupt promontory called Peden-maen-due Point, beset with frowning rocks that forbid all approach to it by sea, shoots out into the ocean in the vicinity, while Cape Cornwall shelters from the storms and surges that come from the north-east, the capacious excavation of Whitsand Bay. At a considerable distance, when the weather is clear, the celebrated Cassiterides or Scilly Islands, appear in sight, rising in the utmost verge of the distant horizon. To the left another mass of granite called The Armed Knight, distinguishable by the foaming breakers, adds to the magnificent solemnity of the scene; while a range of rocks called The Longships, memorable for many disastrous wrecks, appears in front to contend with the tempestuous waves that flow from the Atlantic.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT THE LONGSHIPS LIGHTHOUSE IN THE YEAR 1807.

To prevent a recurrence of these calamities, a lighthouse was erected on the central rock of the Longships about twenty-four years since. This has so well answered the end of its erection, that since its construction, only one vessel has been known to perish upon the ledge; and this was occasioned by an oversight of the master, who, through an error in his reckoning, mistook the Longships for the Eddystone. Three men belong to this lighthouse, two of whom are continually on the rock, while a third is permitted to live at St. Just, to relieve one of the others every month. By these changes each man spends two months in the lighthouse, and one on the main land; unless the severity of the weather, by cutting off all communication, interrupts the regularity of these arrangements. This sometimes has been protracted to four months; during which time they can communicate by no other means than by signals. For this melancholy, this dangerous, but this necessary service, each man is allowed £30 per annum, besides king's provisions.

Some time in the year 1807, the following distressing circumstance took place at the Longships. In calm weather the inhabitants are enabled to diversify their meal by going out on the rocks when the tide retires, and catching fish. One of them having been successful in this employment on a certain day, retired to a projecting precipice to clean his prey. His companion waited for him until dinner time; but not finding him return, he went to seek him, and found him stretched out a corpse in a chasm below. In this state of bereavement he was obliged to remain in awful solitude, until his signal procured assistance from the neighbouring shore.

It has been said of Empedocles, that he plunged into the crater of Mount Etna, to acquire immortal reputation; and of Herostratus, that he set fire to the temple of Ephesus for the same reason. The same principle of rash ambition seems to have influenced a modern traveller about eight years since, who anxious to acquire fame, disdained to pursue the common path to glory which had been trodden by vulgar feet. About 200 yards before the land terminates at Cape Cornwall, the ground rapidly declines, and the isthmus becomes very narrow; its greatest width not exceeding fifty yards. Approaching this tremendous spot, below which the waves are about 250 feet, every rider is requested by his guide, as well as by common prudence, to alight, and walk to the awful extremity. But the traveller of whom we speak, scorning the admonitions of both, spurred on a valuable and spirited horse to the tremendous precipice, which common mortals scarcely visit on foot without a degree of dismay. The animal, prior to his descent over the narrow isthmus, warned him of his danger, by manifesting strong symptoms of terror and affright. The guide in vain attempted to dissuade him from his wild attempt; and the horse was with much difficulty pushed forward. Arriving near the point, the

mingled roar of the winds and waves, the horrid forms in which the rocks appeared, and the wild scenery which was every where exhibited, so terrified the animal, that he became ungovernable. The gentleman now began to find that he had carried his foolish ambition too far. He therefore attempted to regain the ground he had indiscreetly left; but on striving to turn the animal round, it snorted, plunged, reared, and seemed insensible to every thing but the impression of dread, which was now fully communicated to its rider. The horse running backward, curvetted to the very brink of the precipice; when the rider, whose fate depended on the moment, threw himself with desperation on the ground. That very instant the horse plunged down the precipice, and falling on the crags below, was dashed to pieces. The rider was taken up half stupified with terror; and for a considerable time afterwards he suffered from the effects of his contemptible vanity.

"On the western side of this parish are the remains of an ancient chapel. Its foundation is about fifteen feet high, and it rises about ten feet higher; it is walled and arched over with moorstone, having one window in the east, and a door in the south. It is about fourteen feet long, and ten broad, having several moorstone steps in a state of decay." This old chapel stands on a singular tumulus of carnes, which, in connexion with the building, is called Chapel Carnbre. There are not many bolder carnes than this to be found in Cornwall. On the plain near Cape Cornwall, are the remains of another ancient chapel, forty-five feet by twelve, with a chapel yard; and Dr. Borlase speaks of another at a place called Breh, which in his time was converted into a dwelling-house.

The manor of Killenick belonged, in the reign of Richard II. to John Longeland and Lankford. From the latter it passed by a female heir to the Bourchiers, Lord Fitzwarren, and the Earls of Bath. This manor has been dismembered; and it was sold in the year 1720, under a decree of chancery, in its divided state. Bosvargus, which was formerly a seat belonging to a family of that name, was at one time inherited by the learned Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martin's, near Looe. It is now a farm house, the property of Nicholas Harris Nicholas, Esq. and Mrs. Ann Nicholas, widow. Brea, which some have supposed to have been the original seat of the family of Brea or Bray, is now a farm house, belonging to William Ellis, Esq. Pendeen, which was the birth-place of the justly celebrated Dr. Borlase, and which has been for a considerable time a seat of this family, is at present a farm house, the property of Mr. Samuel Borlase, a minor, son of the late John Borlase, Esq. The great tithes of this parish belonged formerly to Glaseney College, Penryn; but they are now connected with Pendeen. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

SINGULAR STREAM OF TIN IN THE PARISH OF ST. JUST.

Botallack, which was for some time a seat of the Usticks, is now a farm house, the property of Lord Falmouth. On this estate is a celebrated tin and copper mine, which stretches to a considerable distance under the sea.

On a tenement called Douran in this parish, Dr. Borlase has observed, that a very singular stream of tin was discovered in the year 1738. The ore which was pulverized, was between twelve and eighteen inches in depth, and of various breadths. It was first discovered in a moory soil, having on it a black stratum or gravel, about two feet thick. But as the stream advanced more to the hill, it had a still thicker covering; till entering the rising ground, it had all Douran hill upon it, which was about forty feet perpendicular, while the stream pursued its original horizontal direction.

That this stream was collected from the adjacent strata, and then spread in this equable manner by the force of water, is extremely probable; but how it should become covered with such a large heap of rubble, clay, and gravel, as composes the hill of Douran, it is not easy to decide. There are indeed strong proofs, in some of the adjoining cliffs, of large heaps, very little inferior to this in quantity, which were most likely laid where we find them by the waters of the Deluge. This same author supposes that the hill of Douran was formerly impregnated with tin, which, by some violent deluge, perhaps that of Noah, was washed from its original position, to the floor below, in which it was spread in the horizontal state in which it was discovered, both in the moor and in the hill. In this manner he very naturally imagines, that it would descend by means of its specific gravity, leaving its associate rubbish behind, admitting the water could fully penetrate the hill, and would rest on the floor at its base, and spread in an horizontal direction, or rather would collect in an horizontal manner, provided the floor were too hard to allow its deeper descent. And consequently, when the waters retired, some portions of the ore would be carried into the moor in which it was first discovered; and being thus deserted in both positions, would ultimately exhibit the spectacle which both the hill and the moor displayed.

ST. KEYNE.

This parish, which is chiefly celebrated for the extraordinary virtues which ignorance, imposition, and credulity, attached to the waters of its miraculous well, is situated in the deanery and hundred of West. It is about six miles north from Looe, and about two miles and a half nearly south of Liskeard. Of the well, and

the singular qualities of its waters, an account has been given in our first volume. That St. Keyne, to whom this parish is indebted for its name, visited this county perhaps 500 years before the Norman Conquest, may be gathered from her early visit to St. Michael's Mount, as may be seen under the parish of St. Hilary. The exact period of her arrival, is indeed involved in some obscurity; and the names of her ancestors have given occasion to some disputes. This parish however, was at a very early period dedicated to her; and the wonderful stories about her well, have tended to preserve her memory, and to keep her name alive.

The manor of Lametton, by which name in some ancient records the parish is denominated, belonged so early as the days of Richard II. to Sir Robert Tresilian, lord chief justice of the King's Bench. But this nobleman being attainted, this portion of his property was granted by that monarch to his son-in-law John Hawley, of Dartmouth, by whose daughter it was carried in marriage to Coplestone, a gentleman of an ancient and wealthy family both of Cornwall and Devon, but now become extinct. In this family it probably remained until the fourth of Elizabeth, when thirteen manors were sold in this county, to procure for John Coplestone, Esq. the royal pardon, he having forfeited his life to the laws of his country. The ancient house which stood on the barton, was the principal seat of this family in Cornwall. The mansion house is now occupied by a farmer. In the reign of James I. this property belonged to the family of Harris, of Mount Radford, in Devonshire, from whom it soon passed by marriage to the Rashleighs, in which family it still remains, being at present the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. The Rev. William Cory is patron of the rectory.

To the well of St. Keyne there is still attached a certain degree of veneration, although scarcely one who yields a secret homage to the hallowed fountain, can be induced publicly to avow his belief in the miraculous virtues of its waters. A consciousness of invisible agency seems natural to the mind of man. Hence the mental energies are continually in exercise, and if they fail in making a just discovery of the grand object of their pursuit, they become captivated with the phantoms of imagination, and the mind bows in voluntary submission to the ideal wonders of which nothing but fancy is the parent.

KEA.

This parish, which is both large and populous, is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, and in its eastern extremity borders on the precincts of Truro. Its principal village is Calenick, although part of the large

and flourishing village of Chacewater is included within its wide embrace. It lies in a vale a mile from Truro, through which passes the great road leading to Falmouth. The trade of this village arises from its smelting house, to which the miners resort with their ores from the various mines in the adjacent parishes. We shall view Chacewater under the next parish.

In the early periods of its history, this parish seems to be denominated Landegy or Landicle, this being the name of an ancient manor which is still well known within the district. "This," says Mr. Whitaker, "I apprehend to be that manor in the parish of Kea near Truro, upon which the church was originally built, and from which therefore it carries the appellation of Landelegh or Landegh, in the valor of 1292, and of which, with the patronage of the living, the bishop is still possessed." Its modern name, the same author derives from the famous saint of Cuby, and consequently carries back its sainted appellation to that period in which Keby is said to have lived in the vicinity of Tregony. But as this sainted name was rather confined to the church than applied to the whole parish, both Landegy and Kea may be admitted without supposing them to contradict each other. "The feast at Tregony is pointed out to be that of St. Keby's, by the concurrence of the parish of Kea, the church of which is dedicated to the saint of Tregony, in the observance of the Tregony Day." "St. Key," notes Norden, called "in recordes St. Keby."

The ancient church of Kea stood near the extremity of the parish, towards the harbour of Falmouth; but from the inconvenience of its situation it was removed about the commencement of the present century to the more central position which it now occupies. The tower of the old church still remains; it was purchased by the late Lord Falmouth as presenting a conspicuous and pleasing object from the grounds of Tregothnan. The new church was erected in 1803, from a plan of the late James Wyatt, Esq. In this new church is a beautiful altar piece, executed by the lady of R. L. Gwatkin, Esq.; it is highly emblematical, and does honour to the niece of that great painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Both Kenwyn and Kea form but one presentation, in the churches of which the clerical functions are alternately performed by a resident curate and a lecturer. The great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the college of Glaseney, are now vested in Lord Falmouth.

"In this parish," says Hals, "on the open downs by the highway or street, are situated the four barrows, sepulchres, or graves, after the British manner, to put those travellers that passed by, in mind of mortality and death. One of them is called Barrow-Bel-les, *i. e.* the remote, broad, or large barrow or sepulchre; and suitable to its name it is one of the largest barrows in these parts. Into this barrow some tinners pierced a hole or adit, in the reign of William III. in hopes of finding

money; but having reached the centre, although they missed their expectations, they found two of the broadest moorstones that they had seen in the adjacent country. These were respectively supported by three perpendicular stones of suitable strength and dimensions. In the vacant space, below the horizontal covers, they found some fragments of decayed or broken urns, and about a gallon of black matter and ashes, which doubtless were the gleanings of some once famous human creature interred here before the fifth century;—interred here with many thousands besides, doubtless of less degree, in the contiguous lands thereof, who had not money to raise such troublesome, laborious, and costly funeral monuments, as those four barrows were."

Tonkin speaking of a particular place in this parish, observes—"The manor and lordship of Trigavethan, the town of graves, is a sort of franchise; and, as they have it by tradition, was a distinct parish from Kea. Near the manor house was a chapel and burying-place now in ruins. They still have a constable to themselves, maintain their own poor, and pay no church rates. Instead of this, they repaired, prior to the removal of the church, a certain part which was called the Trigavethan aisle."

The manor of Trigavethan belonged to the Tregodicks, from whom it passed by successive sales to the families of Crosse, Bawden, Vincent and Knight. By the widow of John Knight, Esq. this manor, together with several other estates, passed to Earl Nugent by her marriage with that nobleman, from whom it descended to his grandson the Marquis of Buckingham, whose property it still remains. The barton passed from the Tregodicks, by whom it had been retained, with a female heir to the Laughernes. By one of this family, who had served as captain of a troop of horse under king Charles, and who had ruined his fortune by his attachment to the royal cause, it was sold to the Vincents. The barton house, which was the seat of the Tregodicks and Laughernes, has been demolished. There are at present several farm houses on the estate, which is divided into small tenements, that are held under the manor. John Laugherne, who was a lieutenant in the army of Charles, and brother to the captain, is celebrated for his extraordinary strength and stature. He is said to have been upwards of seven feet six inches in height.

Both on the north and south of Chacewater there are various barrows. Some of these having been lately opened, have furnished undeniable evidences of their original designation. On opening two of them, some earthen urns in a high state of preservation, were discovered. They were curiously wrought, and contained a portion of glutinous matter, fully demonstrating of what the deposit consisted, although not the smallest vestige of a human form was to be found.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL COPPER MINES IN THIS COUNTY, WERE IN THE PARISH OF KEA.

The manor of Blanchland extends over the whole of this parish, except what is comprised in that of Landegy. It also extends into the parish of Kenwyn, and includes the whole village of Chacewater. This manor, which is sometimes written Albalanda, is said to have belonged formerly to a family of this name. By a daughter of Otho de Albalanda, it passed in marriage to John Boscawen, Esq. of Tregothnan, from whom it has passed by lineal descent to the present noble owner, Lord Falmouth. As Chacewater stands in this manor, and makes a part of the ancient demesne of the noble house of Boscawen, here Lord Falmouth holds his manorial court, at which nearly 200 of his tenants annually assemble, to pay their rents, and discharge such other services as the customs of the manor require. According to Tonkin, the first copper mines that ever proved successful in this county, were established on this estate. Baldew commenced working at a period so remote, that no memorials of the time are preserved. Nansavellan, the barton of an estate called in some old writings a manor, was an ancient seat of the Albalandas. From this family it passed to the Boscawens, by whom also it was inhabited, as appears from an inscription on the pavement in the parish church of St. Michael Penkevil. Gurden or Gorden was for several generations a seat of the Bawden family, as lessees under the Boscawens. Both Gurden and Nansavellan are now occupied by farmers, but the property is Lord Falmouth's.

The manor of Landegy, to which the parish was indebted for its secular name, belonged at a very early period to the family of the Archdeknes, for so early as the reign of Edward II: the Bodrugans held lands under Archdekne, as a part of his manor of Landegy. From this family it passed by female heirs to the Courtnays and Carews. In the reign of Elizabeth this manor was possessed by Francis Tregain, of Probus, and was among the property that was forcibly taken from him. This was then granted to Lord Hunsdon, but was afterwards re-purchased by Charles Tregain. It however could not have long continued in this family; since about the year 1620, it was sold by Charles Tregain to William Coryton, Esq. ancestor of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. the present proprietor.

Kelliow was a seat of a family of this name, from whom it passed by female heirs, first to the family of Vivian, and then to Haweis. Of the widow of the late David Haweis, Esq. Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. has taken the lease on which she held it, having previously purchased the fee, so that the whole is now his property. The ancestors of Davies Giddy (now Gilbert) Esq. were originally of this parish. Seviock in this parish, was for some time a seat of the family of Allen; it is now the property of Michael Allen, Esq. of Coleridge, near Kingsbridge, in Devon. This house is at present unoccupied. Curlyghon, or Carlyon, in this parish, was

for some time the seat of a family of that name, from whom the Carlyons in St. Blazey are supposed to be descended. From this family it passed by a female heir to Haweis, in whom the lease is still vested, it being the property of Mrs. Ursula Haweis, widow. The fee belongs to Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. being purchased of the executors of the late David Haweis, Esq.

In this parish there is an almshouse, which was founded by the will of Mr. John Lanyon, bearing date in 1724, by which it was endowed with an estate in Gwennap worth about £50 per annum. The almshouse is appropriated to as many poor people of the parish of Kea as it will conveniently hold, provided they belong to the community of the church of England, and receive no parochial relief. Its stated number is eight persons.

Walker in his manuscripts mentions a particular place on the extremity of this parish, where the hundreds of Penwith, Kirrier, and Powder, and the parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, and Kea, meet in a point called Kyvur Ankow, which signifies the place of death. This is an ancient place where felones de se were buried.

KENWYN.

Kenwyn, like Kea, is both large and populous; it joins the town of Truro so immediately, that a part of what is deemed Truro, stands on the ground of Kenwyn. It is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, and its church, which stands on a rising spot, becomes a conspicuous object from the vicinity, and furnishes from its site, and from the parsonage house which is contiguous, an extensive and pleasing prospect. It is about three quarters of a mile north-west from Truro. The name commemorates no ancient saint, either Irish, Welsh, or Cornish; but is derived from some local circumstances arising from its situation; Kenwyn, Chein-win, or Kein-win, signifying the ridge or rising ground of the hill over the marsh. This name might probably have designated the hill before Truro had an existence, before Kenwyn church was erected, and before any boundaries were assigned to that district which now constitutes the parish. The vale, or low land on which Truro stands, might then have been marshy ground, and might have marked the propriety of its present name. In Doomsday Survey the name of Edelis is mentioned; and at present this is preserved under the various orthography of Allet, Edlet, or Edles. This at the Conquest was one of the 288 manors given to the Earl of Moreton, and under this appellation it is probable that this whole district was taxed.

MINES AND THEIR PRODUCE, IN THE PARISH OF KENWYN.

Chacewater, which is the principal village in this parish, although a small portion of it lies in Kea, is situated on the great western road from Truro to Redruth and Penzance. This village is in a fertile valley about five miles from Truro, and about three from Redruth. Within the last century the increase of its buildings and population have been so considerable, that, from a diminutive hamlet it now contains above 500 souls. The parishes of Kea and Kenwyn meet together in this village; and what may seem extraordinary, the inhabitants of the latter cannot visit their own church, without passing through the former. This strange intermixture seems to intimate that some great alteration has taken place in the arrangements of these districts; and it is probable that St. Day formerly claimed some of those lands which are now distributed among the parishes which exist, while St. Day has dwindled into a mere member of Gwennap. Chacewater has two meeting-houses, one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the Baptists.

In the neighbourhood of this village, particularly on the northern side, and in the vicinity of the barrows already noticed in the preceding parish, the quantity of waste land is very considerable. For permission to enclose certain portions of it, an application was lately about to be made to parliament; which if granted, was thought to furnish a pleasing presage of ample remuneration. The issue of this intended application we have not heard.

Creegbraws, an ancient mine in this parish, has been so long in working, that no records are extant to date its commencement. This at different periods has yielded vast quantities of tin, and a considerable profit to the adventurers; but the principal parts of the workings are now discontinued, in consequence of the vast expence of raising the water. On a copper lode some men are still employed; and from its proximity to the copper mine of Wheal Unity, great expectations are entertained of its successful issue. The great mine of North Downs is situated partly in this parish, and partly in that of Redruth.

At what particular time Chacewater Mine began working, it is difficult to determine. There are however, sufficient reasons to assure us, that it must have been at a remote period. Upwards of a century since, Mr. Koster, a German, who had acquired some knowledge of chemistry, came into this county, and took upon him the management of this adventure. Hitherto this had been worked as a tin mine; but Mr. Koster discovering copper, of which he knew the value, formed a company in Bristol, for the purchase of this article. These gentlemen finding it a lucrative trade, monopolized the whole, until another company started into existence, formed a competition, and thus brought into use the mode of ticketing which is practised to the present day. Mr. Koster left but one daughter, who was married to —— Quick, Esq. of Nanswhyden, in which house were deposited many

valuable manuscripts of Mr. Koster relative to the mining concerns of Cornwall. But these, with many other important articles, became a prey to the devouring conflagration, by which that house a few years since was reduced to ashes.

The engine which now raises the water from this mine, was constructed by Mr. Samuel Moyle, of Chacewater. Its cylinder is sixty-six inches in diameter, and its stroke about eleven feet in the cylinder, and nine in the shaft. It delivers about 700 gallons of water per minute to the adit, which may be considered as its average delivery throughout the year. The depth of the engine shaft is about 122 fathoms from the surface, of which 84 are below the adit level. The stratum is killas, and the production tin and copper. The numbers employed on this mine, including men, women, and children, are about 700.

It has been already noticed in the parish of Kea, that these two parishes make a consolidated benefice. The Exeter registers mention that there was formerly in this parish a chapel dedicated to St. George. Here was also the site of a Dominican friary, said to have been founded by the Reskymers, and granted to William Aglionby, Esq. by Edward VI.

The manor of Allet or Edelet, which at the time of Doomsday Survey, was held by Robert Earl of Moreton, and under him by Algar master of the horse, was afterwards in the families of Lansladron and Hamely. From the former, two thirds descended to the Arundells of Trerice, by whom this portion was held in the reign of James I. The other third was divided between Boscawen and Trevilian. This manor belonged, some years since, in equal portions to Lord Falmouth, the late Colonel Williams of Carnanton, and Lord Galway. Colonel Williams's portion was divided among his devisees; but the manorial rights of this share belong at present to Sir William Lemon, bart. The wood called Three Lords' Wood, is solely the property of Lord Falmouth. Lord Galway, who inherited the portion belonging to the Arundell family, disposed of his share in lots, retaining to himself the underground profits and the right to the commons. Roseveth, which is included within this manor of Allet, was formerly a seat of the Coseus, one of which family was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1660. This is at present a farm house, the property of Francis Enys, Esq.

Another manor in this parish called Newham, was the property of the Bodrugans, until the attainder of Sir Henry; after which it was granted to the Trevanions, in which family it rested until of late years, when the lease was granted to the Rev. William Pye. The fee was afterwards sold by J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. to R. A. Daniell, Esq. who has also purchased the lease of Mr. Pye. Tregarrick, which was formerly deemed a manor, belonged at a very early period to a family of the same name. On the extinction of the male branches, this property passed in

marriage to Trenowth, a co-heiress of which family married Boscawen, and brought with her this estate. It is now the property of Lord Falmouth, and has been possessed by him and his ancestors upwards of three centuries.

A barton called Busvisick, was for several generations the seat of the Hacche family; it was afterwards the property of Henry John, Esq. who sold it to the late William Harris, Esq. in whose family it still remains. Treworder, formerly a seat belonging to a family called Coven, is now the property of the heir of the late W. S. Gully, Esq. and Mr. Joseph Ferris. Stencoose, an estate of about forty or fifty acres, was formerly a seat belonging to the family of Haweis, but this, which is now the property of Mr. Nicholas Brown, and the preceding, are nothing more than farm houses. Bosvigo was about the commencement of the last century in the family of Sholl, of whom it was purchased in 1741 by the grandfather of Sir William Lemon, bart. the present proprietor. This was the seat of the late Captain Woolridge, of the royal navy, and of the late —— Chilcott, Esq. Croftwest was long the residence of Thomas Michell, Esq. who died a few years since in Truro, at a very advanced age.

ST. KEVERNE.

This parish is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier, on that large tract of land, which, extending from Helston towards the Lizard, comprehends not less than ten parishes. St. Keverne is about ten miles from Helston, and nearly the same distance from Falmouth; but a passage across Helford river lying between the parish and the latter town, directs the principal intercourse to the former, to which the inhabitants repair to market.

That there was such a person as is now called Keverne, very few are disposed to doubt, although various opinions have been entertained as to the identity of his person and name. Whether he were the same with Piran, only disguised under distinct orthography, has been a subject of much dispute. Dr. Borlase quoting John of Tinmuth, observes, that this author in his "life of Kiaranus," says, "In Cornwall, where he was buried, he was called Piranus." Leland, perhaps, following this same author, mentions this church as the church of "St. Keverne, alias of St. Piranus." Dissenting from this opinion, Dr. Borlase however, contends, that Keverne and Piranus were two distinct persons, descended from different parents, whose names he has given, and in this he is supported by the authority of Usher. Mr. Whitaker, animadverting on the observations and authority of Dr. Borlase, discards his conclusions, and contends that Keverne and Piran or Piranus were the

same person; and hence he contends for the opinion of Leland and John of Tinmuth, asserting that he came into Cornwall so early as the year 460. He says, "Piran was the same with Kiaran, Keyran, or Keveryn, the first converters of Ireland, prior to Patrick in time, but condescending to rank as second in dignity, and the glorious hermit of Cornwall who came into this county for the sake of sequestration in a hermitage, not indeed so early as about the year 400, but only as early as about 460."

Several considerable ruins in the days of Dr. Borlase, were to be seen at a place called Tregonin, about a quarter of a mile from the present church; where, according to tradition, there formerly stood a priory, and a part of these ruins were then called the chapel. They are now gone; but the site is still well known, and many human bones have been found on digging near the spot. Here probably was the house; and St. Keverne was the collegiate church of these secular canons, the church being a fine old building, very long, very broad, with a nave and two aisles, the marks of its once collegiate dignity. These secular canons had been changed into monks before the Reformation; and when this event took place, even the monks had deserted it, and the whole building was in ruins. This fact appears from a passage in Leland, in which he says, "Ther is a sanctuary with X or XII dwellyng howses," (the present church town of St. Keverne) "and therby was a sel of monkes, but now goon home to ther hed hows. The ruins of the monastry yet remaineth."

There can be very little doubt that the manor of Lan-Keverne or St. Kyeran, is the same that is mentioned in Doomsday Survey, under the name of Lan-Achebran, which at that time belonged to a college of canons, called in that Survey the canons of St. Achebran. This was afterwards subordinate to Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire; and this manor, the Lan Achebran of Doomsday, was granted, as a parcel of the possessions of Beaulieu, to Francis Earl of Bedford, in the second year of the reign of Elizabeth. This property was afterwards in the family of Bogan, from whom it passed by marriage to the late Thomas Vyvyan, Esq. of Trewan, in St. Columb, and thence descended to the present resident proprietor of Trelowarren. On Tregonin, where the ancient priory stood, there are still some remains of the ancient monastic buildings. This is now the property of Mr. Jacob Lory, by purchase from Arscot Bedford, Esq. who bought it of the Bogans.

The manor of Reskymer-Meneage, in some old records called Manek, belonged in the twelfth century to the Reskymer family. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was in the Thomas family, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Pendarves in the year 1641. By inheritance from the Pendarves family it is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville.

The manor of Rosenithon, which at a remote period belonged to the family of Senechall, was afterwards in that of Serjeaux, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Veres Earls of Oxford. It is now in moieties, one of which belongs to the Vyvyan family, and the other to Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. of Bodmin, in right of his wife the sister and heiress of the Rev. John Hosken.

The manor of Trythnance, which belonged to the Trefusis family, was purchased of them in the year 1786, by Sir William Lemon, the present proprietor. Another manor called Trenoweth Chammon, belonged formerly to the family of Chammon; and hence probably it assumed the name. It is now the property of the Vyvyan family. The manor of Treraboc or Traboc, belonged to the priory and convent of St. Michael, and was included, after the dissolution, with other appertenances of that monastery, in a lease to the Millitons and Harris's, and in the grant to the Earl of Salisbury, by whose son and successor it was sold in 1651 to the ancestor of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick, to whose representative it has descended, with his other property.

At a very remote period there was a manor in this parish called Rosewick, to which the church of Landewednack was annexed; but this has long since lost its honorary distinction. In the reign of Edward I. it was conveyed by De Ripariis to William de St. Margaret; it was afterwards in the Carminows, and then in the Reskymers. There is still a place in this parish called Rosewick, the lands of which pay a high rent to a manor in another parish, belonging to Sir C. Hawkins, bart. On this estate it is probable that the ancient manor stood. The barton of Treleage is the property of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, by inheritance from the family of Bogan. The barton of Trebarvath, to which the manor was formerly attached, belonged at an early period to the Archdekne family; it is now a farm house, the property and residence of Mr. Lory. The barton of Tregowris, for some time a seat of the Hoskens, is now the property of W. R. Gilbert, Esq. in right of his wife. The barton of Treland, for some time a seat of the Hearne family, and afterwards of W. Harris, Esq. is now the property and residence of Mr. James. Trembrose or Trembrase, was successively a seat of the Geares and of the Hills; it is now a farm house, the property of the Trelowarren family. Trelayse belongs to the Rev. John Kempthorne, being bequeathed to him by the will of his grandfather the Rev. Sampson Sandys, rector of Landewednack. It was formerly a seat of the Kensom family, by whom it was sold about the year 1660, to Sampson Sandys, Esq. who then had large possessions in this parish.

At Lanarth, which has been in possession of the Sandys family upwards of a century, an elegant house has been lately built by its present proprietor Lieutenant Colonel William Sandys, who spent the spring of his life in India, in those active

scenes which mark and diversify the military occupation. Wearied with such glories as the sword only can acquire, this gentleman has retired from public life; and, in the bosom of his family, and an extensive neighbourhood, he recommends both by his precepts and example, those active and passive virtues which dignify the character of man. His house, gardens, and grounds, have been raised to their present state of perfection at a vast expence; and they include every convenience which a retired situation can be expected to secure.

The rectory of St. Keverne, which had been appropriated to the priory of Beaulieu in Hampshire, was afterward for many years in the family of Hill. About the middle of the last century, the great tithes were sold by this family to the occupiers of the several estates, for a term of 999 years. The advowson of the vicarage is vested in Mr. James Pascoe. The church of St. Keverne is ornamented with a lofty steeple, which, standing on rising ground, is a conspicuous object at a great distance. Within the church there are memorials of the several families of Bogan, Sandys, and Squier, and a marble slab inscribed to the memory of Mr. Edward Pearce, surgeon, erected by his brother the present dean of Ely. There is also affixed to the southern wall, a handsome monument, to commemorate the mournful event which its inscription records. It is inscribed to the memory of Major George Cavendish, Captain S. G. Dunkenfield, Lieutenant the hon. E. Waldegrave, and sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th regiment of hussars, who were wrecked at Coverack in the Dispatch transport, on their return from Spain, January 22d, 1809. The privates moulder in one common grave in the churchyard.

As St. Keverne in the early days of Christianity was a place of considerable note, it had many chapels, in addition to its regular monastic buildings. At Chynals, Gwinter, Nambol, Traboc, Tregowris, and Trelease, there were chapels; and of some, various fragments of walls were standing within the memory of man. Some mention is also made in the registers of the see of Exeter, of a chapel having stood at Lesteader. It is recorded in a petition to parliament presented in the reign of Edward IV. that John Vyvyan, Esq. of Trelowarren, and Honour his wife, who was the heiress of Ferrers, actually went on pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James, at Tregowris.

There is an endowed charity school in this parish, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master of which has a salary of £15 per annum; and six reading schools with small salaries. The income which forms the endowment of these schools, arises from the rent of three small parcels of land, and the interest of £150 stock, which amount to £26 10*s.* per annum. Part of the land was given by

Sampson Sandys, Esq. in the year 1698, and the remainder was purchased with the moiety of £200 given to the schools by John Hosken, Esq. of Tregowris, in 1770. If such acts of munificence were made public, even popular opinion would become no contemptible guard of their security. The dread of public odium would hinder such charities from being diverted into an improper channel, and induce many benevolent gentlemen to contribute to laudable institutions, who are now prevented by the daily robberies which they cannot but perceive with deep regret.

As the extremities of this parish border on the sea, it has three fishing coves on its shores. These are Coverack, Porthalla, and Porthoustock; at the former of which is a good pier, affording shelter to small vessels. But as this part of the coast projects much into the sea, the storms by which the south-west of Cornwall are frequently visited, are felt on these shores in all their fury. Hence, vessels have occasionally been wrecked in sight of the neighbouring inhabitants, while they have been unable to afford the unhappy sufferers the least relief. At a projecting point of land called the Blackhead, a signal station was established during the war, which still continues. It is recorded by Hals, that in the year 1702, an ancestor of Colonel Sandys of Lanarth, ventured out to sea with seven other persons in an open boat; but a storm coming on suddenly, prevented their return; and after driving them about four days and three nights, threw them on shore on the coast of Normandy, where they were instantly seized, the two countries being at war. But Louis XIV. hearing of their case, immediately ordered them to be liberated; and after an absence of two months, they were landed at Portsmouth, whence they returned to St. Keverne, to the joyful astonishment of their friends, who had long concluded that they had been inevitably drowned.

Besides these sea ports, the villages in this parish are, the church town, Arrowan, Grugith, Gwinter, Roscorwell, Rosnithen, Rosewick, Traboc, Tregarne, Tregowris, Treleever, Trenance, Trevallack, Trevalsoe, Trevoothen, and Trewillis. In the church town there is a show fair for cattle on the first Tuesday after Twelfth Day.

Besides the established church, several places in this parish are appropriated to public worship, in some of its villages. At Lanarth, one wing of the house is reserved by Colonel Sandys for this purpose, and for the use of a Sunday school established several years since, and wholly supported by his bounty.

There are no mines in this parish, nor is it known that any metals have ever been discovered in this district. Many lodes indeed have been found, but they have all proved barren. This circumstance has given rise to a proverb among the old inhabitants, that "No metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne bells." It is

supposed to be the effect of a curse denounced by the saint, when he resided in this parish, in consequence of the disrespect with which he was treated by the people.

ST. KEW.

This parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Minor and the hundred of Trigg. It is about eight miles north-west from Bodmin, and about three and a half from Wadebridge, its post town. Though large, it is but thinly peopled; the principal villages are Ammell, Pendogget, Tregelles, Trelill, and Trewethern.

The ancient name of this parish was Lanow, in some old records called Lanow Seynt, and in others Landoho, and in Doomsday Survey Langenewit. This name was derived from an ancient manor, which was of considerable note, because under ecclesiastical dominion, and connected with an ancient chapel called Chapel Amble, that was dedicated to St. Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne. From what saint its present name has been derived, and at what time it was dedicated to his patronage and guardian care, are points that are involved in much obscurity. This ancient manor, from which the parish at the Conquest derived its name, was appropriated, together with the church, to Plympton Priory by Edgar, for the support of two canons, the purposes of alms, and the entertainment of pilgrims. But this gift of Edgar was not long afterwards resumed by the crown, on the dissolution of the priory, where it continued until the days of Henry I. when it was again restored by this monarch, and given to William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, by whom the priory was refounded, and this manor again appointed for its endowment. This connexion continued from that period until the days of Henry VIII. when, on the dissolution of religious houses it was granted to John Wollacombe, clerk, and Roger Prideaux, gent. From these families it passed to the Bevilles, by whom it was carried in marriage to the Grenvilles. By Sir Beville Grenville it was sold to the attorney general Noy; but John Earl of Bath disputing his father's right of alienation, instituted a suit with his heirs, which was attended with considerable expence. The Noys after some time, wearied with such troublesome litigations, transferred their uncertain claim to Mr. Christopher Davies, who, accepting a sum of money as a compromise, put an end to these vexatious suits, by relinquishing all his right in favour of the Earl of Bath. Rescued from litigation, this manor some time afterwards became the property of the Pitts of Boconnoc; and it is now vested in Lord Grenville in right of his wife, the sister and heiress of the late Lord Camelford. On a barton called Polterworgie, was a seat of the Bevilles, although at present nothing but a farm house remains. This estate is also the property of

Lord Grenville, who has other possessions in this parish. The manor of Tregwide, or Tregoyde, which belonged to the ancient family of Treffry, is at present in a divided state.

The manor of Penpons or Penpont, the name of which "signifies the head bridge, or the bridge at the top or head of the sea, according to the natural and artificial circumstances thereof, was privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet prior to the Conquest. From this manor was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen now extinct, surnamed Penpons." The heiress of this family carried this manor to the Arundells of Tolverne. As a manor it has long since been dismembered; but the barton is, by a recent purchase, the property of Mr. Richard Grose, by whose ancestors as tenants it had been long occupied. The manor of Treharrick belonged to a family of that name long before the Reformation; but in the days of Henry VII. it was carried in marriage to the Cavells. From this family it passed by an heiress, about the commencement of the last century, to Thomas Vivian, Esq. of Trenowth, who dismembered the manor, and sold the barton to Mr. John Peter. This barton is now the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly, who has lately erected on it a genteel house for his own residence. The manor of St. Kew, which has long been in the Molesworths, is the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth.

Trewane or Trewarne in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Nicholls family. The heiress of Nicholls, whose mother was a daughter of Sir Joseph Tredenham of Tregonan in St. Ewe, married Nicholas Glynn, Esq. and dying in 1771 without surviving issue, bequeathed her mansion and barton of Trewane to Thomas Glynn, Esq. of the borough of Helston; and her other landed and personal property to a very considerable amount, was equally divided between Thomas Glynn, Esq. and his son, of Helston, and Mr. Bennet of Lostwithiel, her steward, and his son the Rev. Joseph Bennet, vicar of St. Kew parish. It is now the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, and H. M. Grylls, Esq. of Helston, by inheritance from the family of Glynn. The external of the mansion house, which is now occupied by a farmer, appears from its style of architecture, to be of the age of queen Elizabeth, or James I. The rooms within are spacious and lofty, with rich cielings and cornices beautifully wrought, and the walls are highly ornamented with emblems of sacred and profane history, in figures from two to five feet high in plaster of Paris.

Bokelly, an ancient seat of the Carnsews, which Leland calls "a praty house with fair ground and praty wood about it," was sold by that family to the Tregagles about the time of the civil war. It is now a farm house, the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, who also possesses the bartons of Pengenna and Rooke, which latter was for several generations a seat of a branch of the Treffry family. Tatane, which was the property and residence of Mr. John Curgenven, belongs also to Sir

A. O. Molesworth, and was among the first possessions of this family in Cornwall. Skisdon, which formerly belonged to the Treffrys, was until lately the seat of William Clode, Esq. generally known by the appellation of Major Clode, because he had been a major in the East India Company's service. This is now the seat of Henry Braddon, Esq.

In the windows of St. Kew church, which, from its architecture appears to have been built in the fifteenth century, there are many curious remains of painted glass, that seem to be coeval with the building, on which are represented various historical subjects taken from the New Testament, with portraits of benefactors' arms, roses, &c. The east window in the south aisle consisting of five lights, is enriched with painted glass, evidently of a still earlier date. In this also is represented several pieces of Scripture history. This is the glass which was probably removed from Bodmin church when that edifice was rebuilt; since in the corporation records it is stated that some of the old windows were sold to St. Kew church for the sum of 26*s*. 7*d*. Bodmin church was rebuilt between the years 1469 and 1471; and consequently, as these were old windows when they were sold, we cannot suppose them to have stood less than 600 years.

The impropriate rectory belonged at an early period to the priory of Plympton, together with certain estates called Corker's Land, from the family of Corker, who for some time possessed the rectorial estate. They are now vested in Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. Lord Grenville is patron of the vicarage, which was endowed in the thirteenth century with the great tithes of certain lands in this parish.

KILKHAMPTON.

Kilkhampton, which is rendered famous by the renowned family of Grenville, to whom it gave residence, and for furnishing to the celebrated Mr. Hervey an occasion to write his "Meditations among the Tombs," is situated in the northern part of Cornwall, in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Stratton, from which town it is about three miles and a half distant. It claims no saint for its patron, and is under no obligation to the Romish calendar for its name. The word, which is simply Saxon, signifies "the church dwelling town." Many places in the east and north of Cornwall have derived their names from the same origin; and in several instances they are a compound of Saxon and Cornish, the languages being intermixed at those points of union where the invaders and the original inhabitants peopled their respective boundaries.

to a successful issue, he became the bearer of the king's letters to General Monk and the parliament. To reward him for these services, he was created in 1661, Lord Grenville, of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount Lansdown, and Earl of Bath. But on the death of his grandson during his minority, these titles became extinct, and the Kilkhampton estate passed to his aunt and co-heiress, Grace Grenville, who married George Lord Carteret; after whose decease, she was created by George I. Countess of Granville, with remainder to her son John, who inherited the title and estate. But on the death of Robert the second Earl of Granville in 1776, this title became extinct, and the Kilkhampton property passed to his nephew Henry Frederick Thynne, second son of Lord Viscount Weymouth, who had married his sister Louisa. Mr. Thynne, who in 1784 was created Lord Carteret, is the present possessor of this ancient property in Kilkhampton, the remainder of which, as well as the title of Carteret, is vested in Lord George Thynne, second son of the Marquis of Bath. Dr. Borlase intimates, that the Grenvilles who held a considerable estate in St. Just in Penwith, were the descendants of a younger branch of the Stow family. In the ancient parish registers, the Penwith family is written Grenfield, as that of the Stow branch formerly was; and both families or branches of one common stock, bear the same arms. The representative of this western branch is Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. of Buckinghamshire, M. P. for Great Marlow in that county.

The magnificent house at Stow in this parish, of which scarcely a vestige now remains, was built by John Grenville, Earl of Bath, in the reign of Charles II. This house, which was erected on the site of the ancient family mansion, stood on an eminence that commanded a well wooded valley. It is mentioned by Dr. Borlase, as in that day the most noble building in the west of England; but not a tree was near it, to shelter it from the storms to which it was exposed. The kitchen offices, which were afterwards fitted up for a dwelling house, are represented by this writer, as exhibiting no contemptible degree of grandeur. Defoe, speaking of Stow in Cornwall, says, that "the carving of the chapel, which was the work of Michael Chuke, was not inferior to that of Gibbon." When this elegant mansion was demolished, and its materials were sold, the cedar wainscoting which had been purchased out of a Spanish prize, was sold to Lord Cobham, and carried to another Stow in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Grenvilles there, and applied to the same purpose at that magnificent seat, at which place it still remains.

Ilcombe, which is now a farm house, is said by Norden to have been a seat of a younger branch of the Grenville family. It is now the property of Lord Carteret, who is patron of the rectory. In the registers of the see of Exeter, mention is made of an old chapel that formerly stood at a place called Brightley in this parish,

which was dedicated to St. Catherine. The late Mr. James Tinney of Cleave in Moorwinstow, gave by will £4 per annum to the poor of this parish, placing the same under the superintendence of the minister and churchwardens for the time being.

Elmsworthy, which was for some time a seat of the Westlakes, is now a farm house, the property of Mr. Galsworthy, of Hartland. The last of the Westlake family died in 1772 in such indigent circumstances, that he was supported by the parish. It is a singular fact, that this man, the representative of a wealthy family, was twice nominated as sheriff of the county, while he was an inhabitant of the parish poorhouse. Such is the instability of all human greatness! Aldercombe, which was formerly a seat of the Orchards, is at present the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, nephew of the late Paul Orchard, Esq. of Hartland Abbey.

Within the church there are many splendid monuments of the Grenville family, and memorials of the Orchards of Aldercombe, the Westlakes of Elmsworthy, and the Waddons of Tonacombe in Moorwinstow. On the field of battle where Sir Beville Grenville fell, his descendant the right hon. George Lord Lansdown, caused a handsome monument to be erected; on the northern side of which are eighteen lines composed by Cartwright, setting forth his valour, and the occasion of his death. These lines begin with the following couplet:—

> "Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
> Either o'ercomes, or does itself expire."

On a monument erected to his memory in the church of Kilkhampton, which is surrounded by military trophies, the character of himself and his renowned ancestors is delineated in terms which make him worthy of his descent from the warlike Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. The eulogium concludes with these lines:

> "Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
> When his one bark a navy did defy;
> When now encompass'd round the victor stood,
> And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood;
> Till all his purple current dried and spent
> He fell, and made the waves his monument:
> Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand,
> Thy grandsire fills the seas, and thou the land."

This monument was erected by the right hon. George Lord Lansdown, grandson of Sir Beville, treasurer of the household to queen Anne, and one of her majesty's most honourable privy council, &c. Martin Llewellin, the author of the above

lines, was a poet and physician, and was for some time principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Towards the close of his life he retired to High Wycomb, where he died in 1682. The lines were first printed in 1643, in a collection of verses on the death of Sir Beville Grenville. Lord Lansdown was himself an excellent poet, but he preferred the lines of Llewellin to any of his own composition. This was the last of this noble family in the male line who sustained the title. He died in 1734, leaving only two daughters. Hence Dr. Borlase observes, that "the family may be said like the swan, to have sung most melodiously just before it expired." Some branches of this family wrote their name Granville; and hence this spelling on the monument; but for what reason this variation from the orthography of their Norman ancestors was adopted, is very uncertain. The Grenvilles of Stow in their descent, married the heiress of Brynn in Withiel, and the co-heiresses of Burgherst, Whitlegh, Beville of Gwarnike, and Viell.

LADOCK.

It appears either from the records which have been preserved, or the opinions that have been propagated, that this parish has derived its name, both from a secular and an ecclesiastical origin. In the former case, Lad-ock is said to imply a steep hill of oaks; and in the latter it claims Ladoca an Irish saint for its patron and tutelary guardian; but in what age this saint honoured the parish with his name, is not more known than the legend of his life.

The situation of Ladock, which in common pronunciation is called Lassick, is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about four miles north-west from Grampound, and seven north-east from Truro. Besides the church town it has only one village, which is Bedock or Bezock, and this is neither large nor populous. It has neither fair nor market, nor has it any thing to demand particular notice, either in the records of antiquity, the memorials of fame, or the singularities of nature.

A manor called Bedock or Bezock in this parish, belonged to the family of Tregain at an early period, and was possessed by Francis Tregain of Probus prior to the days of Elizabeth; but during her reign it was confiscated, with his other property. On the imprisonment of this injured gentleman, this estate was granted to Lord Hunsdon, in whose family it remained until the reign of James I. when it was re-purchased by Francis Tregain the younger. But it was soon afterwards alienated by this gentleman, in consequence of which it became the property of the Arundells of Trerice. Being vested in Lady Frances, widow of the Hon. Richard

Arundell, and uncle of the last lord of this ancient house, she gave it to her nephew William Viscount Galway, by whose son Robert it was sold in 1780 to Sir C. Hawkins, bart. the present proprietor.

Another manor, which like the parish is called Ladock, belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnoc. This is now the property of Lord Grenville; to whom also the manor of Nansough belongs. But the barton of Nansough, which formerly was vested in a family called Wise, is at present the property and residence of Mr. Charles Andrew.

Both the manor and barton of Trethurfe, a name which signifies the town of tillage, belonged to the family of Trethurfe prior to the Norman Conquest, and remained in it for several succeeding generations. This property however, on failure of male issue, passed by a co-heiress in marriage to Courtenay of Landrake. Both the manor and the barton are at present the property of the Earl of Cork, and William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. the representatives of the last male heir of this branch of the Courtenay family.

Hay, which was formerly deemed a genteel residence, was successively a seat of the families of Randyll, Tregain, and Bone. At a subsequent period it belonged to the Hearles, by whose representative it passed in marriage to Samuel Stephens, Esq. the present proprietor. At a place called Venton Lassick, the site of an ancient chapel is ascertained, but very little is known of its history.

Lord Grenville, and the representatives of the Courtenay family, are alternately patrons of the rectory. The Rev. John Eliot, who was rector of Ladock and Truro, and who died in 1760, bequeathed at his decease his property to charitable uses. Among these uses he appointed his trustees to pay a certain portion towards the endowment of six charity schools in this county, one of which was to be at Ladock, and to receive the sum of £5 per annum. These bequests probably led to some litigations in the high court of chancery, as the will was confirmed by its decree in the year 1764. The Wesleyan Methodists have a convenient chapel in this parish.

LALANT or LELANT.

Belonging to the sainted family that came from Wales, of which we have so often had occasion to speak, there was one whom Leland calls Kanane, but whom William of Worcester denominates Lanant. "This," says Mr. Whitaker, "is the name of a parish at present, which we have colloquially corrupted into Lalant; which we had so corrupted long enough before Henry's valor, for the valor itself to adopt the

false appellation, but which is written in its original orthography by the earlier valor as *Ecclesia de Lananta.* From the termination of this too, the saint appears to have been a female, who settled more to the west than any of her brothers or sisters, and lent her name to that church which afterwards carried as a prefix the appellation of another saint, who lived and died in the parish at a later period." The saint thus mentioned by Mr. Whitaker, as coming into this parish at a later period, was Uny, a brother of St. Herygh, from whom St. Erth derives its name. This second tribe came from Ireland, long after the Welsh family had settled in Cornwall and Devonshire. St. Uny resided in the district that had been previously dedicated to Lanant; and gathering round his name a degree of sanctity which commanded veneration, Uny and Lanant, instead of becoming rivals for superiority, became partners in giving appellation to Uny Lelant, which the parish still continues to bear.

Lelant is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Penwith; it stretches on the banks of the Hayle, from which many beautiful views are commanded, and lies about three miles from St. Ives. In some old records it is written Lan-nant, which term is said to imply "the church on the plain," or "the church by the river."

This is one of those parishes which have suffered severely in past years by the accumulation of sand. Norden mentions this as having "somtyme been a haven towne, but then of late decayed, by reason of the sande which had choaked the harbour, and buried muche of the lande and howses." He also adds, "that many devises they use to prevent the obsorpatation (absorption) of the churche." In this neighbourhood a tradition still prevails, of a considerable town having formerly stood near the church, which was finally buried and lost in the sands. The same tradition adds, that the trade of the Hayle was formerly on the Lelant side, until the accumulating sands compelled the inhabitants to retire farther to the south. At present indeed the principal population of this parish is at Lelant town, higher up on the Hayle towards Trevethow. The voice of tradition also reports, that the driving of these sands began so suddenly, increased so rapidly, and continued so incessantly, as in the short compass of two nights to bury many of the houses. Some of these habitations have since been found, by men digging in the sand, and in a few instances with furniture in them. Even the ancient castle of Theodore or Theodorick, king of Cornwall, who reigned here when Breaca and her companions landed, is said by some to have been buried in the sands at Rivier or Revyer in this neighbourhood, where concealed from observation, the venerable fabric still remains. So lately as the year 1780, the increasing sand threatened the church with a serious deluge. It had arisen nearly as high as the churchyard wall, the boundaries of

which in some places were hardly discernible. The common sea rush was planted, by which means these sands were rendered stationary, and the fence is now clearly discoverable.

Besides the church town, at which there is a cattle fair on the 15th of August, the principal villages are Brunian, Trecroben, Tredreath, alias Lower Lelant town, Trembetha, and Trink. The church of St. Uny Lelant is uniformly considered as the mother church, both of St. Ives and Towednack. In the reign of Richard I. this church was either given, or the previous gift was confirmed to the priory of Tywardreath, by Robert de Cardinham; after which, in a subsequent age, it was appropriated to the college of Crediton, in which connexion it seems to have remained until the Reformation. In the seventeenth century, the rectorial estate having been vested in the family of Maynard, was inherited by Hobart. By the late Earl of Buckinghamshire it was sold to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq.; and, with the exception of the great tithes of St. Ives, which were purchased by Sir C. Hawkins, bart. it is now the property of William Praed, Esq. The glebe lands formerly consisted of fifty acres; but in consequence of the accumulating sands, no more than eight acres are at present capable of cultivation. The vicarage of Lelant is in the gift of the bishop of Exeter. Within the church are some memorials for the family of Pawley, bearing date in 1625 and 1721. This family had their seat at Goonwin or Gunwin, which passed afterwards to the Praeds. The old mansion has been demolished, and two farm houses now occupy its site.

The estate of Trevethow, which is sometimes called the manor of Lelant and Trevethow, belonged at a very early period to the ancient family of Bottreaux; after which it became successively the property of Godolphin and Praed. The present proprietor, William Praed, Esq. M. P. is descended from the Mackworths of Glamorganshire, being the third in descent from a gentleman who took the name of Praed, on succeeding to the estates of the last male heir of the Praed family, who died in 1717. Trevethow, the ancient seat of this last mentioned family, has of late years been almost deserted by its owners, the present proprietor residing principally at Tyringham, his seat in Buckinghamshire. A part of the house is occupied by the tenant who cultivates the lands.

The manor of Trembethow was the seat of John Hals, one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry V. and was sold by this gentleman to the Godolphins during that monarch's reign. In Doomsday Survey, Trevethow was included under the jurisdiction of this manor of Trembethow, which, prior to the Conquest, was only a parcel of a still more considerable manor. The family of Hals, or Als, are said to have been an ancient British tribe, so denominated from Alsius Duke of Devonshire, the father of Orgar; unless we credit another account, which

states them to have descended from John de Als, lord of the barton of Als, now Alse, in the parish of Buryan. In the reign of Elizabeth, Trembethow was in the family of Mohun; it is now in a divided state, one third being the property of William Praed, Esq.; another of Arthur Champernowne, Esq. Samuel Southwood, Esq. and others; and the other third being subdivided between Samuel Stephens, Esq. the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. as heirs of the Hearle family.

In the days of Richard I. an estate called Villa de la Nanta and Tredrait, was confirmed by Robert de Cardinham, to the priory of Tywardreath. This is supposed to be the manor of Lalant and St. Ives, which is now the property of Samuel Stephens, Esq.

From several places in Lelant the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and peculiarly interesting to the contemplative mind. The busy picture of Phillack Creek, the deep and capacious bay of St. Ives, the distant hills which present themselves to view, the various inlets of the ocean, and the hillocks of sand partly covered with vegetation, and partly exposed to the tempests which assail them, communicate to the mind such various associations of ideas, as nothing but such diversified scenery can inspire.

LAMORRAN.

When Breaca landed in Cornwall, she had several associates; among whom was one named Maruan, who proceeding towards the southern channel, took up his abode in a district which was from thence called Lan Moran. In the two valors this parish is denominated Lamoren, the parish and church of St. Moren. Leland, speaking of the various branches of Falmouth Harbour, mentions one "caullid La Moran creke of the chirch of S. Moran." This parish is in popular language pronounced Lamorran to the present day. Detaching this name from the saint of Ireland, and viewing it in reference to the ancient Cornish language, La-mor-ran, or Lan-mor-ruan, is said to imply the church upon the sea, or salt water river; a name without all doubt which perfectly coincides with the situation of the parish.

Lamorran is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. It is about three miles and a half nearly south-west from Tregony, and five south-east from Truro. Besides the church town, its only village is Tregennah.

The manor of Lamorran belonged in the year 1327 to the family of Halep. This manor, to which the advowson of the rectory has been always annexed, passed from this family to the Trevenors prior to the year 1383, although they continued to

reside in the parish at a place called Trewonwell, until the reign of Edward IV. when they became extinct in the male line; after which the co-heiresses married Boscawen, Trefusis, Trevanion, and Borlase. This manor of Lamorran continued in the family of Trevenor until about the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was carried by co-heiresses into the families of Roscarrock and Chamond. In the year 1658 it appears to have been in the Vernon family, as may be gathered from a monument now standing in the church. In this family it continued until the commencement of the last century, when it passed to the family of Sparks. In 1736 this manor belonged to Sir John Molesworth, bart.; of which family it was purchased by the late Lord Falmouth, from whom it has descended to his son the present nobleman. Lord Falmouth, in consequence of possessing this manor, is patron of the rectory. The ancient manor house which still exists, is occupied by a farmer.

LANDEWEDNACK.

The name of this parish, which is purely Cornish, implies "the white roof holy church, or church of God;" and it was in all probability given to this district when Christianity either gained a footing, or obtained an ascendancy over Druidism in Cornwall. At the time of the Norman Conquest this parish was not distinguished by its local appellation; the whole district, which includes Grade, Mullion, Ruan Major, and Ruan Minor, being comprehended in Doomsday Survey under the jurisdiction of Lisart or Lizart. From this same ancient record it appears, that the manor, which was also denominated Lisart from the district in which it was situated, was one of the 288 manors that were given to the Earl of Moreton.

Landewednack is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It lies on the extremity of the large district of Meneage, and includes the Lizard lighthouses, and the southernmost land in Britain. Its distance from Falmouth is about fourteen miles across the harbour of Helford, and about nine miles from Helston, its post town. Besides the church town, it has a cluster of houses near the Lizard Point, which is generally distinguished by the name of Lizard Town.

The manors of Trethevas, Lucies, and Rosewick, the site of which latter is in St. Keverne, and in which there is a village of this name still connected with the manor, were formerly in the families of Carminow and Reskymer successively. These manors extend over the parishes of Grade and Ruan Minor. At a later period this property was in the family of Robinson, with whom it continued from 1631 to 1768, in which latter year it was sold to Thomas Fonnereau, Esq. It is

now the property of Sir C. Hawkins, bart. by whom it was purchased after Mr. Fonnereau's decease. The site of the manor of Rosewick is still in the family of Robinson. To this manor the advowson of the rectory was formerly annexed, since they were sold together in the reign of Edward I.

The doorway of Landewednack church assumes an appearance of considerable antiquity, being ornamented with mouldings that are purely Saxon, and having a semicircular arch. The font seems also of an ancient date. It is decorated with stars and trefoils; and, in addition to the common ornaments engraven on such ecclesiastical utensils, it has this inscription:—"*Ihc —— D. Ric. Bolham me fecit.*" The date of this font and its inscription cannot be precisely ascertained; from the particular form of the letters, the inscription is supposed to have been engraven in the thirteenth century. This parish has been remarkable for several instances of extraordinary longevity.

Although two lighthouses have been erected on that bold projection into the British Channel, the Lizard, their light has not at all times furnished a sufficient caution, or a sufficient security, to mariners. They front towards the south, and stand nearly abreast of each other. But through the fury of the winds and seas, and the awful darkness with which the tempests of Cornwall are often accompanied, ships are frequently driven on shore, particularly foreigners, and beaten to pieces at the base of the projecting point. When these melancholy catastrophes happen by night, the howling of the storm, and the roaring of the waves, prevent the cries of the perishing seamen from being heard, while the darkness that reigns conceals the mournful scene from every eye. The disaster is only known in the morning by the fragments of the wreck, which are seen beating against the rocks, and the mangled bodies of the seamen that are distinguished among the crags, or seen occasionally lifted up by the surges of the boiling deep. Sometimes indeed, these awful disasters happen in open day; and instances have occurred, in which the seamen, sensible of their situation, have seen immediately before them "the horrors of a leeward shore," and death apparently with expanded jaws waiting for his prey, without being able to avert their impending doom. Driven onward by the uncontrollable fury of the convulsed elements, their vessels and themselves have perished in the sight of spectators above, who are unable to render them the least assistance, the cape being so steep, and so fenced with rocks, as to prohibit all communication. It is however but just to state, that whenever an occasion of assisting these victims of the storm presents itself, the neighbouring inhabitants are ever ready to obey the dictates of humanity. The Lizard Point bears some resemblance to the Land's End, but falls considerably short of its sublimity. Such travellers therefore, as wish to enjoy in their regular gradations the terrible scenery

of Cornwall, should visit this cape prior to their excursion to the Land's End. Both will then have their proper effect; and the grandeur of the former will be felt without diminishing the magnificence of the latter. Of the steatite or soap rock, near this point, an account has been already given in our former volume.

Kynans Cove, which is situated about one mile from the Lizard Point, may be justly regarded as one of the most extraordinary spots on this coast. The cove itself, which may be said to form a recess of nature, is composed of huge rocks of considerable height, partly projecting into the sea, and in one place so singularly disposed, as to form a fine natural arch that opens into a solemn grotto. The descent into this recess is by a narrow path, that is awful if not dangerous, and that becomes proportionably interesting as it leads from the busy haunts of society and the works of human art. The rocks are composed of serpentine, varying internally in their colour, but appearing outwardly of a very dark green, having veins of lighter green, white, and scarlet. In some places the surface feels greasy to the touch, which with other associate properties, indicate that it forms a link between talc and the coarser species of the magnesian class. The scales are rather flexible, and inclined to transparency. "These rocks," says Dr. Maton, "are extremely interesting to the mineralogist, from the opportunities they afford him of observing the gradations and transitions of various substances to each other; for besides those already mentioned, asbestos appears in small portions, and veins of steatites may be traced in numerous directions. Native copper in a thread-like form, is also found in the fissures of the serpentine."

The Lizard Cape is much subject to severe rains, which are supposed to fall on an average nearly seven months in the year. Winds from the south-west prevail also in nearly the same proportion. The country around is rather barren and dreary; and but few trees can be found in the vicinity. In several directions a vast expanse meets the eye; but the various objects are too remote to be accurately defined, if they can be distinctly seen. The ideas which they are calculated to beget, apparently exclude every thing that can enliven the mind with scenes of domestic beauty, and exhibit nature with an aspect at once forlorn, wild, angry, and magnificent.

LANDRAKE.

It is not easy to ascertain the origin of this parish name. It seems to have been derived from the appellation originally given to the church, as Lan in Cornish signifies church, enclosure, or a place of rest; and the remaining part of the name was probably taken from some circumstances with which we are unacquainted. It

was formerly connected with the priory of St. Germans, from which its ecclesiastical emoluments were probably detached at the time of the Reformation. This parish is in the deanery and south division of the hundred of East; it is about four miles west-north-west from Saltash, and about three miles north-north-east from St. Germans. At this place a considerable trade is carried on in lime, which is burnt here, and distributed throughout the adjacent country, both for buildings and manure. The principal villages are Tidiford and Wotton Cross. There are two fairs in this parish for cattle, one on the 19th of July, and the other on the 24th of August.

The land of this parish is in general remarkably good, being situated in a fertile district; and, according to Tonkin, the manor of Landrake is the best that the county can furnish. This manor belonged at a very early period to the ancient family of St. Margaret. In the seventeenth century it became the property of Maynard, serjeant at law, by whose heiress it was carried to the family of Hobart. By the late Earl of Buckingham it was given with his daughter in marriage to Lord Mount Edgcumbe, by whom it is still possessed. The manor house has been long occupied as a farm house.

Wotton, which was formerly a seat belonging to an ancient family of the same name, has been totally demolished; but the estate connected with the house was carried with the heiress of Wotton to a branch of the Courtenays, after which it passed in a similar manner to the family of Rowse. It is now the property of Francis Dogherty, Esq. in right of his wife, who was heiress of the family of Blake. The Earl of Buckingham, who is the representative of the Maynard family, is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

It appears by the will of Sir Robert Jeffery, knt. which bears date in 1703, that he gave the sum of £520 for the purchase of land or houses, the produce of which should be applied in the first place, to the purpose of providing two shillings' worth of bread every week for the poor of Landrake and St. Erney; and in the second place, to pay a schoolmaster for teaching the poor children of Landrake reading and writing, and to instruct them in the catechism of the church of England. This latter charity was to claim the whole income, after deducting the preceding sums for the purchase of bread. The sum at present received by the schoolmaster amounts to about £40 per annum. Landrake has an almshouse founded by private charity; but the name of its founder is lost, the stone which was formerly in the building, and which recorded it, having disappeared. It is very uncertain whether it was ever endowed; if so, this endowment has vanished, as the house at present stands without any support for its inhabitants.

ONE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE GRECIAN EMPERORS BURIED IN LANDULPH CHURCH.

LANDULPH.

Landulph is said by some to be indebted for its name to a saint either real or imaginary, who was called Dilp; and to make the parish coincide in name with its patron, the orthography has occasionally been changed into Landilp. Who this St. Dilp was, where he lived, or in what age he flourished, are points which can more easily be gathered from conjecture, than from historical facts.

This parish is on the banks of the Tamar, about two miles north of Saltash, and about five south-east from Callington. It lies in the deanery and south division of the hundred of East, and by water is about five miles from the large and flourishing town of Plymouth Dock. Cargreen, with the exception of the church town, is its principal village; and this is delightfully seated on the margin of the tide, that flows through the spacious harbour of Hamoaze.

The church of Landulph, though apparently very ancient, is remarkable for an epitaph in the chancel. It is on a large plate of brass, and the letters are in Roman characters. The original spelling is preserved in the following copy: "Here lyethe the body of Theodoro Paleologus, of Pesaro in Itayle, descended from the imperyall lyne of the last Christian emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camilio, the sonne of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, the sonne of Thomas, the second brother to Constantine Paleologus, that rayned in Constantinople until subdued by the Turks, who married Mary the daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Souffolke, gent. and had issue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy, and departed this life at Clifton the 21st of January, 1636."

Above this inscription is the imperial eagle; and in the register of the parish, which seems to have been carelessly kept about the time of which the epitaph bears date, there is an entry of one of this imperial family being buried here; but the year stated on the register is 1674. One corroborating circumstance is, that the family of Ball, of whom Mary, wife of the deceased was a member, were numerous at Hadleigh in Suffolk, about the period to which the inscription alludes. Thomas, the distant ancestor of the deceased, who was brother to Constantine Paleologus, appears to have been so renowned as a warrior, that Mahomet II. is said to have observed, "that in the great country of Peloponnesus, although he found many slaves, he was the only *man* he had discovered." This character of Thomas, as given by the Turkish emperor, is preserved by Knolles in his history of the Turks. This heroic prince, after defending the castle of Salmonica against the Turks a whole year, made his escape from that fortress when all hope of obtaining relief was abandoned, and fled into Italy, where by Pius II. he was

allowed a pension till his death. During the pontificates of Paul V. and his successor Gregory XV. the Greeks were treated with great indignity; in consequence of which it is probable that Theodoro, which lies buried in Landulph, sought an asylum in England. Of his male descendants we know nothing; but one of his daughters, Mary, or Maria, as she is named in the epitaph, died unmarried, and was buried at Landulph in 1674, as appears by the parish register; and Dorothy was married to William Arundell in this parish church in 1656, and died in 1681.

The manor of Landulph belonged at a very early period to the baronial family of D'Alneto Dawney or Danny, from whom it was carried by an heiress to the family of Courtenay. After the first attainder in this family, it passed by successive grants from the crown, into the temporary possession of Ralph Ashton and Thomas Grayson, but ultimately returned again to the Courtenay family. But on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was finally alienated from the Courtenay family, and annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall. During the interregnum in the seventeenth century, when the crown lands were sold, this manor was purchased by Sir Gregory Norton. But on the Restoration it was again returned to the dutchy, and in this connexion it still remains.

The manor of Ellbridge or Tellbridge, which is mentioned in Doomsday under the name of Telbrig, was held by Reginald de Valletort under the Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards held under the manor of Ashtorre; and passing through various hands, became the property of Nicholas Skelton in the reign of Elizabeth. During the reign of James I. it was the property of James Crossman, by whom it had been purchased of Mr. Skelton. This manor is now connected with the Halton estate in the parish of St. Dominick, and is at present the property of Mrs. Bluet, widow of the late Rev. William Bluet. The manor of Tynal is in this parish. Clifton, at which place the foreign prince died, is described by Carew as a particular franchise. This was a seat of a younger branch of the Arundell family of Trerice. By one of this family the house was erected about the year 1500. It still continues in existence, exhibiting its ancient chapel, large hall, and other appendages of its former magnificence; but it is at present in a dilapidated condition, and is only occupied as a farm house. Clifton continued in the possession of the Arundells, until about the year 1620; after which it appears to have been in the Killigrews, from whom it passed in marriage with a daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun. In this family it continued until the death of the last Lord Mohun, when it was purchased by Thomas Pitt, Esq. grandfather of the first Lord Camelford. This property, with the other Cornish estates belonging to this family, descended to the present Lady Grenville, as the representative of this family. In the year 1807, Clifton was

sold to the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of Landulph; but within about twelve months afterwards, it was again sold by Mr. Jago to John Tillie Coryton, Esq. the present proprietor. The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory.

LANEAST.

In attempting to find the source whence this parish derived its name, we have scarcely any thing more than the light of probable conjecture to guide us in our researches. We have already seen in some of the preceding parishes, that Lan in the ancient Cornish language signifies church. This parish may therefore have derived its name from Lan, its church, and East, the hundred in which it stands. It is situated in the north division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg Major, and is about seven miles nearly west from Launceston, its post town. It contains only two small villages, and a very scanty population.

The manor of Laneast was formerly in the Durant family, from whom it passed to the Arundells of Trerice. It remained in this family until within the last or present generation, when it was sold by the trustees of the Arundell's representatives. It is now the joint property of Mr. Roger Rowe, by whose father it was purchased, and Mr. William Baron, who is in the last year of his minority. Tregeare, the seat of this last mentioned gentleman, is situated in this parish. It is a neat modern built house, erected by the late Jasper Baron, Esq. For some time it was occupied by his widow; but since her death it has only been a place of occasional residence.

The church of Laneast was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston; but at present the great tithes are vested in Mr. George Bennett. Mr. William Baron and Mr. John Cock have the small tithes as their joint property. They have also the presentation to the curacy, and exercise this right alternately in the appointment of a curate, to whom they must pay the sum of £7 per annum, out of the small tithes of the parish.

LANHYDROCK.

This parish, though situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder, lies on the eastern extremity of its jurisdiction, on a projecting point where the hundreds of Powder, Pyder, West, and Trigg meet together. Its distance from Lostwithiel is about three miles north-north-west, and about two miles and a half south-south-east from Bodmin. In this parish is the little village of Trebyan, on the road leading from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, and part of another called Resprin or Reprin, lying in

a fertile vale, through which the river Fawey winds its way to the harbour, in which it meets the sea. A bridge is thrown across the river at this village, over which the great road leads from Bodmin to Liskeard.

William of Worcester mentions a saint whose name was Hydrock, and who was not unknown in Cornwall; and were we to judge merely from the similarity of sound between the name of the parish and the saint, we should feel no hesitation in concluding that the church was dedicated to his patronage and guardian care. Mr. Whitaker alluding to this circumstance, observes, "This saint is not the same that has lent his appellation to the chapel of Lanhydrock in the deanery of Trigge Minor; the patron saint of this being Saint Hydrock, who was no bishop, and is merely mentioned thus by Worcester: 'Sanctus Hydrocus confessor die 5 Maii, F. littera.'" Renouncing all obligation to these saints, Lanhydrock is said to be indebted for its name only to its church, and the natural circumstances of its situation. Lan-y-dourick is said to signify "the watery bank, or the church under a watery hill;" with which circumstances the situation of the parish seems to agree. At what particular time this name was first applied to the whole district, appears rather uncertain; but from the name being given to an ancient manor in Doomsday Survey, it is probable that it has been coeval with the introduction of Christianity into Cornwall; and perhaps Lanhydrock, which was first applied exclusively to the manor on which was some chapel devoted to Christian worship, might in time have been extended to the whole district.

The manor of Lanhydrock, which is mentioned in Doomsday Survey, appears to have been one of the 288 manors that were given to Robert Earl of Moreton. It is very large, extending to the borough of Bodmin, and stretching into the parish of Cardinham. At an early period, but long since the Conquest, it belonged to the Glynns, by an heiress of which family it was carried to the Lyttletons. The heiress of Lyttleton married Trenance, and carried this manor into that family, in which the names became incorporated. In the year 1620, Lyttleton Trenance, Esq. sold this manor to Sir Richard Robartes, who was created a baronet by James I. His son John Lord Robartes siding with the parliament during the civil war, was made one of their generals in the west; in consequence of which his estates were seized by the king, and granted to Sir Richard Grenville. Lanhydrock House however, remaining in his possession, was garrisoned by its owner, in which he defended himself until August 11, 1644, when it was taken by Sir Richard Grenville not long before the overthrow of Essex. The arrival of Fairfax changed the aspect of affairs, and Lord Robartes was again restored to Lanhydrock, which continued his principal seat, and to which he paid much attention, making great improvements in the house and adjoining grounds. During the protectorate of Cromwell he led a

retired life, without bearing an active part in public affairs. But on the restoration of Charles II. as he concurred heartily in the measure, he was received into favour by that monarch, and was successively advanced to the dignity of lord privy seal, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and president of the council. In 1679 he was created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. According to Tonkin, he also took the title of Earl of Falmouth, which he held only six days, having renounced it, in consequence of an ironical compliment paid to his lady by Lady Mohun, who denominated her "the Countess of Penny come Quick;" by which name Falmouth was originally designated, and which it was still called in derision. This nobleman finished his earthly career in 1685, and was buried at Lanhydrock. At a subsequent period, Mary Vere Robartes, sister of Henry Earl of Radnor, brought Lanhydrock estate and the other Cornish property of this family in marriage to Thomas Hunt, Esq. of Mollington in Cheshire. This property descended to his grandaughter Miss Hunt, who was married to the Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar. This lady, now a widow, is the present proprietor. The founder of this noble family was Richard Robartes, a wealthy merchant of Truro, whose grandson married a co-heiress of Hender of Bottreaux Castle, and was created a baronet in 1621, and in 1625 a peer, bearing the title of Lord Robartes of Truro. This nobleman was the father of John Lord Robartes, who lived at Lanhydrock in the civil war, as stated above.

Lanhydrock House is a venerable mansion, which, though modernized by John Lord Robartes, retains vestiges of more remote antiquity. It is situated in a fine wooded park, about four miles from Bodmin. Formerly the house was an entire quadrangle; but the side next the gateway has been taken down. This mansion at present, which is occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Agar, exhibits three sides of the ancient quadrangle, and on the north and south wings are the dates 1636 and 1642, with the initials I. L. R. over two of the doors. The arms of the Radnor family appear also on the walls. The entrance to this ancient house is through an avenue of trees which were planted in the year 1642. At the extremity is an irregular building called the Porter's Lodge, which is peculiarly singular both in shape and ornament. The gateway is equally remarkable with the other parts of the buildings. It bears the date of 1651. The windows of the house are all large, and divided by stone mullions. On the northern side is a gallery 116 feet long, the ceiling of which is ornamented with a rude delineation of the creation. The rooms within are very low; but they are decorated with a profusion of figures in plaster, on Scripture subjects, either pendant from the ceiling, or attached to the cornices. These are rather rude in their execution; but they carry the views of the spectator to a distant age, and enable him to contemplate the progressive advancement of the arts This house contains several family pictures.

LANHYDROCK PARK CELEBRATED FOR CONTAINING SOME OF THE FINEST TREES IN CORNWALL.

Another manor called Treffry, which extends into the parish of Lanivet, and the borough of Bodmin, was the property, and its house the ancient residence, of the Treffry family, before they removed to Place in Fowey. It continued in this family so late as the reign of Charles I.; but being alienated, it has long been connected with the estates of Robartes, and it is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Agar. At present nothing but a farm house stands on the barton.

At a place called Ford-farm in this parish, there was formerly a chapel, but little is known of its history. The Carminows had a seat in this parish about two centuries since. The tithes were in ancient times appropriated to the priory of Bodmin; but in consequence of the Reformation they found a new proprietor, and they are now vested in the Hon. Mrs. Agar, who has the appointment of the curate. In the church is a monument for Lady Essex Speccot, daughter of John Earl of Radnor, who died in 1689. There is also a tablet of slate for George Carminow, who died in 1599, and for Jane Carminow, who died in 1609. On this tablet are some lines, both in Latin and English, which remind the reader of the dignity of the family name.

Lanhydrock Park has long been famed for its trees, many of which have attained a stately growth, such as but few places in Cornwall can equal. The scenery around is peculiarly pleasant, the prospects being diversified with hills and vales, which contribute to delight the eye with their varieties of landscape and vegetable life. The great avenue, which rarely fails to excite admiration, was planted in the year 1642.

LANIVET.

Lanivet, like Lanhydrock, lies in the deanery and hundred of Powder, but inclines more to the west, being about two miles and a half nearly west from Bodmin. Though containing many acres, it is but thinly peopled; its principal villages are Bodwanick, Bokiddick, St. Ingranger, Lamorick, Trebell, Tregullon, Tremoore, and Woodly, with a part of the village of St. Laurence.

In company with Breaca came Piran, who went to the east and settled in a parish to which he has imparted his name. "Near him," says Mr. Whitaker, "settled his mother Wingel, with a society of nuns, which she had brought with her. Where she now settled in Cornwall, I am tempted by my curiosity to conjecture, and I am urged by my subject to conclude. The site of it can be at no very great distance from Piran. A nunnery must be known, either from tradition, from records, or from ruins, to have formerly existed there; then any remains of the name of Wingel,

however modified by the mouths of ages, would be a strong confirmation of the whole. All these circumstances unite in Lanivet, a parish about twenty miles from Piran, well known in Cornwall to have once had a nunnery, even shewing the remains of it at this day, and knowing what I take to have been the original site of it, since translated to St. Bennet's, about a mile and a half on the west, by the appellation of Saint Gunger for Saint Gangel at this day." This name is still discoverable in St. Ingranger, a village in Lanivet, though much vitiated in its pronunciation.

Whatever importance may be attached to the objections of Mr. Whitaker, about the mother of Piran settling in this parish at the head of a society of nuns, no question can remain as to an ancient religious house of some description bengi formerly established in this parish, since several striking memorials of its existence remain even to the present day. Tanner calls this building a nunnery, and Mr. Whitaker allows the fact; nor have we any reason to dispute their authority, without advancing some proof to support the opinions we adopt. The retirement of its situation, being concealed from every public road, and about three miles from Bodmin town, pleads strongly in favour of its alleged designation.

The tower which was connected with this edifice, is yet standing; it is two stories high, having a gateway almost entire, and a flight of winding stone stairs in an angle leading to a chamber that was once floored over it; and below in the walls there are niches horizontal and perpendicular. There is good reason to suppose that the chapel was standing about the middle of the last century. A fine cloister certainly extended a few feet from the eastern end of it, ranged along north and south, had probably six windows in it, and ended on the north in a small cell, remarkable for two large windows distinguished with some stained glass, which, with a few other particulars, served to characterize the spot. This fabric was taken down about thirty-five years since; when the walls were found to consist of flints, moorstone rubbish and lime, in a caisson of large well cut moorstone. These fragments were removed by the owner of the lands adjoining, to be incorporated in the walls of such houses or rooms as he wanted to erect. A small bathing-place with steps descending to it, is all that at present remains, except the tower and its gateway. The architecture of all was handsome, but the extent seems to have been small, as the site was very confined. These buildings stood in a solitary spot under a projecting knoll, by the side of a small rivulet that murmured through the valley. It had a few acres of cultivated land, and about eleven acres of copse attached to it, in the same sequestered circle. "Neither the parishioners, nor the owner," says Mr. Whitaker, "know any thing of the founder; they may therefore be well excused for knowing nothing about St. Gunger, the prior site I suppose of this

nunnery, and echoing still its name with a faint tone, the appellation of the original of both. When the postdiluvian history of man is so little known, we can wonder the less at the antediluvian being so nearly a blank."

To what superior house this nunnery was attached, we have no certain account. By some it is asserted that it was connected with the priory of Bodmin; but others contend that it was subordinate to a foreign monastery, either to Mount Cassine in Italy, or Clareval in Burgundy. It appears however, that Credys in Padstow was a cell to St. Bennets, and certain lands in Padstow parish are still considered as connected with the property of this demolished edifice. These lands, together with others in the parish of Lanivet, and in some other parishes, which are said to produce at present about £110 per annum, are vested in twelve feoffees, generally denominated "the twelve men of the parish," who act as trustees of this property for the use of the poor. By these guardians of the land provision is made for several poor persons who are supported in an ancient almshouse. This is connected with a charity school kept under the same roof, the master of which is allowed a dwelling-house and £8 per annum.

In ancient times, St. Bennet's, when in a state of comparative magnificence, was long the seat of the Courtenay family, by a female branch of whom it was sold in 1710 to Bernard Pennington. In 1720 it was purchased by Mr. Richard Grose, the great grandfather of Mr. Nicholas Grose, the present proprietor. Some remains of the ancient building have been fitted up for dwelling-houses. The manor of Lanivet, which was formerly connected with the religious house at St. Bennet's, being separated from it at the Reformation, became shortly after that event, the property of the Chivertons. After passing through several hands, it belongs at present to Samuel Kekewick and William Stephen Poyntz, Esquires.

In the registers of the see of Exeter a chapel is said to have existed formerly in this parish, dedicated to St. Budock; and at St. Congar, a chapel and well formerly belonged to a hermit who resided there. A barton which bears the same name, and which probably like the hermitage and the well, was indebted for its appellation to St. Congar, was for some time a seat of the Lukeys.

The manors of Bodwanick and Resperie belonged for many generations to the Arundell family. They were purchased of the late Lord Arundell by E. J. Glynn, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor of Tremere belonged at a very early period to a family of that name; but on the extinction of the male branches, it was carried by an heiress to the St. Aubyns, from whom it passed into the Robartes family, as this manor, together with the manors of Rosewarrick and Bodwithgie, the latter of which extends into Luxulian, is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, the representative of the Robartes family. The barton of Tremere was for

many years a seat to the Courtenays of Trethurfe, of which family the last male heir died in 1761. From this name it passed to the Earl of Cork and William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. through the co-heiresses of the former family. This barton was after some time sold by these joint proprietors to Mr. Paynter, of whom it was purchased by E. J. Glynn, Esq. the present possessor. The house is inhabited by a farmer.

In Lanivet churchyard there are two very ancient crosses, both of which appear to have been much ornamented, though they are now greatly corroded by time, and the constant action of the elements. One, which stands on the north side of the church, is about ten feet high; this was decorated on both sides chiefly with braids. The other, which is near eleven feet high, and stands near the west end of the church, seems to have been ornamented with scrolls. This stone is perforated with four holes near its summit; but to what use they were applied, it is scarcely possible to conjecture. Within the church are some monuments of the Courtenay family of Tremere. In the churchyard there is an epitaph on the grave of a daughter of the late minister, inscribed to her memory by her father, and which from the occasion it mentions, and the pious sentiments it contains, deserves to be preserved. The following is the import of it:—"Her father chose this spot, when he had resolved to put an end to a bad custom, that of burying in the church; and he wills himself and family to be here disposed of after death; disclaiming all superstition in his choice, and professing himself to rely wholly for salvation on the merits of a crucified Saviour."

LANLIVERY.

This parish, which includes the ancient town of Lostwithiel, appears to have taken its name from the church, which is said to have been dedicated to St. Vorek, or St. Brevit. In some ancient records it is called Lanvorck or Lanvorek, which seems rather to bear an allusion to the circumstances of the situation of the church, than to its sainted appellation, Lan-vor-nick signifying "the church on the way to the creek." It is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder, about five miles south from Bodmin, and about two west-south-west from Lostwithiel. At a very early period this church was given to the monks of Tywardreath by Baldwin, and was afterwards confirmed to them in the reign of Richard I. by Robert de Cardinham, in which connexion it seems to have stood until the Reformation. Lord Mount Edgcumbe is at present impropriator of the great tithes, having been purchased of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. about the year 1794. By the prior of

AN ANCIENT CHAPEL FORMERLY SITUATED IN RESTORMEL PARK.

Tywardreath the advowson of the vicarage was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to Walter Kendall, Esq. subject to the annual payment of four marks to that priory. This advowson is now vested in his descendant the Rev. Mr. Kendall, whose family seat has been for many generations at Pelyn. The Kendalls of Pelyn are descended from Walter, third son of John Kendall of Treworgy, who married a daughter and co-heiress of Robert Holland, descended from the Bishop of Exeter. There are several memorials in Lanlivery church for this family; that which bears the earliest date is for Walter Kendall, in 1547. In the north transept of this church, against the east wall, there are two fragments of sculpture in alabaster. One of these represents the resurrection of our Saviour, and the other the general resurrection.

The manor of Steckstinton originally belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, at which time it was known by the name of Tregesteynton. From this family it passed to the Courtenays, and became incorporated in title with the Boconnoc estates. It is now the property of Lord Grenville, in right of his lady.

Another manor called Bodarle or Bodardle, belonged in the reign of Richard I. to the Cardinham family, who had large possessions in this county, which were acquired from Fitzwilliam, whose heiress was married to Robert de Cardinham. In 1259 it was conveyed by Isolda de Cardinham to Oliver de Dinan, in whose posterity it continued for several generations. In a subsequent age it became the property of Robartes Earl of Radnor, and it now belongs to their representative the Hon. Mrs. Agar. The manors of Penkneth and Penknight, were among the 288 given to the Earl of Moreton. These at present, together with Penlyne and Restormel, belong to the dutchy of Cornwall. The manor of Polharman at an early period belonged to Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the King's Bench. But on his attainder, this, with several other manors, were granted to Sir Humphrey Stafford. It is now, and has been for several generations, the property of the Kendalls of Pelyn.

An historical account of Restormel Castle has been given in our former volume. At the foot of the hill in Restormel Park, there formerly stood an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity; from which circumstance the name became general, and for a considerable time Restormel was lost in this local appellation; so that in common language the whole district was known by no other name than Trinity. The ancient name, Restormel, was restored by its late possessor W. Masterman, Esq. This ancient chapel, of which no vestiges remain, stood near the spot where a house now stands, that was formerly called Trinity, but now Restormel House.

The lease of this property was originally in the Sawles. By Richard Sawle, Esq. it was sold to Thomas Jones, Esq. for whom there is a memorial in St. Austell church, and by whom it was bequeathed to William Masterman, Esq. From this

family it passed by co-heiresses to Francis Gregor, Esq. and Francis Glanville, Esq. by whom it was sold to Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Restormel House is now occupied by Thomas Hext, Esq. In addition to Trinity Chapel, and another that was immediately connected with the castle, there was formerly a chapel at Bodardle, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and another at Poldew, dedicated to St. Peter.

The ancient borough and market town of Lostwithiel, is situated in a pleasant valley on the western side of the river Fawey, which receives the tide in its passage to the sea, and is navigable at high water on spring tides for barges at the bridge, and for boats at some distance above the town. The houses are principally disposed in three streets, two of which run nearly east and west parallel to each other, beginning at the banks of the river, and extending to the bottom of a steep hill which rises to a great height on the west, and another street which enters the town from the west in nearly a transverse direction. The buildings in general are of stone, and many of them assume no contemptible degree of elegance; but the streets are narrow and roughly paved. The number of houses in 1801 amounted to 125, and 743 inhabitants. In 1811 the former were increased to 137, and the latter to 825. The town is on the great western road from Plymouth to Truro.

Both Camden and Borlase have expressed themselves in favour of the opinion that this town was the Uxela of Ptolemy; but no Roman antiquities have yet been discovered to corroborate their respective arguments. Camden supposes that the ancient town ranged along on the hill near the spot which Restormel Castle now occupies, and this opinion is confirmed by the voice of tradition; but no remnants of walls or foundations of buildings, have hitherto been found to confirm this conjecture.

With a greater degree of confidence, and with a stronger voice of unanimity, it is asserted, that Lostwithiel originally contained a palace, in which the sovereigns of Cornwall resided. In one account we are informed, that "at a little distance south of the church are the external walls of an old building called the palace, which was anciently a residence of the dukes of Cornwall, but it is now converted into the stannary prison. This fabric was once very extensive; but great part of its former site is now occupied by timber yards. The walls are extremely thick, and, like many ancient castles, seem to have been constructed with small stones fixed by a liquid cement, which is now become harder than the stone itself. The principal building is supported by a wide stone arch; and the whole is strengthened by buttresses."

Concurring with the import of the preceding extract, Mr. Whitaker says, "The palace of Liskeard being seized I apprehend by the Saxon king, and the kings of Cornwall now reduced into earls, yet still retaining the language of royalty, were

compelled to settle upon the new ground at Lostwithiel; that having nearly all vanished in the body of it 250 years ago, and this having its exterior walls standing loftily erect at present. This I am informed is actually denominated *the palace* in the records of the town. The name of Lestwithiel itself points out the very founder of the house upon the hill foot, as it signifies 'Withiel's palace.' The present ruins of the palace are principally a part, which was latterly fitted up for a shire hall, but fitted up before the days of Leland. 'By the shyere hawl,' says Leland, concerning this very palace, 'appere ruines of auncyent buyldinges.' Yet even that part became so ruinous at last from age, that a new shire hall was forced to be built on the ground adjoining to it. And now the whole appears a mass of walls, more or less antique in their appearance, more or less erect in their stature, but watered by that lively brook which once scoured the offices of the palace, and still parts Lestwithiel from the parish of Lanlivery. But the position of this at the foot of the hill, along the margin of a brook sallying down the hill, and close to what was a previous town, shews it to have been built when those wars were ceased, when the country was reduced by the long threatening reducers of all the Britons in the east, and when a castle was no longer necessary for a palace. Yet with the remains of the ancient ideas, and with a partial attachment to the former modes of royalty, even this palace was built assuredly, as it certainly remained to the fifteenth century, in the form and with the appellation of a tower or castle.

"With the same ideas, and in the same modes, a palace castellated equally in site as in form, was raised within the immediate vicinity; and Restormel became the companion of Lestwithiel, the equal seat of contracted royalty. In that dialect of our primeval language, in which the British is most faithfully preserved at this day, Restormel would be Ris-Tor-Meal, and imports the *king's tower hill.* This was the summer residence of the earls of Cornwall, and Lestwithiel palace the winter. Yet the two twin palaces did not continue to the last, sharing with each other in their fortune of sorrow or of joy. Lestwithiel palace, from its low snug situation at the side of a town, on the margin of a brook, continued to be inhabited long after the palace on the bleak dry prominence of a hill had been deserted; the last inhabitant of this being Edmund, who died two centuries before William's visit into Cornwall; but 'Hugh Curteney' having then been 'lately' an inhabitant of that, who succeeded his father as Earl of Devonshire in 1419, lived before probably as Hugh Curteney merely at Lestwithiel, and died in 1422."

Independently of its supposed Roman origin, the early history of this town is involved in much obscurity. But it is certain, that in the reign of Richard I. Robert de Cardinham was lord of the town, and that he established a market here, for which he paid a fine of ten marks to the crown. In the reign of Henry III. the

borough of Lostwithiel was given by Andrew de Cardinham to the priory of Tywardreath, subject to a suit at court to him and to his heirs. By Edward III. it was annexed to the dutchy, with the manor of Penknek, on which the ancient palace is said to have stood. By Richard king of the Romans, Lostwithiel was made a free borough; Edmund, son of Richard, on becoming Earl of Cornwall, is represented as becoming a considerable benefactor to the town, ordaining that the coinage and sale of tin should be confined exclusively to this place, and that all the county meetings should be held at Lostwithiel only. To facilitate these favourable designs, he is said to have erected some handsome buildings, at a considerable expence, for his exchequer and for a county hall. In this hall, which is yet standing, were held the stannary parliaments; here is also the stannary court, with a prison adjoining, which is the only one in the county belonging to the stannaries. In this prison debtors are occasionally confined; and it is sometimes used by the county during the sessions that are held here.

But the privileges thus granted by Edmund, appear to have been too great to be continued after his decease. Hence, so early as the year 1314, they seem to have suffered an invasion; for the burgesses of Lostwithiel complained in a petition to parliament, that "the inhabitants of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold in their respective towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had taken from them the county meetings." Whether they procured the full restoration of their exclusive rights, seems rather uncertain. Their privileges respecting the coinage and sale of tin could only be of short duration. But the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter sessions, and the county elections, continue to be held here, even to the present day, both for coroners and knights of the shire; but the previous meetings for the nomination of candidates are held at Bodmin. In the thirteenth century the assizes for the county were held in this town; and the archdeacon's court was established here from 1753 to 1773. Lord Mount Edgcumbe, as lessee of the manor, which belongs to the dutchy, presents to the vicarage; the patronage of which is otherwise in the Duke of Cornwall. This vicarage is endowed with the great tithes; but from the small extent of its apparent parochial territory, the whole of which comprises only a few meadows and orchards in the immediate vicinity of the town, they are of little value. The income of this vicarage has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty.

The market is held by prescription on Friday; lately a corn market free of toll has been established. There are also three fairs for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. They are held on July 10, September 4, and November 13. About the year 1770, a grammar school was established in this town by the corporation, the master of

A CURIOUS ANCIENT FONT IN THE CHURCH OF LOSTWITHIEL.

which has a salary of £30 per annum. There is also a writing school, to the master of which the corporation allows a salary of £10 per annum. One of the schools endowed with £5 per annum, for the education of poor children, by the trustees of Mr. John Eliot's charitable donation, is at this place. Here is also a Sunday school for fifty-six boys, and the same number of girls. The Methodists and Dissenters have meeting-houses in this town.

The church of Lostwithiel, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of one large and two small aisles, having a tower at the west end, with a beautiful Gothic spire. It is octagonal, having windows on every side at its base, and it is an excellent specimen of architecture of the fourteenth century. Within the church, which was profaned by the soldiers of Essex, and much injured by an explosion of gunpowder, is a curious octangular font, composed of one large block of freestone, supported by five clustered columns, and charged with an odd group of rude and ill executed sculptured figures. A huntsman dressed in a short jacket, a horn in his mouth, and a hawk on his finger; two lions, an ape's head, with a snake twirled round it; a dog seizing a rabbit, a bishop's head, and the Crucifixion, with a figure standing on each side. This was probably executed by some provincial mason; but though the badness of the drawings, proportions and drapery, may render it contemptible as a work of art, yet it deserves notice from its singularity.

The church contains a memorial for Tristram Curtys, Esq. who died in the year 1423. This family, which is now extinct, occasionally represented this borough from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry V. Tristram Curtys was member for Lostwithiel in the 9th of Henry V. Leland speaks of his descendant as having 100 marks of land, between Blowgham and Penknek, by Lostwithiel. In the south aisle of the church is an ancient monument of the time of Elizabeth, with eight small figures in basso relievo, in a kneeling posture. It was erected for Temperance, wife of William Kendall, Esq. who died in 1579. In this town the county weights and measures are preserved.

LANREATH.

Although the church of Lanreath is not without its patron saint, the name of the parish is derived from the supposed superior excellency of its place of worship. St. Marnack is its patron saint, of whose history very little is known. The name itself, Lan-Reth, which in some ancient records is called Lanretho, signifies the church of merit; and consequently, this name which the parish bears, must have been given to it since the introduction of Christianity, and since it had its church erected.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF LANREATH.

This parish is in the deanery and hundred of West, about seven miles south-west from Liskeard. It has no village of any consequence, except the church town, neither has it any market; but it has three fairs, one three weeks after Shrove Tuesday, one on Whit Tuesday, and one on November 18. These are all cattle fairs; the first mentioned is of a recent date.

As an evidence that this church is of very high antiquity, Mr. Whitaker cites from William of Worcester the following circumstance:—"St. Wyllow, a hermit, was an associate with St. Mancus and St. Mydbard, and his feast is kept" like that of both, "on the Thursday next before the feast of Pentecost; and he himself lies in the parish of Alleretew, (Lanreythowe or Lanreth) about a mile from Bodennek." But of those three saints, so signally commemorated upon one day in all their three parishes, which is the prelate, and which the mere saint of Cornwall? They are all three assuredly Irish, one of them being expressly recorded as "the son of an Irish king," and the other two being merely his attendants or companions in his sequestration, though they kept much nearer to each other than to him. One of these two was the prelate, as William additionally informs us in a distant passage of his work. "St. Marcus," he there says, "was a bishop, and lies in the church of Lanretho, near the town of Fowey, within two miles from it."

The manor of Lanreath, Lanreth, or Lanretho, from which the name probably was made to extend to the whole district, belonged in the middle of the thirteenth century to the family of Serjeaux, by one of whose co-heiresses it was carried in marriage to the Pashleys. About 1512 it belonged to the heirs of John Chudleigh, and soon afterwards to the family of Chamond, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to the families of Trevanion and Grylls. The mansion house and barton of Court, which belonged to this manor, was formerly the seat of the family of Grylls, who resided here in the reign of Elizabeth. At that time they possessed the advowson of the rectory. The house is at present occupied by a farmer; but many quarterings with the arms of other families, carved in wood and stone, still remain in and about the premises. About the year 1720 the barton and advowson were sold to J. Buller, Esq. of Morval, by Charles Grylls, Esq. great uncle of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston, whose grandfather was the last rector of this parish, on the presentation of the family. Charles Grylls, Esq. after the sale of his seat, resided at Trebartha Hall in Northill, this being a seat belonging to his wife. In this place he died, leaving no issue. The barton of Court is now in severalties, between Henry Prym Andrew, Miss Henrietta Wymond, and Richard Foster, Esq.; but the advowson of the rectory is in J. F. Buller, Esq. of Morval.

There is a handsome monument in the chancel of the church, to the memory of Charles, Grylls, Esq. barrister at law, who died in 1611. This monument was

erected by his son Sir John Grylls, who signalized himself so conspicuously in favour of the royal cause, that he received the honour of knighthood in 1644. The church contains a very handsome pew and several inferior ones belonging to the barton of Court, on which are quarterings of the families of Grylls, Mayowe, Bere, and others.

The manor of Botelett was at a very early period in the Bottreaux family, and afterwards successively in the families of Robartes and Treville. By the co-heiresses of this latter family, it was brought to Brigadier General Trelawny, and Mr. Cross. One moiety of this manor is now in the possession of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, and the other in Sir John Lethbridge, bart. The manor of Treheir was conveyed by Fursdon to Cook and others in the 4th of Henry VI. It was the joint property of Sir Peter Edgcumbe and John Tolcarne in the reign of Henry VIII. At a subsequent period it was the joint property of the Glynns and Rashleighs; but in consequence of some exchanges recently made between them, E. J. Glynn, Esq. now possesses the whole. Trewen, which was for some time a seat of the Dawneys, and Trecan, which was inhabited by the Lowers, are at present farm houses.

Formerly there stood an ancient chapel at Trefawl in this parish. A few vestiges of this edifice still remain, but its history seems to be unknown. Lanreath has a charity school for poor children, which is endowed with the interest of £100, founded by John Buller, Esq. of Morval, who died in 1711.

LANSALLOS.

The parish of Lansallos, like that of Lanreath, seems to have its church honoured with the ashes of an ancient bishop, of whom William of Worcester gives the following account:—"Saint Hyldren, a bishop, lies in the parish of Lansalux, near the parish of Lanteglys; his feast is held on the first day of February, that is on the vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Mary." The documents from which he obtained his information, were, says Mr. Whitaker, in his day "very accessible and obvious; but soon whirled away by the tornado of the Reformation."

Lansallos is in the deanery and hundred of West, about three miles from Fowey. The name of this parish is probably derived from that of an ancient manor included within it, which in Doomsday Survey was called Lansalhas, and which was one of the 288 manors that were given to the Earl of Moreton. We have not been able to find that this parish claims the patronage of any saint. At the church town there is an annual holiday fair, which was formerly held on Valentine's Day, but latterly

it is on Easter Tuesday. Its principal villages exclusive of the church town and Polperro, are Tregavithick, Tregew, and Trenewan.

Polperro, which is called by Leland Poulpirrhe, is described by him as "a little fischar town with a pere." Mr. Carew says, that "a little to the westward from Killigarth the poore harbour and village of Polpera coucheth between two steepe hils, where plenty of fish is vended to the fish drivers whom we call jowters." The situation of this little town is particularly romantic, the houses being ranged along on the sides of two steep and rocky hills, between which a small river runs, dividing the town, leaving one part in Lansallos, and the other in Talland. The harbour is sufficient to admit vessels of 150 tons burden, and to furnish them with shelter from storms. Its principal trade consists in coals and limestone, and in the pilchard and hook and line fisheries, which, in proportion to the magnitude of the town, are carried on to a considerable extent. This place has from time immemorial been famous for the excellence of its dried whiting, which is generally known by the name of buckhorn. These, with several other kinds of hook fish, are carried to Plymouth, Plymouth Dock, and various other towns. On the brow of the western hill above the town, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Peter. It still retains the name of the *chapel house*. Polperro has a small weekly market on Friday, and a holiday fair on July 10. At this time a mock mayor is elected by a mock council of aldermen; and the fair continues, accompanied by mirth and gaiety.

On the morning of January 20th, 1817, a spring tide, accompanied with a severe gale of wind from the south, rose to a greater height on this coast than was ever recollected by the oldest inhabitants; by which means great damage was done to wharfs and shipping in many harbours and coves on the southern shores of this county. Polperro suffered severely; many buildings were considerably injured by the violence of the waves. A shipwright's yard was utterly demolished; and two small vessels on the stocks were beaten to pieces. Thirty boats and two seines belonging to the fishermen throughout the place, shared in the common calamity, and exposed the unhappy sufferers to distresses from which the industry of several years can scarcely be expected to relieve them. The pier was nearly destroyed; and the damage sustained in this place in a few hours, was estimated at £5000.

The manor of Lansallos, which at the time of Doomsday Survey belonged to the Earl of Moreton, was afterwards held by Richard, the ancestor of Fitz-Richard and Fitz-William. At a subsequent but very early period, it was in the Boligh family, from whom it was carried by a female heir to the Killows. By a descendant of this family it was sold to John Speccot, Esq. of Penheale, from whom it passed by will

to the Longs. It is at present the joint property of John Carpenter, Esq. of Mount Tavy near Tavistock, and the heirs of the late Thomas Phillips, Esq. by descent from Sir Jonathan Phillips, and the Rev. William Phillips.

The manor of Raffel in the reign of Edward I. was in the family of Hywis, from whom it was carried by an heiress to the Coleshills, in which family it rested in 1483. From this family it passed to the Coplestones, who sold it to the Speccots. This manor, with the advowson of the rectory, is the joint property of John Carpenter, Esq. of Mount Tavy, and the heirs of the late Thomas Phillips, Esq. The estate has been sold in lots. The barton was purchased by Mr. George Coath; and the harbour and quay of Polperro, which belonged to its jurisdiction, were sold to Mr. Zephaniah Job, the present proprietor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house at Polperro.

The manor of Tregavithick was purchased of the Avery family in 1751, by the Rev. Joshua Howell, father of the Rev. J. F. Howell, one of the canons residentiary of Exeter, the present proprietor. This gentleman possesses the barton as well as the manor, together with several other farms in this parish. The barton of Tregavithick was purchased of Mascy in 1760. The barton of Great Tradford, which was formerly deemed a manor, belonged for more than two centuries to the family of Wenmouth. But the last of this family dying in 1786, the estate was dismembered and sold in parcels.

Another manor called Polvethan, which lies partly in St. Veep, belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. The barton of West Lansallos, or High-town, was for many years a seat of the Tingcombe family, which became extinct in the year 1729. This is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. and the Rev. J. C. Millett. Great Killiow, which was a seat of the Killiows, who became extinct in 1711, is now the property of F. W. Buller, Esq. under whom Mr. Zephaniah Job holds a lease of the barton, but the house is in ruins. East Clusion now belongs to John Hearle, Esq. of Tregony, in whose family it has been vested about a century. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

LANTEGLOS juxta CAMELFORD.

Lanteglos is rendered famous in history for including within its precincts the renowned borough of Camelford; and the renown of this borough arises from the military achievements of departed heroes, that were performed in its vicinity, some centuries before the Norman Conquest. This parish is in the deanery of Trigg

Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. The church is about a mile and a half from Camelford, surrounded by rising ground which conceals it from general observation. This parish is denominated Lanteglos juxta Camelford, to distinguish it from another of the same name near Fowey. The appellation signifies *the true church*. The ancient borough of Camelford is about thirteen miles from Bodmin; the ground on which it stands was a part of the possessions of the ancient earls of Cornwall, to whose munificence or caprice its honours as a borough may be exclusively ascribed. Its market, which was first granted by Richard king of the Romans, still continues on a Friday, the original day; and its fairs are held on the first Friday after March 10, May 20, July 17 and 18, and on the Wednesday after September 29. The original fair was established when the market was granted, on the festival of St. Swithin. Its fairs are all plentifully supplied with cattle, and its market with provisions. The town is situated in an easy vale on the banks of the Alan, and is sheltered from those storms, to which, from its situation in the county, it would otherwise be exposed. The ground in its immediate vicinity appears fertile, but the country around is in many places bleak and dreary; and from its proximity to the mountain of Rough-Tor, it is generally supposed that more rain falls in this place than in any other town in Cornwall. The houses in general are rather poor, but it has two neat public buildings, one of which is an elegant Methodist chapel, raised by private contributions, and the other a new town hall over the market house, erected in 1806 at the expence of the Duke of Bedford. An ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, formerly stood in this town. The tenement of Tregarth, valued at £40 per annum, was bequeathed in 1679, by Sir James Smyth, for the erecting of a school-house, and the maintenance of a school. The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory. Many remarkable events have occurred in this neighbourhood, which we have spoken of in our former volume.

The manor of Helston has from time immemorial belonged to the dutchy of Cornwall, with which it is still connected; and the greater part of the estates in this district are holden of it. The site of this ancient dutchy manor is said to be what is called St. Syth's or Michaelstow Beacon, where are some vestiges of an ancient camp. Fentonwoon was for many years the seat of a family called Wallis, who flourished here in the reign of Elizabeth, but they are now become extinct. On their extinction this property was sold by their representatives in 1801, to Lovell Todd, Esq. of whom it was purchased in 1812 by John Phillips Carpenter, Esq. whose son is the present proprietor. The house, which still exists, is at present occupied by a farmer. The parish of Lanteglos originally contained a deer park, which was disparked by Henry VIII. This property is held on lease by John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, under the dutchy.

DELIGHTFUL PICTURESQUE SCENERY IN THE VICINITY OF FOWEY HARBOUR.

LANTEGLOS juxta FOWEY.

This parish is in the deanery and hundred of West, and part of its lands stretch on the eastern margin of Fowey Harbour, across which there is a ferry at Polruan, where, as Leland observes, " ther was ons a chaine to go over the haven from toure to toure." The principal villages are Bodenneck, Highway, Polruan, and Lower Trevick. This latter, and Highway, are very small, but Polruan is considerable; and in ancient times it was a place of great importance. The same authority which states Lostwithiel to have been the Uxela of the Romans, asserts, that Polruan was a station for their ships, and its name imports its ancient and dignified designation; Polruan being nothing but a deviation from Port-Rouan, or the Roman port. So early as 1291 this place was of sufficient importance to have a market regularly on Tuesdays, and an annual fair at the festival of the Holy Trinity. These privileges were granted to Philip Daubeny, whose family then held the manor of Polruan. In the reign of Edward III. Polruan furnished one ship and sixty mariners, to join the English fleet in its attack on Calais. And during the same reign, J. Shakelok was returned as member for this town, to join a council at Westminster, called or composed of ship-owners. These members from Polruan, Looe, and Fowey, were allowed forty-four days, for which each was allowed £4 12*s*.; which sum was considered by the people as a heavy burden. In the time of its prosperity, Polruan contained two chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the other to St. Saviour. Of this latter, which was connected with Lanteglos church, the ruins are still conspicuous. They stand on the brow of the hill behind the town towards the sea, and are a striking object, by which the situation of Fowey Harbour may be distinguished. From these ruins the prospects in various directions are extensive, pleasing, and diversified. The sea presents a vast expanse of waters, terminating the sight by a distant horizon towards the ocean, and fringed with deeply indented bays towards the land. Within, Fowey Harbour expands its beauties, enclosed by distant hills, and the woody scenery with which its winding creeks are encircled. The town with its adjacent gardens appears also in one view to the eye, together with its venerable fortifications, its ships riding at anchor, and the bold rocks which seem to guard the entrance of the port. These objects, when viewed in connexion with the distant farms and hamlets that are scattered over the adjacent country, unite to render the prospects from the ruins of St. Saviours, very interesting.

At Bodenneck, which Leland describes as "a poor fischar village, where was the passage or trajectus to Foye," there are at present only a few houses standing. These are ranged on the sides of a steep hill which rises from the margin of the water, and appears in general to be very ancient; and the adjacent ruins inform us,

that Bodenneck was formerly far more extensive than at present. In its days of prosperity it had a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but this, like many of its ancient buildings, have disappeared. At Lanlawren, alias Pensidon, there was formerly a chapel. At Hall, another venerable building of the same kind was also erected; this has survived the catastrophes of its cotemporaries, and still remains, to mark the site of departed grandeur.

It has been doubted whether Hall, to which a splendid mansion was formerly annexed, was ever a manor. In the schedule of the Mohun estates taken in the reign of James I. Hall is only considered as a barton; and consequently it must have lost its manorial rights prior to that period, if it ever possessed any. The manors of Tolcarne, Bodenneck, and Hall, admitting this latter to have been a manor, were originally in the family of Fitz-William, so early as the reign of Henry II.; and in which they continued until the early part of the fourteenth century, when it was carried by an heiress in marriage to Sir Reginald Mohun, after which it became connected with the Boconnoc estates. These estates were finally purchased by Thomas Pitt, Esq. and they now belong to Lord Grenville in right of his lady. The barton of Hall, which had probably been a seat of the Fitz-Williams's before it passed to the Mohuns, continued to be the chief seat of this latter family until they removed to Boconnoc. This mansion sustained much injury during the civil war. It was taken by the troops of Sir Richard Grenville, and made a garrison for the king. Its commanding situation soon gave him the dominion of the harbour; but it did not place the king beyond the reach of danger; while inspecting the passes on the river, and the garrisons at Hall and Pernon Fort, he narrowly escaped a shot from the enemy, which is said to have killed a fisherman while he was gazing on the king. The parts of this house which have survived the disasters of time and war, are occupied by a farmer. This place has been deservedly celebrated for the beauty of its public walk. It begins at Bodenneck, and extends on the margin of a lofty cliff to Penleath Point, on the eastern side of the harbour of Fowey; from the margin of the cliff the ground descends in abrupt steepness to the edge of the water, presenting to the eye a romantic declivity every where clothed with verdure. The harbour and town of Fowey lie open to view from this path; and that traveller who has been to Fowey without visiting Hall Walk, has neglected one of the greatest beauties in this neighbourhood.

The manor of Lanteglos belonged in the reign of Henry III. to Ralph de Sulloia, and about the year 1512 it became the property of Henry Bromond. This manor was afterwards incorporated in the Mohun estates, and it is the property of Lord Grenville. The church of Lanteglos, which was given by Robert de Boyton in the reign of Edward I. to the hospital of St. James at Bridgewater, appears to have

been at an early period connected with this manor. This connexion seems to have continued through succeeding years, as Lord Grenville possesses the great tithes, and is patron of the vicarage.

The manor of Polruan belonged to the Daubeny family, to whose interest it was indebted for its market, from the year 1291 to 1420; after which it passed to the Molins, and was then inherited by Lord Hungerford. In the reign of James I. this manor, together with Usse or Uske, became the property of John Rashleigh, Esq.; and the whole now belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. The manor of Lamellin belonged formerly to a family of this name, but was carried by an heiress in marriage to the Trelawnys, of whom it was purchased by the Bullers. After remaining in this family for some time, it was alienated on a lease for a term of 999 years to Joseph Copley, Esq. who in 1768 sold it to the father of the Rev. J. F. Howell, who has since purchased the fee, and is the present proprietor.

The manor of Trethake was divided in 1769, between Edward Hobson, Esq. of Chichester, and Jonathan Trelawny, Esq. of Coldrinnick. The portion belonging to Trelawny, which consisted of the barton of Tremeer in this parish, and Penkelly in Pelynt, became the property of the late Mr. Howell by exchange for some other lands in St. Germans. That of Hobson, which consisted of Trethake barton and mills, was also purchased of the representatives of the Hobson family in 1802, by the late Mr. Howell, whose son, now a minor, is the exclusive possessor.

The barton of Trevorder has long been in moieties. One part having passed through the families of Wallis, Fisher, Beale, and Williams, is now the property of the Rev. Jonathan Williams. The other having been successively in the families of Maydhope, Poe, Chiverton, and Trelawny, is at present the property of David Howell, Esq. by exchange for some estates in St. Germans. Lan-lawren, which was for some time a seat of the Hawkeys, and was afterwards in the families of Sawle and Fisher, is now, in consequence of two several purchases made by himself and his father, the property of the Rev. J. F. Howell.

Leland, speaking of "Lanteglys Villa," introduces to our notice a particular branch of local history which ought not to be forgotten. "From Bodenek to Pelene-Point, a quarter of a mile, and here enterith a pille or creek half a mile up into the land. At the hed of this pille is a chapel of St. Wilow, and by it is a place caullid Lamelin, Lan-Melin, or Mill-close, lately longging to Lamelin. On the south side of this creke is the paroch chirch caullid Lanteglise juxta Fawey." Alluding to the chapel of St. Willow, Mr. Whitaker observes, "We see this principle of canonizing sufferers for martyrs, carried to so high an extreme of amiable compassion, in our own region of Cornwall itself; that we find 'St. Villoc, a hermit and martyr, born of Irish parents, but of the parish of Lanteglos, where

Walter bishop of Norwich was born in the said parish, one mile from the town of Fowey; and the said saint has his feast observed on the Thursday next before Whitsunday. St. Wyllow was beheaded by Melyn, his relation, near the place where Walter bishop of Norwich was born;' that is near the mill, as Walter was a son to the miller, where also the saint had his hermitage: 'and he,' like St. Dennis of France, and St. Genys of Cornwall, 'carried his head' after his death, and carried it even 'to the bridge of St. Wyllow, by the space of half a mile, to the place on which the said church is founded in honour of him;' the chapel of St. Wyllow, of which we know from another writer, and to which our informant has only alluded, tacitly in his intimation of its feast before."

In the church of Lanteglos are some memorials for the Mohun family. Among these is an altar tomb under an obtuse arch, richly ornamented with the effigy of a knight in plate armour, with an inscription on plates of brass, for Thomas de Mohun, who died in 1400, grandson of Sir Reginald, who married the heiress of Fitzwilliam. There is another memorial for John Mohun, Esq. and Ann his wife, who died of the sweating sickness in 1508, within twenty-four hours of each other. It is said that the rectory and advowson of this parish were granted by James I. to Michael Cole and John Rowden, on the petition of Lord Viscount Haddington, with other estates, as a reward for his lordship's valour, in rescuing his Majesty's person from imminent danger in a conspiracy that was formed by Earl Gowrie. How long the benefits of this grant continued is uncertain; for many generations the great tithes and patronage of the vicarage have belonged to families, of whom Lord Grenville, in right of his lady, is the present representative.

LAUNCELLS.

Launcells is said to be indebted for its name to a cell of Austin monks established here at an early period, which belonged to the abbey of Hartland. To this abbey the great tithes formerly belonged; but at the Reformation both the cell and the tithes changed their masters. In the year 1537 the cell was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Chamond; and here this family took up their residence for several generations. Carew says, "Upon one side of the town lyeth Mr. Chamond's house and place of Launcells so called, for that it was sometimes a cell, appertaining to the abbot of Hartland. This gentleman's father lately deceased, received at God's hands an extraordinary favour of long life. He served in the office of a justice of peace almost sixty years. He knew fifty several judges of the western circuit. He was uncle and great uncle to at least 300; wherein yet his uncle and neighbour

Mr. Grenville, parson of Kilkhampton, did exceed him. He married one of the daughters and heirs of Trevenner, and by her saw five sons and two daughters, the youngest outstepping forty years. Sir John Chamond, his father, a man learned in the common laws, was knighted at the sepulchre." The last of this family died in 1624, to whose memory there is a monument in the parish church. There is an almshouse in Launcells for four poor persons, endowed with a rent charge of £2 2*s.* per annum, issuing out of an estate at Holsworthy, which is said to have been founded and endowed by the Chamond family.

Launcells is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It lies about a mile and a half east-south-east from Stratton; its principal villages are Can-Orchard, Grimscott, and Hesham. At a place called East Leigh, is the site of an ancient chapel, and some memorials of another at Morton, at which place Dr. Borlase says, there was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks.

The extensive manor of Mitchell-Morton, which stretches into the parishes of Kilkhampton, Moorwinstow, and Jacobstow, in Cornwall, and Week St. Pancras in Devonshire, is generally denominated from this parish. This large manor belonged, about the year 1660, to the family of Smith; soon after which it was divided among its co-heiresses, and carried into different families. Two thirds of this manor, after passing through different purchasers, were finally vested in the late Wrey l'Ans, Esq. of Whitstone. The other third, which included the barton, and belonged for many years to the Orchard family, is now vested in the Rev. Thomas H. Morrison, as devisee of the late Paul Orchard, Esq.

The manor of Norton-Rolle, to which the bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was formerly annexed, belonged at an early period to the abbey and convent of Newenham. After the Reformation, this manor, and that of Yellow Leigh, were for many years vested in the Rolle family. On being separated, the former passed by inheritance with other estates, to Lord Clinton; but the latter is the property of Mrs. Mary Harris, who lately resided at East Leigh, in which the Rolles formerly had their seat, but who is now the wife of Henry White, Esq. of Ide Priory, near Exeter.

The manor of Thorlebear was formerly the property of the Durants, by whose heiress it was carried in marriage to the Arundells of Trerice. Since that it has passed with the Trerice estate, and it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. Tre-Yeo was an ancient seat belonging to the family of Yeo. It is now the property of Richard Kingdon, Esq.; and Norton, which was formerly a seat of the Arscotts, is now a farm house belonging to the Rev. T. H. Morrison.

Another manor called Anderson, originally belonged to a family of that name, who resided there. By this family it was sold to Edmund Speccot, Esq. whose

heiress married Henry Spoure, Esq. who died in 1666, as appears by a monument in Launcells church erected to his memory. About the year 1700, a descendant of this family sold this property to Mr. Nicholas Rowlands, of Launcells, and it at present belongs to the Rev. Charles Orchard. The manor of Grimscott, which is now divided into small tenements, was formerly the property of the Langdons. It afterward became the property of John Cory, Esq. of Whalesborowe, of whom it was purchased by Edmund Speccot, Esq.; and, descending with his other property to the Spoures, it was sold by Edmund Spoure, Esq. to the Earl of Bath about the year 1700. The small tenements into which it is now divided, are charged with high-rents payable to the Rev. T. H. Morrison, as devisee of the late Mr. Orchard.

The barton of Launcells, which had been for a considerable time in the Orchard family, was leased by the late Paul Orchard, Esq. for a long term of years to the Rev. Cadwallader Jones, whose widow married Joseph Hawkey, Esq. of whom it is now the seat. The fee of this barton is vested in the Rev. T. H. Morrison.

Launcells church contains some curiously glazed tiles, with raised figures of griffins, lions, birds, and roses. It has also many seats richly ornamented with carved Gothic tracery, containing symbols of the Crucifixion, &c.; and on the lower part of the screen which still remains, are figures of the apostles rudely painted.

LAUNCESTON.

It is hard to determine whether this parish ought to be considered under its present name, or that of St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the church is dedicated. Launceston however, is its more popular, as well as more ancient appellation, and under this title it is introduced. This celebrated town, which, in consequence of its connexion with its ancient castle, can scarcely admit any rival to its fame in Cornwall, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the north division of the hundred of East. It lies immediately on the great northern road leading from London to the Land's End, from which latter place it is about eighty-four miles.

In the various records of antiquity which are extant, this town sustains eight or ten distinct appellations. These however, in general coincide in some degree with its present name, varying in orthography from Lanstuphadon, which signifies *the town of St. Stephen's church*. It is asserted by Dr. Borlase, that "the town was first built by Eadulphus, brother to Alpsius, duke of Devon and Cornwall, about the year 900; but the castle must be much more ancient, for the town was evidently built for the sake of the castle, to be near the residence of the prince; not the castle

to guard the town." At the time of the Conquest both the castle and the town were instantly secured by the Normans; and being taken from the native earls, who from time immemorial had considered this castle as their chief residence, the fortress and its adjacent buildings, together with the manor of Launceston, were given to Robert Earl of Moreton, who became Earl of Cornwall. The manor was thus connected with the earldom; and when Cornwall was exalted to a dutchy, this connexion was ratified by act of parliament.

During the civil war Launceston Castle was considered as a place of much importance; and at an early period was garrisoned for the king. In 1644 it surrendered to Essex; but on the overthrow of his army, it again fell into the hands of the royalists, in whose possession it continued until March 1646, when it finally submitted to General Fairfax. During the interregnum, this castle and its adjoining park, being exposed to sale by the ruling powers, were purchased by Robert Bennet, Esq. who held this property until the Restoration; when Sir Hugh Pyper was made constable and keeper of the gaol, and obtained as lessee a grant of the castle, which continued in his family until the death of his grandson in 1754. The Duke of Northumberland is now lessee of the castle, and Edward Coode, Esq. of the park. In an epitaph erected to the memory of Sir Hugh Pyper, he is described as "Lieutenant governor of the royal citadel and island of Plymouth, captain of the castle of Exeter, constable of the castle of Launceston, and alderman and representative in parliament for the borough of Dunheved." In the civil wars he served as ensign, lieutenant, and captain, under Sir Richard and Sir Beville Grenville, and was at the battles of Stratton and Lansdown; in the latter of which he was wounded in the neck, thigh, and shoulder. Tonkin says, that he had his throat cut from ear to ear, and was left among the dead in the field; but that his servants, on visiting the spot the next morning, finding some symptoms of life in him, procured assistance, which restored him, and he lived many years afterwards. His estates were confiscated by the Rump Parliament, for his attachment to Charles, by whom he was remunerated after the Restoration, as stated above. He died in 1587, aged 76.

It is difficult to ascertain at what time Launceston obtained the privilege of holding fairs and markets, its market being held by prescription. It is probable that these privileges were coeval with its power, and that they existed long before the Norman Conquest. Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, asserts, that in the reign of John, the burgesses gave five marks to that monarch for a licence to change their market day from Sunday to Thursday. This continued for ages; but at present it has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. The fairs are

held on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for bullocks chiefly; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all kinds, free of toll.

In the year 1540, when an act was passed for abolishing the privilege of sanctuary, except in churches and churchyards, in all places except about eight, Launceston was one that enjoyed this exemption. In this town all criminals, unless guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, or sacrilege, found a sanctuary for life by this act; but in the reign of James I. it was altogether abolished. Neither this immunity, nor its elective franchise, was sufficient to keep the town from falling into decay, when the Reformation suppressed its religious communities. Hence, when an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. for the encouragement of re-building certain decayed towns, this was included in the list that was specified. It does not however, appear, that the benefit of this statute was ever claimed; but Norden says, that even in his days Launceston was "much repayred in buyldings, and increased in wealth of late yeares." The streets of this borough are narrow, and some of them irregular; but many of the houses are handsome and well built. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which still remain. At the north and south entrances two Gothic gateways are yet standing; and over the latter is an apartment used as a town gaol. In 1801 the number of houses amounted to 226, and the inhabitants to 1483; in 1811 the houses were augmented to 274, and the inhabitants to 1758, without including either Newport or St. Thomas's. The serge manufactory is carried on in this place to a considerable extent.

Near the centre of the town stands the church of St. Mary Magdalen. It is a handsome fabric, built with square blocks of granite, and every individual stone is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. The principal of these decorations consists of pomegranates. On the south side is a large porch with a room over it, and on its front are figures of St. George and St. Martin, carved in bas-relief. Round the base of the building is a range of shields, each of which contains a letter; which letters form an inscription, beginning at the small door on the south side, and includes an invocation of its patron saint, and an apostrophe on the awfulness of the place. The west end is ornamented with a lofty Gothic tower, and a well executed statue of Mary Magdalen is placed at the east end of the building; but this is much obscured by the structures that surround it. This church was originally nothing more than a chantry chapel; but in the reign of Henry IV. it was re-edified, considerably enlarged, and decorated with the elegant sculpture which it bears. The churchyard which surrounds it, was consecrated by Bishop Voisey, who was raised to the episcopal dignity in the year 1520; at which time it is very probable this church became parochial. Within this building are

memorials for the families of Lawrence, Pyper, and Vyvyan of Tresmarrow, a younger branch of the Trelowarren family.

Launceston, like St. Michael's Mount, was not less celebrated for religion than for war. The chapels which sprung up in this town and its vicinity were numerous, and some of them very respectable. In the registers of the see of Exeter mention is made of the chapel of St. Thomas in the castle, and those of St. Giles, Tresunny, Walrington, and Laneast in the parish of Launceston; and of St. Catherine, St. Sidwell, and St. Mary Magdalen, in the town. It also appears by the records of the borough, that there were chapels here, dedicated to St. John and St. James; but of these there are no traces. Among the chapels thus mentioned, that of St. Mary Magdalen seems to have stood foremost in repute; since it is recorded in the registers of the see of Exeter, that an indulgence was granted to such generous devotees as contributed towards the support of a company of minstrels belonging to it. In the days of Leland, the chapel of St. Catherine had lost its consecrated virtue, and was applied to secular uses. The chapel of Laneast seems to have been raised into a church, of which that parish gives the name; and St. Giles and Walrington are preserved in the parishes of St. Giles and Werrington, in Devon, though both are reckoned in the archdeaconry of Cornwall.

The Duke of Northumberland has the impropriate tithes; but the mayor and corporation are patrons of the curacy, which is perpetual, and which was augmented by the bounty of queen Anne.

Launceston has an ancient grammar school, established by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with the sum of £17 12*s*. 7½*d*. payable annually out of the dutchy of Cornwall. To this an additional sum of £10 per annum was given by George Baron, Esq. in the year 1685, on condition that his descendants should be permitted to nominate ten boys, to be educated free of expence. Mr. John Horwell, a native of this place, but latterly a resident of Dublin, gave by his will bearing date in 1717, all monies of which he should stand possessed at the time of his decease, for the purpose of maintaining, clothing, and educating, six poor boys of the parish in which he was born; three of whom were to be nominated by his nearest relations, and the other three by the feoffees of the parish. In the distribution of this charity he appointed £30 per annum for the maintenance of the lads; £6 per annum for their clothing, which was to be uniform, £3 per annum for a schoolmaster; and £5 per annum to a poor widow to look after them. The boys were to be admitted at the age of seven years, and apprenticed at fourteen. To prevent this noble charity from flowing in its proper channel, a suit was instituted in chancery, which after much trouble and expence, finally terminated in favour of the will of the donor. In consequence of this decision, Brewen Worthington, Esq. Mr. Horwell's

executor, paid to Sir William Morice, bart. then one of the feoffees of the parish, the sum of £1900. But this well-meant donation soon found some other obstacles to obstruct its passage. The money was not accounted for in 1756, when the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Gould was taken on the subject; and at present the only advantage the parish derives from the liberality of the deceased is, the sum of £15 per annum paid to the schoolmaster, the boys not being provided with board.

Formerly a hospital for lepers stood near Poulston Bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard, and connected with Launceston. It was endowed with certain fields, the income of which was designed to support the afflicted inmates. But the disease declining, and finally abandoning this climate, the hospital became useless, and the income of the fields, now amounting to about £25 per annum, being vested in the corporation, is applied by them to charitable purposes.

The barton of Hurdon, which was formerly esteemed a manor, became in the reign of Elizabeth a subject of expensive litigation, the right being then disputed to certain portions of it, between Smythe and Baker. This estate, which was then described as lying in Launceston and South Petherwin, was lately the property of John Carpenter, Esq. from whom it passed by purchase to Edward Coode, Esq. the present proprietor.

LAWHITTON.

This parish is in the deanery and north division of the hundred of East. It is about ten miles nearly north from Callington, and about two miles south-east from Launceston. In the reign of Edward II. Lawhitton could boast a market of its own, and also a fair on the festival of St. Michael; but these have long since been discontinued. This parish derives its appellation from an appearance which its church probably formerly suggested; Lawhitton in the ancient Cornish dialect signifying *the white church.*

Tonkin, adverting to an observation of Camden, asserts, that the manor of Lawhitton was, with two others, all bearing the name of Lanwithan, given by Edward the elder about the year 905, to the Bishop of Kirton, from whom, on the union of sees, it passed to the Bishop of Exeter, in whose hands it has ever since remained. Through the bishop's patronage, it obtained the privilege of a free warren, market, and fair; and "whatever to a fair or market doth appertain in the same." This manor, which from time immemorial has been held on lease under the Bishop of Exeter, was for many generations in the family of Bennet. It was in this family during the usurpation of Cromwell, at which time the fee being exposed

to sale by the ruling faction, this also was purchased by Colonel Bennet, who was then serving in the parliamentary army. On the restoration of Charles, the previous sale being annulled, the Bennet family retained only their right to the lease, which they continued to hold until the days of the late Bishop Lavington; when neglecting to renew their right, their lease expired. The manor thus falling into the bishop's hands, his lordship put in the life of his only daughter, who was afterwards married to the late Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe, on which tenure it still remains.

The Bennet family had formerly a seat in this parish called Hexworthy, with a considerable freehold estate. This is now the residence and property of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. who is related to the Bennet family by a previous marriage between their ancestors. In the church is a memorial for Richard Bennet, Esq. dated 1619, and a monument of artificial stone to the memory of Richard Coffin, who died in 1786. This gentleman, who was the last male heir of the Bennet family, took the name of Coffin from his mother, who was heiress of the Coffins of Portlege. The rectory of Lawhitton, which accompanies the fee of the manor, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

Another manor in this parish called Sheers-Barton, belongs also to the Bishop of Exeter. The customs of this manor vary from the former, the lands being granted for three lives without widowhood; while those leases which are granted under the manor of Lawhitton include widowhood, and secure the inheritance.

LESNEWTH.

This parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and hundred of Lesnewth. It is about fourteen miles west-north-west from Launceston. Besides the church town, it has only one village, which is called Treworrel. Its name implies *the new court*. Perhaps it was originally appropriated to an ancient manor which is still distinguished by this appellation. But nothing appears to have been ever connected with this manor of sufficient magnitude or importance, to induce a belief that it should give its name both to the parish and the hundred. Carew asserts, that "the hundred of Lesnewth taketh his name from a parish therein, memorable for nothing else." Admitting this observation of Carew to be correct, analogy says, that if the parish gave name to the hundred, the manor probably gave name to the parish. And as the term signifies *the new court or breadth*, it might have expressed some peculiarity belonging to the manor, rather than to the parish or hundred.

This manor of Lesnewth, to which the rectory has been from time immemorial annexed, and with which it is still connected, is that mentioned in Doomsday

Survey under the appellation of Lisniwen, and which was then one of the 288 manors claimed by Robert Earl of Moreton. In the reign of Charles I. this manor belonged to the Dennis family; but it is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. in whose family it has been vested nearly a century. Another manor called Helset, belonged formerly to the family of Colyn. In the reign of James I. it was the property of Thomas Southcott, Esq. and Mr. Humphrey Brown. In 1787 it was sold by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. to the Rev. Diggory Jose, and it is now the property of his son Mr. John Jose. Grylls, which is now a farm house, was formerly the seat of a family called Betenson. It is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq.

ST. LEVAN.

This parish was a place of some celebrity when Christianity first triumphed over the horrid rites of Druidism. St. Levan's well is recorded for its miraculous excellencies in the rolls of superstitious fame. Over this well, which is still preserved with careful veneration, there is an ancient oratory, five feet square, and seven feet high. About a quarter of a mile from this holy fountain, is the site of an ancient chapel called Port Chapel, and about a mile to the eastward is the site of another called Curnow; but little more is known of them than their situations and their names.

St. Levan is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It is about eight miles nearly south-west from Penzance, and about three miles south-east from what is generally termed Sennen Land's End. As the rival of Cape Cornwall, St. Levan claims the honour of including Tolpedn Penwith, a promontory which frequently bears the name of the Land's End; but it is popularly called St. Levan's Land's End, to distinguish it from Cape Cornwall. Of this extraordinary cape and its surrounding scenery, an account has been given under the parish of St. Just in Penwith; for in this parish Martyn has placed it in his map, although in common language and opinion, it is generally denominated Land's End.

Tolpedn-Penwith is divided from the main land by an ancient stone wall. Several appearances on these cliffs strongly indicate that some ancient fortifications existed here, and this wall might probably have formerly been connected with the means of defence. About a mile and a half to the east of this point, stands a large piece of rocky ground projecting into the sea, denominated Treryn Castle. It is enclosed by two formidable ramparts and ditches, one within the other, stretching in a semicircular form from the sides of the cliff. The perpendicular rocks form three sides of this fortification; and the land side is guarded by these high and thick

embankments. The celebrated loggan-stone is connected with the awful crags that range round these tremendous cliffs of St. Levan. About eight miles and a half south-south-west from Cape Cornwall, a tremendous rock rises in the sea called *The Wolf;* a name too mournfully applicable from its having proved fatal to many ships and mariners in dark and tempestuous weather. An attempt was made some years since, to fix an enormous figure of copper on this rock, resembling a wolf. Being hollow within, it was intended to construct it in such a manner, that the mouth receiving the angry tempest, should emit a dreadful sound, corresponding with the howlings of a wolf, to warn mariners of their approach to it. It was also intended to cause bells to be so suspended, as to ring or toll with the powerful blast, and the heaving surges, to aid the roaring of the wolf, and produce the greatest possible effect. But this benevolent design, after several ineffectual efforts had been made at a vast expence, was ultimately defeated by the violence of the elements with which the structure had to contend, and by which the philanthropic projector had nearly lost his life. It is probable that the devastations occasioned by this destructive rock, gave birth to its present name.

The principal villages in this parish are Bosistow, Raughtra, commonly called Rafton, Trebean, Trengothal, and Treryn or Treen; but these have no claim to a particular description. The barton of Bosistow was at a very early period the seat of a family of this name; after which, both this and the barton of Raughtra were seats of the Davies family. These are at present farm houses, and belong to their respective occupiers.

LEWANNICK.

Dr. Pryce in his vocabulary of the ancient Cornish language, says, that Lewannick or Winick, signifies *the church upon or near the marsh.* But Mr. Whitaker intimates that it is derived primarily from Lan-Manach, which signifies *the church of the monks.* This term he applies to Bodmin; but adds, that "Lan-Manach would melt in pronunciation into Lawenec, the name of a parish now in Cornwall."

This parish is in the deanery and north division of the hundred of East. It is about nine miles north-west from Callington, and about five from Launceston, its post town. The principal villages in this parish, besides the church town, are Hix-Mill, Pollyfont, Trenhorne, and Trevadlock. Hix-Mill can only be reckoned as partly in this parish; the only part which it can claim, lying on the west side of the bridge. On the eastern side the north part is in Trewen, and the southern in South Petherwin; so that this small village lies in three parishes. The land in the

western part of Lewannick lies on a bed of spar, and is much inclined to furze; but in the east, north, and south, the soil is spread over a stratum of freestone, and contains land that is equal to any in the eastern part of the county.

At Pollyfont there is a famous freestone quarry, which seems to have been well known to our Saxon ancestors, as the greater part of the semicircular arches with Saxon mouldings now to be found in the eastern part of Cornwall, appear to have been formed of this stone. The doorway at the White Hart Inn, in Launceston; the new house at Trebursey in South Petherwin; and the Duke of Bedford's house in Milton Abbot parish in Devon, appear to be indebted to the stone of this almost inexhaustible quarry. On the barton of Trelaske there was formerly a manganese mine, from which a small quantity of this semi-metal was raised. It had a regular lode about ten fathoms from the surface; but of late years it has been discontinued. The little river Inny which falls into the Tamar at a place called Innysfoot, flows through the north and east of this parish, and the Lynher runs through it in the south and west.

Lewannick contains but few articles of remote antiquity. It has three ancient crosses; one on Two-Bridges-Hill, another at Trevadlock-Cross, and a third at Plashes-Cross, in the road from Lewannick to Five-lanes. There is also the site of a decayed chapel at Pollyfont, but its history is unknown. There are two gentlemen's seats in this parish, both of which are ancient; Trewanta Hall, the residence of William Hocken, Esq. and Treliske or Trelaske, the property and abode of Samuel Archer, Esq. The great tithes of this parish, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston, were, since the Reformation, vested in the Eliot family. They were purchased in the year 1807 of the Hon. William Eliot by William Hocken, Esq. of Trewanta Hall, subject to the payment of £10 6*s*. 8*d*. formerly to the late John Eliot, Esq. of Trebursey, and now to the Hon. William Eliot. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

The manor of Trelaske belonged to the Upton family prior to the Reformation; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was carried by co-heiresses to two brothers of the Lower family. Thomas Lower, Esq. who died in 1703, sold his moiety of the manor and the barton connected with it, to John Addis, Esq. whose son in 1720 purchased the other moiety of William Plowden and some others, into whose hands it had fallen. In 1741 William Addis, Esq. bequeathed the whole of this property to Nicholas Swete Archer, great uncle of Samuel Archer, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Tinney Hall belonged in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to Mrs. Dorothy Beaumont, who bequeathed it to her nephew John Speccot, Esq. of Penheale, by whom it was devised to Thomas Long, Esq. who died about the

year 1730, when it became the subject of expensive litigation. The decision was finally in favour of the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Kentisbury in Devonshire, who married Mr. Long's daughter. This gentleman is the present proprietor. Another manor called Trevell, has been dismembered; in consequence of which all the proprietors of estates within its jurisdiction possess manorial rights on their own lands. Another manor called Pollyfont, belonged, previous to the Reformation, to the priory of Minster alias Talcarne; but since that event it has been annexed to the rectory of Minster. The barton of Upton was for some time the seat of Richard Wadge, Esq.; it is now a farm house, the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha Hall. The manor of Trefrize, which is partly in this parish, belonged to the late Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, bart. and in this family it still remains.

The church of Lewannick was erected in the years 1554 and 1555. The belfry doorway displays some very neat and ornamental carvings of the vine with grapes and foliage. Ezekiel Arscott, Esq. was buried under the chancel in 1682, to whose memory a stone has been inscribed, which is nearly under the communion table. There is likewise a monument for the Archer family. A monument for the wife of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the present minister, contains the following inscription:— "Within this chancel lieth interred, Grace the lamented wife of the Rev. William Augustus Morgan, vicar of this parish, who departed this life September 12, 1816, aged about thirty-four, full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection. Also two of their children, Richard and Fry. The former, an infant, was buried December 6, 1813, the latter January 1, 1815, aged six years."

LEZANT.

Lezant is in the deanery and north division of the hundred of East. It is about six miles and a half from Callington, and about four and a half nearly south from Launceston. The principal villages are Larrick, Rosane, Trebollet, Treburley, and Trewarlet. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place for public worship at Trebollet. Some parts of Lezant parish, which lie on the banks of the Tamar, are highly interesting, from the picturesque beauty which the rocks and coppice display. On its southern side this parish is bounded by the little river Innys.

The name of this district, like the names of several others in this neighbourhood, is derived from no particular saint, although it has an immediate reference to the church, which seems to have extended the import of its appellation to the whole parish. In the Cornish tongue Lezant signifies *holy church*, or *all hallows*." At what particular time this name was imposed upon the district or parish over which

it now extends, it is almost useless to inquire. Trecarrell however, an ancient manor in this parish, was well known at the time of the Conquest; and when that event took place, this might have been its secular name, while Lezant was its ecclesiastical one, and was restricted in its application exclusively to the church. At Trecarrell the ruins of an ancient chapel are still visible, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Another formerly stood at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget, and a third in another part of the parish, dedicated to St. Laurence. The manor of Trecarrell gave its name to an ancient family that flourished here prior to the Norman Conquest. Carew says, that in his day one third part of this property was possessed by Mr. Christopher Harris, as co-heir to the last gentleman of that name; at which place he notices "the project and onset of a sumptuous building." This place was honoured with the presence of Charles I. who slept here on his entry into Cornwall, on the 1st of August, 1646, at which time Trecarrell was the seat of the Manatons. At a subsequent period it belonged to the Wortleys; and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Thomas Sargent, who was then the tenant, and it is now the property of his nephew, Mr. Anthony Geake. The old hall and some parts of the ancient chapel are still remaining, but in all other respects nothing appears but a farm house.

On the barton of Botonet was formerly a seat of the Lowers, by whom it was inhabited in the days of Norden; but since that time the old mansion has been demolished. This barton, after passing through various hands, is now the property of Mr. George Sargent. Timbrelham is at present the property of Arthur Kelly, Esq. The hands through which it has passed in former years cannot be distinctly traced; and its connection with the bailiwick of the hundred of East is of a doubtful nature.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. The church contains a monument for the Rev. Charles Mayson, D. D. son of the Rev. Peter Mayson, M. A. whom he succeeded in the rectory of Lezant, in July 1784. "He was born at Frome in Somersetshire, where he, under the instruction of his father, an able and judicious master, laid the foundation of those attainments which he cultivated and exercised as fellow and tutor of Wadham College, Oxford. In after life he was distinguished as a magistrate by an acute and vigorous understanding, a stedfast loyalty, and an ardent desire of promoting the public good. As a neighbour, a master, a husband, and a friend, he was hospitable, kind, affectionate, and sincere. As a minister of this parish, he zealously preached what he firmly believed, and diligently practised the pure doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. Having endured a long and painful illness with Christian resignation and hope, he died on the 14th of January, 1815, in the sixty-third year of his age."

LINKINGHORNE.

The name of this parish, which was Lankenhorn in one valor, and Lankinghorne in another, is supposed to be derived from local circumstances peculiar to the district. Linkinghorne denotes *the church on the rising of the iron hill.* This may allude to the vast masses of moorstone or granite with which some parts of this parish may abound. This church is not however, without its patron saint. It was dedicated to St. Meloria, and was given to the prior and convent of Launceston so early as the reign of Henry I. by Reginald his son. But the monks, not fully satisfied with the great tithes which they had procured, endeavoured to fix their talons on the vicarage also. For this purpose they applied to the Pope; and under the plea of extreme poverty, which they knew how to urge, they succeeded in obtaining the consent of infallibility. But on a future occasion, when their claims were re-examined, and it was proved before the convocation, that besides this vicarage, they possessed estates to the amount of £1000 per annum, the bull was annulled, and the vicarage taken from them. The monks however, seem to have held the great tithes until the Reformation; soon after which they became vested in the family of Lampen, by whom those on the eastern side of the Lynher were sold about the year 1680 to the family of Cloberry; and those on the western side to James Tillie, Esq. from whom they have descended to J. T. Coryton, Esq. the present possessor. The former part belongs to the family of Lyons. The vicarage, after passing through various hands, is now in the patronage of Robert Lydstone Newcombe, Esq. of Exeter.

Linkinghorne is in the deanery and north division of the hundred of East. It is about seven miles south from Launceston, and about the same distance north-east from Liskeard. Its principal villages, exclusive of the church town, are Rilla-Mill, Rillaton, and Upton. Throughout a considerable part of this parish, the land is rocky and unproductive, and the situation of several estates is bleak and dreary. In Linkinghorne lies that extended waste called Carnadon or Carraton Downs, which is generally considered as among the most elevated lands in the county, being about 1186 feet above the level of the sea. On this memorable plain Charles I. collected his forces when he entered Cornwall, and was here joined by Prince Maurice, in August 1644.

Within this parish is that singular pile of rocks called the Wringcheese, of which we have already given an account. This enormous mass of crags is situated on a hill called Stows, in a common belonging to the manor of Rillaton. Sharpy-Tor, from which the prospects are extensive and various, is also in this parish; and those

remarkable stones called *The Hurlers*, stand on the common belonging to the manor of Carnadon-Prior.

Closely connected with the rocks of Linkinghorne, is the following history of a celebrated character, who lived among these solitary crags in the former part of the last century. The name of this man was Daniel Gum; but, from the singularity of his life, he acquired the appellation of the Mountain Philosopher. He was born in this parish, and bred a stone cutter. In the early part of his life he was remarkable for an extraordinary attachment to reading, and a degree of reserve, which rather characterized a man of studious habits than a native of Linkinghorne. By close application he acquired, even in his youth, a considerable share of mathematical knowledge, by which he became celebrated throughout the adjoining parishes.

But neither his mathematical knowledge, his studious habits, nor his retired life, could shield him from the shafts of Cupid. He became enamoured of a buxom lass in the vicinity, who after some time became his wife. Daniel and his wife being averse to the payment of rent, rates, and taxes, when they can be fairly avoided, selected a retreat apparently beyond the reach of landlords and assessors. As his employment called him to hew blocks of granite in the vicinity of the Wringcheese, he fixed upon this spot as congenial to his wants and wishes, to furnish him and his family with a future abode. Discovering at this place an enormous block of granite, the upper surface of which was an inclined plane; this, it struck him, might be made the roof of a habitation such as he desired, sufficiently secluded from the busy haunts of men to enable him to pursue his studies without interruption, while it was contiguous to the scene of his daily labour; and above all, as it seemed to ensure an exemption from rent, rates, and taxes. Fixed in his determination, Daniel with painful caution excavated the materials beneath, and supported the extremities of his roof with walls of stone cemented with lime. A perforation in the covering served him for a chimney, which he was fully assured would never take fire. As soon as this singular mansion was completed, Daniel brought home his bride, who blessed him with a numerous offspring, all born and reared in this freehold tenement. From this eminence Daniel could command a view of Dartmoor and Exmoor on the east, Hartland on the north, the sea and the port of Plymouth on the south, and St. Austell and Roach hills on the west, with all the intermediate scenery in these various directions. The surface of this rock served him for an observatory, from which he occasionally watched the motions of the heavenly bodies, and on which he carved a variety of diagrams, illustrative of the most difficult problems in Euclid. These he left behind him, as evidences of the patience and ingenuity with which he surmounted the obstacles which his situation in life had placed in the way of his mental improvement.

HISTORY OF THE MOUNTAIN PHILOSOPHER, AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER IN LINKINGHORNE.

But the choice of his house, and the mode in which he pursued his studies, were not the only eccentricities of this extraordinary character. His house became his only place of devotion; for he was never known to descend from the mountain, to attend the parish church, or any other place of worship. The opinion of his wife coincided with his own, and her confidence in his superior talents led her to dispense with the ceremony of churching, when she added to her family; being fully assured that "Daniel was a far better scolard than the passen was." In these sentiments it is supposed he was not a little confirmed by his intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Cookworthy of Plymouth, an eminent mathematician and chemist, who long knew and valued him. But death at length found out the retreat of Daniel Gum, and lodged him in a house more narrow than that which he had excavated for himself. "I remember to have seen a son of his called John, at Cheesewring Hill, in the summer of 1793, where he followed the occupation of his father."*

The manors of Rillaton and Carnadon Prior, which latter is said to have been originally called the manor of Linkinghorne, are now a parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall. Rillaton was thus annexed in the reign of Edward III.; but Carnadon Prior, which in Doomsday Survey is called Carneton, and was then one of the 288 manors belonging to the Earl of Moreton, was afterwards appropriated to the priory of Launceston. In this connexion it continued until the Reformation, when it was annexed to the dutchy by Henry VIII. in lieu of the honour of Wallingford.

The manor of Pengelly, or Rillaton-Pengelly, belonged to the Rashleigh family at the close of the last century; but about the year 1803, it was purchased by the father of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. the present proprietor. There was formerly a manor in this parish called Newland, which about the days of Edward I. passed from the Dynhams to the Peverells. This, with some other property, was afterwards successively in the families of Hungerford and Hastings; but it is now unknown, and only a small estate retains the name, which is held under the dutchy.

It appears from a manuscript history of Linkinghorne, written in the year 1728, by Mr. W. Harvey, but never printed, that the manor of Rillaton-Peverell was at that time in a divided state between the heirs of Vincent and Dennis; since which time it has been in the Darleys as heirs of the Vincent family, and in the Morsheads. The manor of Padreda, which contained a seat of the Lampens, was sold by that family about the year 1680; soon after which it lost its manorial rights. In 1728, being considered as a barton, it was the property of James Tillie, Esq. from whom it descended to its present possessor, J. T. Coryton, Esq. The old mansion still

* This account of Daniel Gum is copied from the West Briton, to which paper it was communicated by Mr. John Bond, of Chacewater, in October 1814.

remains, but it is occupied as a farm house. A small manor in this parish called Carnedon-Lyer, is now the property of Sir Harry Trelawny, in whose family it has been vested for several generations.

The manor of Trefrize was formerly of considerable importance, and extended over several estates in the parishes of Lewannick and Northill. The earliest records which respect this manor, describe it as being at an early period the sole property of Sir Henry Trecarrell, of Trecarrell in Lezant; but tradition ascribes it at a still earlier time to the possessions of the Treffrys. The three co-heirs of Trecarrell divided this property among them, from whom it passed by subsequent sales, bequests, and marriages, into the families of Vyvyan, Kendall, Ley, Waddon, and Pyper. By a marriage between the heiress of Pyper and Vyvyan, the whole manor became again united in the Vyvyan family, and it is now the property of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart. But various estates belonging to this manor have been sold, which are now the property of Mr. John Peter, Mr. John Foot, and others.

Mr. W. Harvy, in his history of this parish, mentions Trefrize as having been a seat of Lord Trefrey; and he adds, that, "the remains of the great hall, with large windows were then well known; and that about a quarter of a mile from the barton there was a chapel near a well, called Lower Halwell in the chapel park, of which the ruins were then to be seen." According to his account, Sir Henry Trecarrell, the possessor of Trefrize, delighted in erecting sumptuous buildings, and began his magnificent house at Trecarrell in Lezant, which he discontinued on the death of his only son while an infant. After this he dedicated his fortune to pious uses, building at his own expence the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Launceston, and the tower and northern side of the church at Linkinghorne. The immediate site of Trefrize barton now belongs to Mr. Joseph Garland, but no remains of the old mansion or chapel are visible.

The death of Sir Henry Trecarrell's child, according to the voice of tradition, is not less extraordinary than the effects occasioned by it were remarkable. It is said that Sir Henry, the father, who was an adept in astrology, prior to the birth of the child, predicted, that if it should be born in a given hour, it would certainly come to an untimely end. It so happened that the infant was actually born within this ill-omened hour. Some time afterwards, the nurse having been washing the child, put it down while she went to fetch a towel to wipe it; when on her return she found it drowned, having fallen with its face downward in a basin of water, which occasioned its suffocation.

In 1710 a free school was founded in this parish for the education of all the poor children within it, by Charles Roberts, Esq. and endowed with the interest of

£705 14*s.* 1*d.* Two thirds of this sum are appropriated as a salary for the master who teaches the boys, and the other third to pay a schoolmistress for teaching girls.

The dutchy manors of Stoke-Climsland and Climsland-Prior extend into this parish. Dr. Borlase says, there was formerly a chapel at Carnadon Prior, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. And Harvy in his manuscript history, speaks of a chapel at Carnadon-Lyer; but of these ancient buildings no vestiges at present remain.

LISKEARD.

The town of Liskeard is so ancient, that its origin is buried in such obscurity, as to become very difficult to trace. Even the name is of doubtful etymology, and hence opinions vary, when attempts are made to explore its primitive source. The general idea, however, in which these conflicting views concur, is this, that the name Liskeard or Lis-card is purely Cornish; and that it signifies "a fortified court or palace, or refiner's court or green." "The name *Les*," says Mr. Tonkin, "I derive from a court or palace, and *Kaer* a fortified town, as having been for many ages a seat and castle of the ancient princes and dukes of Cornwall." "Some authors think," says Dr. Borlase, "that the word *Caër* in the name of a town or fort, is a proof of its being Roman, as Caër-leon, &c.; and this may be a good argument where history mentions the Roman exploits, and monuments frequently found, prove their residence. And tradition says, that a Roman legion was stationed at Liskeard, of which the present name of the town is thought to bear some remains. But of the ancient castle that was there, the fragments are too few to draw any consequences from, especially as I could see nothing in or round the town, to countenance any such great antiquity."

Although the claims of Liskeard to a Roman origin are very doubtful, resting principally on the orthography and sound of its name, yet there can be no doubt that it is of very high antiquity. Mr. Whitaker says, "St. Germans was the original see of Cornwall, founded about A. D. 614, when Liskeard became the residence of Cornish royalty; the king and the bishop equally retiring from the Saxons on the Exe, and remaining equally at this distance till the reduction of Cornwall. Then the episcopate was still continued at St. Germans, and the royalty at Liskeard; as Howel still remained sovereign, and Conan was prelate." The royalty of Cornwall, Mr. Whitaker supposes to have terminated with the life of Howel.

A LARGE DEER PARK FORMERLY AT LISKEARD CASTLE.

Admitting the high antiquity which Mr. Whitaker thus assigns to the castle of Liskeard, we must cease to wonder at the report of a survey of this building in the year 1337. In this it is called "a manor house," and described as "having a hall, a chapel, and six chambers, all out of repair." William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall about a hundred years afterwards, speaks of Liskeard Castle as then standing, and as one of the palaces of the duke. Leland in the days of Henry VIII. says—"There was a castel on a hill in the toun side, by north from St. Martin; (the parish church) it is now al in ruin. Fragments and pieces of waulles yet stande. The site of it is magnificent, and looketh over al the toun. This castelle was the erles of Cornwall." Carew referring to this venerable structure, observes, "Of later times the castle served the earl of Cornwall for one of his houses; but now that later is worm eaten, out of date and use. Coinages, fairs, and markets, as vital spirits in a decayed body, keep the inner part of the town alive; while the ruined skirts accuse the injury of time, and the neglect of industry." In a survey of crown lands, taken in 1649 by order of parliament, Liskeard Castle is described as in such a ruinous condition, that the materials were not worth the taking down. Scarcely any vestiges now remain of this once venerable edifice. Mr. Whitaker says, "The castle is now clearly demolished; the church having been formerly rebuilt with its stones I believe, a school having been more recently erected upon the ground with them, and no appearance remaining of its existence, except in a slight crumbling fence of stone upon two sides, too slight and too crumbling ever to have been an original part of the whole."

In the survey of this place in 1337, notice is taken of the park which was connected with this residence of royalty. It is there said to be a new park, in which were 200 deer. This was disparked in the reign of Henry VIII.; and the land which it comprised, which still retains the name of the park, was leased to Sir Warwick Hele in 1619. This estate is now on lease to Lord Eliot. The manor of Liskeard was among the ancient possessions of the earls of Cornwall, and was one of those annexed to the dutchy by act of parliament in the reign of Edward III. During the usurpation of Cromwell, this manor, including the site of the ancient castle, was sold to Ralph Margery and Thomas Rawlins; but the Restoration nullified the bargain. Brown Willis states, that in the castle park there was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims frequently resorted. But of this ancient chapel even tradition has almost forgotten to repeat the tale. The existence of it however, cannot be doubted, since it was determined by authority in the reign of Edward II. that the incumbent of the parish church had no right to the oblations made at this chapel.

SUPERNATURAL VIRTUES ASCRIBED TO THE WATERS OF LISKEARD.

Within the town of Liskeard there was formerly a nunnery of Poor Clares, founded and endowed by Richard king of the Romans. A considerable part of the conventual buildings, known by the name of Great Place, still remains; the old chapel is now a bakehouse, and the other portions are occupied as dwelling houses. There was formerly a chapel at Lamellin; and at Lean Hill, about three miles from Liskeard, is the site of another that has been long in ruins. There is a house standing near the bottom of the town, which from its windows, gateway, and sculptured ornaments, appears to have been formerly connected with some religious establishment. Near this building issues the spring which supplies the inhabitants with water. The excellence of this salubrious fountain is deservedly held in high estimation. Conscious of its intrinsic value, the credulous inhabitants of former ages attributed to it some miraculous virtues, which fancy still continues to cherish with fondness, even to the present day. The source whence this water issues, is acknowledged to be involved in a kind of indefinite mystery; so that even curiosity is content to let it remain unexplored. The stream on becoming visible, is divided into three parts, all of which have some peculiar efficacy; but one branch far surpasses the others in its potent qualities. A stone that is deposited in the well, is presumed by tradition to have a considerable influence over the matrimonial connexions of any fortunate female, who under given circumstances, and at an appointed time, shall have the happiness to touch it with her foot. These tales are still kept alive, and the ceremonials are practised by the young and thoughtless to the present hour.

Liskeard is in the deanery and hundred of West. It is about twelve miles from Lostwithiel, and sixteen and a half from Plymouth Dock. Of its great antiquity no doubt can be entertained. The town sprang up under the auspices of the castle, and must have been nearly coeval with it. Immediately after the Conquest, it was held by the Earl of Moreton in connexion with the castle; and it is described in Doomsday Survey as "an ordinary town in Cornwall." Leland, speaking of its market, which is known to have existed prior to the thirteenth century, announces it to be the best in Cornwall, with the exception of Bodmin. In his time the market was held on Monday. Browne Willis says, that in his days the market of Liskeard much exceeded that of Bodmin; and that it was then held on Saturday, on which day it still continues. In commemoration of its original day, there are still three large markets held in this town, on Shrove Monday, the Monday after Palm Sunday, and the Monday after St. Nicholas's day. The common markets of Liskeard are amply furnished with provisions of all kinds, not merely for the supply of the inhabitants, but to meet the demands of several traders who here purchase a

variety of articles, which they retail in the markets of Plymouth Dock. By the charter of Elizabeth, two markets, on Monday and Saturday, were granted; and two fairs, to be held respectively on the festival of the Ascension, and St. Matthew. But three fairs are held here; on Holy Thursday, on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and on St. Matthew's Day, O. S. October 2. Liskeard is one of the towns originally appointed for the coinage of tin; but until the present year no tin has been coined in this place for many years. The market house or town hall was erected about the year 1707, by Mr. Dolben, who was then a representative of this borough. It is a handsome structure, supported by columns of granite.

Liskeard ranks among the first towns in the county. It is situated partly on two rocky hills, and partly in a valley, which divides them; through this inequality of ground the streets appear to have been disposed with studied irregularity. The houses in many places correspond with the streets, the basement stories of some being on a level with the chimnies of others; and the foundations of some often coinciding with the chambers of the contiguous dwelling. Browne Willis says, that in his time Liskeard contained 500 houses; which, if correct, far exceeds its present number. In 1811 this town contained 364 houses, and 1975 inhabitants; the statement of Browne Willis therefore appears to have been incorrect, as the parish registers shew the population to have considerably increased during the last century.

On the eastern side of the town, on a rising ground, stands the church, which is dedicated to St. Martin. This building, which is kept in excellent repair, and is particularly clean, consists of three spacious aisles. The south side of the church is ornamented with pinnacles and battlements; and over the porch are three Gothic niches. The battlements are all of granite; but the greater part of the church is composed of the slate stone which constitutes the foundation of the town. The tower is chiefly built of granite; and the date of 1627 is cut in relief over the western door. This church contains two inscriptions, recording two benefactions bequeathed for charitable purposes; and a memorial for Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, who is described as the last of that family whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham College, Oxford.

The church was originally appropriated to the priory of Launceston, by Reginald Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I. Not content with this acquisition, the monks made an attempt to get the vicarage also into their hands; and for this purpose they procured the pope's bull; but it was afterwards set aside. The rectory remained in connexion with the priory of Launceston until the Reformation, when in 1565 it was granted to John Harris; by whose descendant John Harris, Esq. of Mount Radford, this estate has been sold in parcels. A reserve however, has been

made of the great tithes of the borough; and the tenement of Lanseather, now let at £50 per annum, is vested in the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.

Besides the established church, Liskeard contains three places of public worship, belonging to the Independents, the Quakers, and the Methodists. That belonging to the Independents was originally built by the Johnson family for the Presbyterians; and Defoe in his tour through Great Britain in the early part of the last century, mentions it as a meeting-house then newly built; and observes, that there were then but three more of this description in Cornwall. It is somewhat remarkable, that this meeting-house is appointed by Mr. Johnson to lapse to the vicar of the parish, in case divine service should not be performed in it by the Dissenters.

The grammar school at Liskeard has been of long standing, and it can boast the honour of having given education to two justly celebrated characters, Dean Prideaux and Walter Moyle. This seminary is supported by the corporation, who formerly allowed the master £30 per annum; but this of late years has been augmented to £100. A charity school for poor children, in which ten girls are now taught, was founded by the trustees of the charitable donation of the Rev. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and endowed by them with £5 per annum. A school designed for 100 boys on the plan of Dr. Bell, and another for girls on the plan of Miss Howell, have lately been established. Another school originally endowed by Mr. Buller, out of the long annuities, some time since said to be run out, was also established at this place.

This parish contains five divisions, denominated the borough, Constitution-lands, north, south, and west sides. On the 19th of January, 1643, a memorable battle was fought near Liskeard, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, and the victorious troops entered the town on the same night. King Charles also honoured it with his presence in 1644.

The manor of Liskeard Coleshill was possessed by a family of this latter name in the fifteenth century. In 1620 Emanuel Langford possessed five parts out of six. At a latter period the whole was vested in the Pypers, from whom it passed in marriage with a female heir to the Vyvyans. By this family it was sold to the late John Trehawke, Esq. from whom it passed by bequest to Samuel Kekewick, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor of Hagland, which is situated almost wholly within the precincts of the borough, and which is said to have belonged to a chantry chapel at Launceston, was for many generations the property of the Connocks. It is now vested in Mrs. Arminel Inch and her sister, as devisees of the late Mr. Connock of Treworgy. The manor of Lamellin or Lamelwyn, which formerly belonged to the ancient family of Whalesborowe, is now the property of Lady Morshead, relict of the late Sir John Morshead, bart. The manor of Cartuther,

the property of Samuel Kekewick, Esq. which lies chiefly in Menheniot, extends into this parish. The manor of Fursdon, which extends into several parishes, has its site in Liskeard. This property originally belonged to the Trefusis family, by whom it was sold to the grandfather of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor of Trevilles, which has its site in St. Pinnock, extends into this parish. It belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar. Tremabe, in this parish, which was formerly a seat of the Langfords, is now a farm house. Landrest, which in the days of Norden was a seat of the Harris family, is now a farm house, the property of John Harris, Esq. of Mount Radford, in Devonshire. The patron of the vicarage is the Rev. Peter Frye Hony, L. L. B. the present incumbent.

LUDGVAN.

This parish, were it to contain nothing besides to entitle it to notice, is sure to claim a particular attention from every historian of Cornwall, for having been the abode of the justly celebrated Dr. William Borlase, the author of many valuable works. Ludgvan is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It is about three miles nearly north-west from Marazion, and nearly the same distance north-east from Penzance. Its principal villages are Bogyhere, Carvossen Downs, Crowliss, Ludgvan Lees, and Tornewidden.

The name of this parish is said by Dr. Pryce to signify *high placed tower*. The church however is presumed to have its patron saint; but whether it was dedicated to Paul or Luduan, is a point which has led to some debates. It is more probable, whatever saint might have presided over the church, that this name which the parish bears, was originally applied to an ancient and extensive manor, which was well known at the Norman Conquest in this district. The manor of Ludulam, which in Doomsday Survey appears to be one of the 288 manors given to Robert Earl of Moreton, comprehended the parishes of Ludduham, Lelant, Tywednik, and St. Ives, which are now so many districts. This is a lordship of great antiquity, and appears to have been privileged with a court-leet before the Norman Conquest. It was then taxed under the name of Ludduham, though it is now transnominated from its great extent, Ludduham-Les, *i. e. the broad or large habitation of the people of God.* "Ludduham is mentioned in Doomsday Book as Lvdyham, and the name, which is really Lugvan, though vulgarly called Luduan, means, as Pryce has rationally interpreted it, *hill tower*, Lug being a tower, and Ban, or Van, a hill."

The manor of Ludgvan Lees, was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the family of Ferrers, from whom it passed by heiresses to the families of Champernowne

and Willoughby Lord Brooke. By the co-heiresses of this latter family it was carried to Pawlet and Blount Lord Montjoy; and it now belongs to the co-heirs of the late Duke of Bolton. The barton of Tremenheere is the property of John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose. Treassowe, a considerable estate in this parish, was for many generations in the Rogers family, who had their principal residence here before they purchased Penrose. It came to them, partly by purchase, and partly by descent, from the Bowdens, about the time of the Revolution. Near the house, which is very ancient, is an old castle called Castle-an-Dinas, having three walls of circumvallation. It is situated on one of the highest hills in Penwith; and from it may be seen on a clear day twenty-four parish churches, and also the north and south seas at no great distance from each other. On removing the ground for planting, some years since, within this fortification, two stone weights were found, through each of which was a hole for passing a rope, which holes were apparently much worn by friction. Some pieces of stone vessels, two ancient swords, and a large gold ring, with the arms of Pendarves in a kind of signet, bearing the initials J. P. and the date 1587, were also found; these articles are now in the possession of John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose.

It appears that there were formerly chapels at Trewell, at Ludgvan Lees, and on a tenement called Collurian. Of this latter there are still some remains. It was dedicated to St. Thomas, in consequence of which it has been corruptedly called Tubmas-Chapel. The advowson of the rectory is an appendage of the manor of Ludgvan Lees. Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician of Bath, was a native of this parish. He was descended from the Olivers of Treneere, and died in 1764. The sum of £6 per annum, which was bequeathed to this parish for charitable uses, has been long appropriated to the instruction of poor children.

Among the chalybeate springs of this county, Dr. Borlase reckons one that rises in the tenement of Collurian. "The bed through which this water flows, is a loose pebbly ground, mixed with gravelly clay, full of the ochrous iron mineral, from which the taste and smell of the waters proceed. This is the strongest water of the kind, and most remarkable for its cures, which I have heard of, or had opportunity of examining." Of some curious green stones found in Wheal Fortune mine in this parish, the same author also takes notice. "These stones come very near in their properties to the turcois, and have been taken for such by naturalists." He also mentions a singular kind of dove-coloured granite found in this parish, and another species having a red ground, and possessing many singular properties. Of mundic yielding its arsenic to the influence of water, Dr. Borlase gives an instance that happened in this parish. "At times it yields that or some other poison so copiously, that I have known a tinner, Edmund Thomas, who by washing his

wounded leg in a very strong mundic-water from Ludgvan-lez mine, brought on such a gangrene, that it soon killed him."

In the church of Ludgvan there is an epitaph on the tomb of John South, M. A. who died rector of this parish on the 6th of October, 1636; which, from the singularity of its style and expression has been frequently copied.

" Let nature's coarser children have
A tongueless tomb, or but a grave;
South the meridian point of wit
Can never set, but shine in it.
Ripe artist, and divine inspir'd,
Thou liv'dst, thou diedst, belov'd, admir'd.
Hyperbolize I do not:—true,
All's here; dear, dearest friend adieu!"

Ludgvan church also contains two flat monumental stones for Dr. Borlase and his wife. This learned man was forty years vicar of his native parish, St. Just, as well as fifty-two years rector of Ludgvan, where he died, August 31st, 1772.

LUXULIAN.

The name of this parish has been sometimes written Luxulian, and at other times Luxulyan; but the orthography seems to be guided by no rule, as the word can only be supposed to bear a distant resemblance in sound to St. Cyricus and Julieta, to whom the church is dedicated. Of the history of these saints but little is known. Mr. Whitaker supposes that the latter was wife to the former, on which account they are coupled together in their patronage, just as Probus and Grace are united in their guardianship of Probus. St. Cyricus is supposed to have been of Cornish birth, and was a bishop in Wales; where, in the church of St. Germanus, was found a staff, which is said to have belonged to him. At the top it is protended a little on both sides in the form of a cross, covered all round with silver and gold.

Luxulian is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about six miles and a half from Fowey, and about eight and a half from Bodmin. The church town contains several houses; besides which it has the villages of Coanse, Higher and Lower Menadue, and Treskilling.

The manor of Prideaux in this parish, has been rendered famous in the records of antiquity, for its once noted, but now demolished, and almost forgotten castle. The name, some have derived from a French original, as implying *pres-d'eaux*, by or near the waters. Hence it is argued, that " the sea actually flowed up as high as

this place, till the stream-works choked up its entrance, of which any one may be convinced, who views the high cliff under it, and the opposite one in the parish of Tywardreath." No doubt can be entertained, that the bold, craggy, and broken appearance which the rocks on each side of this narrow valley display, indicate some violent convulsion of nature; and from a train of concurring circumstances it seems very probable, that in former ages the tide actually flowed up through the narrow pass between these cliff-like hills. But from whatever source the name of Prideaux is derived, it is certain that in this parish, and on a manor of this name, the venerable castle of Prideaux stood. This building is supposed to have been erected prior to the Norman Conquest, and to have been inhabited by a family of that name, which still continues to flourish, both in this county and in Devon. From this family, which Mr. Whitaker considers as purely Cornish, he supposes the branch which took up its abode in Padstow, that in Bodmin, and that which occupied the ancient castle, to have originally sprung. "Place, near Padstow," he observes, "coming to the Prideauxes, a family purely Cornish in its origin, settled originally at Prideaux Castle, not far from St. Austell, and there ending in an heiress under the reign of Henry VI." The name in this branch, thus becoming extinct, the manor and castle of Prideaux were carried by an heiress in marriage to Thomas Herle or Hearle, of West-Herle in Northumberland, the last of which family gave his estates to his sisters by the same mother, but who were the daughters of Walter Kendall, M. D. her second husband. This property was purchased of the representatives of these daughters about the year 1806, by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of whom, after he had retained it about twelvemonths, it was purchased by his nephew John Colman Rashleigh, Esq. the present proprietor, who has lately erected an elegant mansion on it for his own residence.

The manor of Luxulian, which was in the family of Couch so early as the reign of James I. was sold to the Rashleigh family in the days of Charles I. In this family it still remains, being the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. Another manor of Luxulian was in the family of Collins in the reign of Elizabeth, after which it became the property of the Kendalls. In the year 1628 it was purchased of Nicholas Kendall, Esq. and others, by Richard Lord Robartes, and it is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Agar. The manor of Bodwithgy, which at a remote period belonged to the Cardinhams, and on which, according to Hals, the family of Prideaux had formerly a seat, was in the Carminows about the year 1583. It was then purchased by an ancestor of the present proprietor, the Hon. Mrs. Agar. This manor extends into Lanivet; and the manor of Grediowe or Greedy which belongs to the dutchy, is only partly in Luxulian.

The church of Luxulian, which previous to the Reformation was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, had lodged within it some valuable records belonging to the stannaries of Cornwall, prior to the civil war. But this situation being deemed insecure, they were removed to Lostwithiel, as a place of greater safety, until the apprehended effects of that unhappy conflict should disappear. But they were unfortunately carried from a place which escaped both the torch and the sabre, and were lodged in a town that became the seat of hostility, in which they were destroyed.

John Colman Rashleigh, Esq. is patron of the vicarage, by purchase from the Rev. Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn; the great tithes are in a divided state, between Mr. Henry Udy, who possesses one moiety, and Charles Rashleigh, Esq. and others, who claim the remainder.

MABE.

This parish, which is neither large nor populous, is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is situated about two miles and a half nearly north-west from Penryn, and contains but little to recommend it to particular notice. On the origin of its name many doubts have been entertained. As a distinct parish its antiquity cannot be compared to that of many other parishes; since it was formerly appropriated to the rich college of Glaseney, at Penryn, and in conjunction with Milor, it forms at present only a consolidated vicarage. In some old records this parish bears the name of Lavabe or Lavapper, and at other times Lan-Mabe, which implies the church of Mabe.

The manor of Carnsew belonged at a very early period to the Carnsew family; but in the reign of Elizabeth, one of them conveyed the barton connected with this manor to William Thomas, son of Thomas Harry, of Roscrow, which William Thomas afterward took the name of Carnsew, not long before the family removed to Trewoon in Budock. This manor has long since been annihilated; but the barton, on which is a farm house, is now the property of Mr. T. Reed. Another manor called Eathorn, which was formerly in the family of Serjeaux, passed from them to the Veres Earls of Oxford. This, after passing through several intermediate hands, is now the property of Wearn Nicholas, Esq.

The barton of Tremough, after furnishing a seat to a family of this name from time immemorial, was carried by a female heir to Blois of Penryn, with whom it rested until 1703, when it was sold to John Worth, Esq. who had the honour of being sheriff for this county in 1712. By this gentleman a large park was enclosed;

and an elegant mansion erected. But this building is in ruins, and the park is added to the estate. This barton is now the property of Mr. Robert Crow, by purchase from Dr. Hooper, who married the heiress of Worth. Another barton called Carveth, was anciently the seat of the Carveths, one of whose ancestors had married Otho Penaluna. In the reign of Charles I. this estate was sold to Thomas Melhuish. This barton now belongs to the representative of the late J. Gwennap, Esq. of Falmouth.

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the college of Glaseney, are now the property of Thomas Hext, Esq.; but the Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Spargo in this parish, is said by Norden to have been a seat of the Randolls or Rundles; but in this opinion he is supposed to have been misinformed, as their seat was at Trewoon, which is now a farm house, although Spargo is acknowledged to have been their property.

ST. MABYN.

St. Mabyn is indebted for its name to one of the large sainted family that came into this country from Wales. One of these, a female, whose name was Maben, fixed her hermitage in this district, which still retains her name. This name seems to have been appropriated to the parish at an early period; since in the first valor in 1294, we find the name of *Ecclesia Sanctæ Mabenæ* applied to the present rectory not far from Wadebridge. Of the personal history of this female saint, very little is at present known.

St. Mabyn is in the deanery and hundred of Trigg-Minor; and lies about five miles north-west from Bodmin, and about eight south-south-west from Camelford. It joins Egloshayle, and is in the enlarged vicinity of Wadebridge. This parish is rendered memorable by the talents of its rector, the Rev. Charles Peters, who distinguished himself about the middle of the last century, by writing a critical dissertation on the book of Job, in which he controverts the opinions of Bishop Warburton.

The manor of Colquite or Kilquite is mentioned in Doomsday as Chilcoit, and is described as one of the 288 manors belonging to the Earl of Moreton. At a subsequent period this was in the family of Serjeaux, by one of whose co-heiresses it was brought in marriage to the Marneys. About the middle of the sixteenth century, John Lord Marney, whose father was created Lord Marney in 1524, built an elegant mansion at Colquite. In this family it remained until it was carried by marriage to the Hoblyns. The old mansion falling to decay, has been lately taken

down, and a modern house erected in its stead by Deeble Peter, Esq. the present proprietor and occupier of this commodious seat.

The manor of Trevisquite, which is called in Doomsday Survey Trawiscoit, was for some time held by Richard, under Robert Earl of Moreton. This property has for many generations been in the Boscawen family, and it now belongs to Lord Falmouth. The manor of Tresarrat, and some lands immediately connected with it, belonged to the family of Treise, and were afterwards inherited by the Morsheads. It was sold by the late Sir John Morshead, bart. to John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, the present proprietor. Some portions of this large estate have been sold in lots. This place has been conjectured to be the Treserret which was the seat of Sir John Trelawny, who distinguished himself as a military character in the reign of Henry V.

When Hals made his collections for his parochial history, Treblethick was the seat of the Hamleys, in which family it had been for many preceding generations. But not long afterwards it became the property of Treise, from whom it passed with other estates of this family on the death of Sir Christopher Treise, to Sir John Morshead, whose father had married the sister of Sir Christopher. This was afterwards sold by Sir John to A. Hambly, Esq. of Endellion. Mr. Richard Hamley of St. Columb, is the present representative of the ancient Hamley family, who occupied this mansion at an early period, and who can be traced back to the thirteenth century.

Tregarne or Tregarden, which was formerly a seat occupied by the family of Bere, was carried by female heirs to the Barrets, and from them to the Godolphins. From these it passed to the Michells, and became their seat; but it is now a farm house, the property and residence of Mr. John Andrew. Trequite, which for some time was the seat of the Parkers, is now the abode of Mr. Hooper, the proprietor. There are two bartons in this parish called Tregaddock, one of which was formerly a seat of the Bakes, and is now the property of the Rev. J. Kempe; and the other is the property of Mr. Joseph Harry.

Tredethy, which was for some time a seat of the families of May and Lang, is now the property and abode of Francis John Hext, Esq. Penwyn, now possessed and occupied by Mr. William Cole, was at a former period the seat of the Porters. Heligan, which formerly belonged to the Hills, was a seat of the family of Silly about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was sold by Miss Julia Silly (who is now the wife of William Lyddon, Esq.) to E. J. Glynn, Esq. the present possessor. Stone, which is an elegant cottage, is the residence of J. M. Bligh, Esq. whose ancestors resided in this parish for several centuries, until within about 100 years since, when they removed from it, and remained absent until within about twenty years past, when the present resident of Stone renewed the family name. The

Bligh have been settled in Cornwall from the Norman Conquest to the present time. Norden mentions a branch of this family as residing in his time at Botaden in South Petherwin, in which house their arms still remain. When the Duke of Norfolk held a session of heraldry in this county, the Bligh resided at Bodmin. The Earl of Darnley is a branch of this family. The late John Bligh, Esq. and Admiral Bligh, are descended from the same common stock.

St. Mabyn has an almshouse that was erected with the sum of £200; which money had accumulated from a legacy of £100, bequeathed by William Parker, Esq. The parish church, which is ornamented with a lofty pinnacled tower, contains memorials for the Hamley family, dated 1637 and 1717; and also for Grace Lady Carnsew, of Bokelly, dated 1656. It is said that there was an ancient chapel in this parish at a place called Helygrave; but at present no memorials of its existence remain. Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory.

MADERN, or MADRON.

This parish is much celebrated in the records of antiquity for the supposed miraculous virtues of its well, of which an account has been already given; and is of considerable importance, as it includes the large, populous, and flourishing town of Penzance. It is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. Its church is about a mile and a half from Penzance.

The name of this district is said to be purely Cornish, and is understood to imply *the good or fruitful hill*. But besides this circumstance, Madern is not without its patron saint, although opinion is not uniform respecting the sex and character of the person to whom the church is dedicated, and to whom the parish seems indebted for its name. William of Worcester says, that "St. Mather the virgin, or St. Maddern, was patron of this church; that she was buried at Minster, and that many miracles were performed at her grave." The name of this saint is mentioned in the registers of the see of Exeter. Mr. Whitaker on the contrary, introduces to our notice Motranus, as the patron of this church; and considers him as one of the large company that came from Ireland with Breaca, and who was slain near the mouth of the Hayle. "In reverence to their remains as martyrs," he observes, "the body of St. Motran seems to have been begged by a parish a little distant to the south-west, to have been buried in its church, and therefore to have lent it its name, now varied a little into *Ecclesia Sancti Maderni* in the first valor, but into Madern, alias St. Madern, in the second." These historical incidents singularly coincide with the import of its Cornish name.

A LARGE CROMLEH IN THIS PARISH FELL IN ON A STORMY NIGHT IN OCTOBER 1815.

The manor of Alwarton, though now somewhat differently designated, is said to have taken its name from Aluardus, by whom it was possessed in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Not long after the Conquest it was in the Pomeroys. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the baronial family of Tyes, from whom it passed by female heirs successively to the Lisles and Berkeleys. Some time after it was in the crown; and in the reign of Edward IV. having been the property of Edmund Beaufort, it was granted, with some other property, to Richard duke of Gloucester. Of late years it has been divided into severalties; but the barton, which is occupied as a farm house, belongs to three ladies named Wroughton.

The barton of Treneere was alienated by the family of Oliver in the year 1768, to which family it had belonged a considerable time prior to that period. On this sale the estate became divided, and the old mansion was converted into a barn and outhouses. One third part of the estate being possessed by Mr. Robyns, he erected on it a commodious house for his own residence; but this property was afterwards sold to the Rev. Anthony Williams, the present proprietor. Lanyon, on which is a large cromleh*, as mentioned in our former volume, was for some time a seat of the Lanyon family. It is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. Landithy, which prior to the Reformation, belonged to the knights-hospitallers, was after this event for several generations in the family of Fleming. It is now a farm house, the fee of which is in William Praed, Esq. but it is held on lease by William Bolitho, Esq. of Chyandour. Trengwainton, which was formerly a seat of the Cowlins, and afterwards of the Arundells of Menadarva, is now the property of Rose Price, Esq. by whom it has been recently purchased for his own residence.

Castle Horneck, which signifies *the iron castle*, is situated, according to Norden, on the site of "an ancient ruined castle." It stands on a mount near Penzance, and appears to have been in former times a place of some importance. An ancient castle, said to have been built by the family of Tyes, is supposed to have stood near Penzance; but whether by this Castle Horneck be intended, seems rather uncertain, as the castle ascribed to the Tyes is stated to have stood on the north of the town, where some earthworks are still visible. This place is called Lescaddock. Castle Horneck was for several generations a seat of the family of Levelis; but it has been for about a century in the Borlase family; and it is now the property of Mr. Samuel Borlase, a minor, son of the late John Borlase, Esq. It is at present occupied by John Boase, Esq.

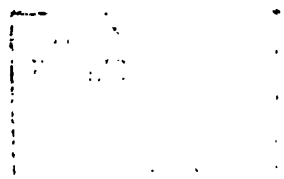
* This cromleh fell in on the night of October 19th, 1815. A most stormy night, when the Delhi East Indiaman was wrecked in Mount's Bay.

Trereife has been the family estate of the Nicholls's from time immemorial. Dr. Nicholls, physician to George II. who opened the body of the king for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his death, which he described in a paper addressed to the Royal Society, was second son of John Nicholls. This family intermarried with the families of Godolphin and Foote. William John Godolphin Nicholls, Esq. the last survivor of the elder branch of the family, died May 9, 1815, and bequeathed all his estates to his mother, (Ustick of Botallack) who married the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmunds, rector of Wickhampton, in Norfolk, and of Thwaite in Suffolk. The tithe sheaf of the parishes of Madern and Morvah has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Nicholls family from the period of the Reformation.

The church contains memorials for the families of Borlase, Fleming, Harris, and Nicholls; and has a neat altar-piece, which was erected in 1810. The minister's seat, the niche for the image of the patron saint, and the piscina on the south side of the altar, are still perfect. The great tithes, which were formerly, with Landithy, appropriated to the knights-hospitallers, to whom the church was given by Henry de Pomeroy, are now claimed by the family at Trereife, by inheritance from the Flemings; but their right to the advowson is disputed by the heir of John Borlase, Esq. The advowson of the vicarage belongs to Miss Borlase, daughter of the late Rev. William Borlase, of Castle Horneck. It was purchased by the Borlase family, of the corporation of Penzance, to whom the Flemings are said to have sold it. An ancient chapel formerly stood at Lanyon, which was dedicated to St. Bridget; another stood in some other part of the parish under the same patronage, but the history of both appears to be lost.

Through the benevolence of Mr. Daniel George, a school was founded about the year 1704, for the instruction of poor children belonging to this parish and its chapelries, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. And that it might not fail for want of support, he endowed it with a house and garden for the master, and with certain lands and premises which are now let at £122 per annum.

Some think the name of Penzance is derived from *Pen*, a head, and *zanz*, a bay, signifying the head of the bay. Others say that it signifies holy headland, a chapel to St. Anthony standing on the point of land near the present quay. It is literally holy head. The arms of the town most probably (John the Baptist's head) are taken as a quaint device to express the name of the town. This westernmost town in England is large and populous, and is situated on the western margin of Mount's Bay, eleven miles from the Land's End, and about 282 from London. It has been long distinguished for the mildness of its seasons, the salubrity of its air, the beauty





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PENZANCE

To the Inhabitants of Penzance this Plate is Inscribed
By their obedient Servant W: Penaluna

of its prospects, the cheapness of its markets, and the fertility of its contiguous lands. The average rental of its meadows might until of late have been estimated at £7 per acre; and some particular enclosures have been known to let so high as £12 or £13 per acre. From this circumstance it may be fairly inferred, either that the soil is more intrinsically rich than in other parts, or that the inhabitants of Penzance derive some local advantages from their situation, which other places cannot bestow.

This town originally rose from a few fishermen settling near the present quay, and building for themselves a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony, that universal patron of fishermen. This chapel continued until within these few years, when it was rebuilt into a fish-cellar. It was only small however, but it had a statue of its saint in a niche. Tradition has preserved the name of the saint, and antiquarianism has saved the statue of him. It is merely a bust made of alabaster. Thus begun, the town extended up the side of the hill, from the site of the pier to the ground now occupied by the church. When it had acquired some degree of importance, a fort was built by one of the family of Tyes, in whose manor of Alwarton the town now stands. It was one of this family who obtained a market for Mousehole in the reign of Edward I. Yet the existence of this fort is only known from the name of its site, and from the aspect of the site itself. Hence, in Henry's valor, the present chapel is thus described:—"Burriton alias Penzance, chapel to Madern." This name tells to every antiquarian ear, Bury or Burg, Buryton or Burgton, in every part of the kingdom attesting their own rise as towns, from castles as their parents. Mr. Whitaker supposes, that at the time of the first valor in 1294, although the chapel was in existence, it was not connected with the town, because the church of Madern is mentioned, but no notice is taken of any chapel belonging to it. The fort however, he thinks, was erected soon afterwards, and a chapel for the garrison; in consequence of which the town took the English appellation of Burryton; this being given by the English baron who erected them, and who probably obtained a market, which equally served to enlarge the town by the security provided for its inhabitants, and the means of their support.

Another account respecting the ancient history of this town, states, that its market, to be held on Wednesday, was originally granted to Alice de Lisle, then lady of the manor of Alwarton, in 1332, together with a fair for seven days at the festival of St. Peter. This original market was confirmed in 1404 to Thomas Lord Berkeley, with three fairs, each to be held two days. At a still subsequent period, two markets were introduced, to be held on Tuesday and Thursday; but these have since been changed to Thursday and Saturday, which still continue. Thursday is

a considerable corn market, and both this and Saturday are well supplied with provisions of every kind, which for plenty and cheapness rivals any market in Cornwall. Its present fairs are on May 28th, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and the Thursday before Advent Sunday.

The present chapel, which is ornamented with a small whitewashed spire, is dedicated to St. Mary. This has been used as a chapel from time immemorial. It was enlarged in 1671, and consecrated in 1680. The font bears date 1668, the alms-box 1612; and a memorial in a pew is dated 1574. In 1680 it was endowed by John Tremenheere, Esq. with lands now let at £20 per annum; and a cemetery was also enclosed and consecrated, and the limits of the town were defined to be the limits of the chapelry. The endowment has since been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty. Marriages were solemnized in this chapel prior to the marriage act; but since that has passed, Madern church claims this exclusive privilege. Penzance has its own vestry, and maintains its own poor. It appears from the registers of the see of Exeter, that there were chapels here dedicated to St. Raphael and St. Gabriel. Penzance was first incorporated in 1614; which charter was confirmed by Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, and a recorder. It contained 784 houses in 1811, and 4022 inhabitants; among whom many strangers must always be included, who come hither as occasional residents, to enjoy the delightful climate, beautiful scenery, and salubrious air. A range of elegant houses on its western side denominated *The Parade*, is only exceeded in number and symmetry by Dunstanville Terrace, at Falmouth. The trade of Penzance consists chiefly in coals, groceries, cloth, and other articles of merchandise that are imported, and in tin, copper, and fish, that are exported. It was made a fifth coinage town for tin soon after the Restoration. The pilchard fishery is carried on in this town and neighbourhood to a great extent. The streets are irregular, but they are in general well paved; and in the vicinity of the town are several pleasant walks, through shady dingles, and over swelling hills, which open to the view the numerous genteel residences that decorate the adjacent country.

In 1711 a charity school was endowed here by John Buller, Esq. of Morval; but the sum being vested in the long annuities, has ceased to furnish any support for several years. Besides the episcopal chapel, there are several places appropriated to public worship. The Jews have a synagogue, and the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses. In February 1814, a geological society was established here, at the suggestion of Ayrton Paris, M. D. The members pursue the objects of this institution with considerable ability and

perseverance; and in several instances their researches have been crowned with success. Davies Gilbert, Esq. is president, and Lord de Dunstanville patron.

Leland speaking of "Pensants," describes it as "the westes market towne in all Cornwayle," and as having "a little peere," which was even then visited by ships as well as boats. The original part of the present pier was constructed about the year 1766, at the expence of the corporation, unassisted by any parliamentary grant. In 1782 it was lengthened; but as the trade increased, and more ships frequented the port, it was again found necessary to extend it; 150 feet were accordingly added in 1812 and 1813, and the whole is now about 600 feet in length. Two packets regularly sail from Penzance to the Scilly Islands, and return every week, when the wind and weather permits. This passage is generally accomplished with a fair wind in about six hours.

Nothing can be more evident, than that the prophetic tales which imposition invents, which ignorance propagates, and which credulity believes, are sometimes productive of calamitous effects and consequences. From time immemorial a prediction had prevailed in the old Cornish language, that a period would arrive when "some strangers should land on the rock of Merlin, who should burn Paul's church, Penzance, and Newlyn." Of the actual accomplishment of this prediction Carew gives the following account:—On the 23d of July, 1595, a small squadron of Spanish gallies presented themselves upon the coast in a menacing attitude, near Mousehole, where they landed about 200 men, and began their devastations, by setting fire to some scattering houses, the church of Paul, and then Mousehole itself. Finding little or no resistance, they proceeded to Newlyn, and from thence to Penzance. Sir Francis Godolphin endeavoured to inspire the inhabitants with courage to repel these assailants; but they were so fascinated with the ancient prophecy, that they fled in all directions; supposing that it was useless to contend with the destiny that had been predicted for ages. A few only stood by Sir Francis; but the number was so inconsiderable, that he was obliged to abandon the town to the enemy. The Spaniards availing themselves of this desertion, set it on fire in different places, as they had set Newlyn on fire before, and then returned on board their gallies, intending to renew the flames on the ensuing day. But the Cornish having recovered from their panic, and assembled in great numbers on the beach, so annoyed the Spaniards with their bullets and arrows, that they drew their gallies farther off; and availing themselves of a favourable breeze, put to sea and escaped. It is worthy of remark, that when the Spaniards first got on shore, they actually landed on a rock called Merlin. "These," says Camden, "were the only Spaniards that ever landed in England as enemies." This invasion is the only memorable event that occurs in the history of Penzance.

THE BOLD ADVENTUROUS SPIRIT OF THE CORNISH EVINCED, IN WORKING A MINE UNDER THE SEA.

The shores of Penzance presented, some few years since, an object of bold adventure to the undertakers, and of dreadful curiosity to the numerous visitors who ventured to inspect it, in the Wherry Mine. Its situation was within the reach of the tide; and the ground, though uncovered at low water, was inundated with several feet twice in twenty-four hours. "Imagine," says Dr. Maton, "the descent into the mine through the sea; the miners working at the depth of seventeen fathoms below the waves; the rod of the steam-engine extending from the shore to the shaft, a distance of nearly 120 fathoms; and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inundation of the sea, which continually drains through the roof of the mine, and roars loud enough to be distinctly heard in it." The adventurers in this mine were induced to sink a shaft in this place, through the representations of an old miner, who predicted the acquisition of much riches, which were actually found. It consisted in valuable tin stuff and cobalt. But after some time, the dangerous situation of the shaft, the injuries occasioned by storms and high tides, and the declining state of the lode, induced the adventurers to abandon the workings altogether, in 1798.

Not long before this mine was abandoned, the following instance of danger occurred to the before-mentioned old miner. At a time when the tide was rolling its swelling waves into the bay, and many of the breakers were dashing over the mouth of the shaft, the old man was busily employed in filling a kibball with a mass of valuable ore below; and although the other workmen had left the mine, he persisted in sending up this precious cargo before he deserted his station. The mass being larger than usual, unfortunately became entangled in the mouth of the shaft, in which it remained for some time, and actually blocked up the passage, while the tide continued to rise higher and higher every moment, and each wave deposited some water in the mine. To escape seemed utterly impossible; the poor man's retreat was cut off, and every moment appeared big with instant death. On finding, after some ineffectual attempts to raise the mass, that it was immovably fixed, another miner descended from the summit, suspended by a rope, and broke off some of the obstructing parts; after which the remainder was secured. Another kibball was then let down into the awful cavern, which rescued him from the horrors of his situation.

Camden, speaking of the depth of water in Mount's Bay in his days, observes—"A haven pretty broad opens a little above the Mount, which is denominated Mount's Bay, from the Mount; where is a safe station for ships when the south and south-east winds blow with fury, a station six or seven fathoms deep in the middle of the ebb tide." At Penzance pier there are now fourteen feet and a half of water at spring tides, but only nine and a half at neap tides. In the pier at the

Mount there is one foot less. But about the middle of the bay's mouth there are twenty fathoms at low water; fourteen higher up the bay; and fifteen or sixteen, still nearer the Mount. So much deeper is the water here at present, than it was in the days of Camden, or so inaccurate was Camden's information about it. The pier of Penzance, during the war, was protected by a small fort, the Burryton of modern times. But the town is too deeply embayed to tempt even a privateer to risk paying it a visit, lest the wind shifting, should prevent her retreat.

But deeply embayed as Penzance is, instances have occurred, when the wind and waves acting in conjunction, overcome every obstacle, and bid defiance to resistance. An awful instance of this fact occurred on the night of Sunday, January 19th, 1817. The storm during the night, increasing to a hurricane, drove the waves with such violence, as to break over the pier above the mast heads of the vessels within, and to bear down every thing before their united fury. One vessel was sunk in the pier, another sunk and went to pieces, a third filled with water, and a fourth drove from her moorings and went on shore. Two of the four pillars on which it was intended to erect a light, were washed down, and several of the foundation stones of the pier were removed. It being a spring tide, the water rose to an unusual height; the green between Penzance and Newlyn was torn up, and the soil in several places washed away. The dry dock near Penzance was much injured; and, with timber carried off by the waves, the damage sustained by Mr. Matthews, the proprietor, exceeded £500.

On the eastern side of the town, the space between Penzance and Marazion presented a scene of devastation. In some places the turnpike road was buried with sand, and in others it was broken up by the violence of the waves; the water making a breach over it, and being in different places from three to five feet deep. At Chyandour the lower parts of the houses were inundated; part of the bridge was washed away; and in the cellar of an innkeeper there, a number of casks of beer floated, and some of them were dashed to pieces by being driven against each other. At Newlyn and Mousehole on the west, and at Marazion on the east, the effects of this tempest were dreadfully felt. At this latter place, and at the Mount, much damage was done. Some premises were severely injured; the road between Marazion and the Mount was torn from its foundations; and stones upwards of a ton weight, though cramped together with massy iron, were severed and removed from their positions. From Plymouth to the Land's End scarcely a cove or port escaped the devastations of this tempest; and in many places its effects will be transmitted to future generations.

THE PARISH OF MAKER STANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

MAKER.

This parish lies on the south-east extremity of the county, and by means of the freakish division of territory which took place when the limits of Cornwall were fixed, and the Tamar and Hamoaze were prevented from becoming the natural boundaries of the counties, a part of Maker is always considered as in Devonshire. It is divided from Plymouth Dock by the Hamoaze. It is situated in the deanery and south division of the hundred of East. The church, which is in Devon, stands as a solitary building, as connected with its tower, on an elevated spot of ground, from which the eye may survey the busy haunts of men, the beauties of nature, the various productions of commerce, and the effects of art. The tower has long been used as a signal station; and few situations can be better adapted for this purpose.

On the eastern side of this church, but equally in Devonshire, on the sloping side of the hill, stands Mount Edgcumbe, which came to the ancestor of its present possessor in or about the reign of Henry VIII. A situation more delightful can scarcely be conceived. Both nature and art present their rival beauties, and mutually heighten each other's charms by the diversity which they occasion. On observing this spot from the Invincible Armada, the Duke de Medina Sidonia is said to have been so enamoured with its beauties, that he determined to secure it for his English residence. Fortunately for England, he was disappointed in his choice. Carew says, that "certain old ruins yet remaining, confirm the neighbours' report, that near the water side there stood once a town called West Stonehouse, until the French by fire and sword overthrew it." At Cremill Passage are several houses; and here boats are kept, to carry both horse and foot passengers across the Hamoaze. Sometimes this passage is very dangerous. These branches of the parish, together with several others, are in the Devon department.

The parish of Maker is said to have derived its name, either from St. Macarius, a native of Egypt, who flourished in the fourth century; or from Macra Virgo, the daughter of a Scottish king, who died a martyr at Rheims in the year 304. Mr. Whitaker contends, that the patron saint of this parish is Macuir; and Dr. Borlase calls him St. Machar.

Millbrook and Dodbrook, though distinguished from each other in name, the former being in Cornwall, and the latter in Devon, form only one town. Dodbrook consists only of a few houses; even a part of what is generally called Millbrook, is in Devon; and the whole taken together, though forming in the days of Henry VIII. what Leland calls "a riche fischar towne," retains but a small part of its original dignity. Hals says, that Millbrook formerly sent members to parliament; which

privilege it lost about the time of the Reformation, because it could not afford to pay the wages of its members, which was four shillings per day. But no authenticated records are at present known of this circumstance. It is certain that Millbrook was garrisoned for Charles I. in the year 1643; but like all other places that adhered to the Stuart interest, it soon changed its masters. The mouldering ruins which are scattered in the vicinity of this town, furnish unquestionable evidence that it was formerly of more considerable extent than it is at present; and even more than it was in the days of Carew, although at that time its power exceeded its dimensions. "At the higher end of a creek," says Carew, "Millbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running therethrough. In my remembrance, which extendeth not to above forty years, this village took great increase of wealth and buildings, through the just and industrious trade of fishing, and had well nigh forty ships and barks belonging thereto. But our late broils with Spain have set up a more compendious, though not so honest way of gaining, and begin by little and little to reduce these plain dealers to their former undeserved plight. Yet do they prescribe in a suburbial market to Plymouth, for their relief, by intercepting if not forestalling, such corn and victuals, as passing through their streights, cannot for want of time or weather get over Crymell Passage to the other. And surely they are not unworthy of favour, for this town furnisheth more able mariners at every press for her highness's service, than many others of far greater blaze."

The manor of Inceworth is said to have had a market on Tuesdays, and a fair, which continued for three days at Michaelmas, granted in the year 1319 to Richard Champernowne. This market and these fairs were probably held in Millbrook, this town being included within its precincts, and being almost contiguous with the site of the ancient mansion. Some vestiges of the market still remain for butchers' meat, and a few other articles; and an ancient cattle fair is still held at Millbrook on the 29th of September. Of late years another has been added, which is kept up regularly on the 1st of May.

At the extremity of a peninsula leading from Inceworth to the Hamoaze, about a mile from Millbrook, is the king's brewhouse, called South Down. This is an extensive range of buildings, in which, in seasons of war, many men are employed; and from which the ships of war, which either lie in Cawsand Bay, Plymouth Sound, or the Hamoaze, receive their supplies of beer. This brewery is commanded by a high hill on the opposite side of Millbrook Creek, on which, before the end of the American war, was erected a strong redoubt, the guns of which could instantly destroy the brewhouse, in case such a dreadful expedient should be necessary. Millbrook is dependant in no small degree on South Down; and this is influenced

by the number of ships in commission, and the fleets which frequent the port. In war time Millbrook is thronged with inhabitants; but in times of peace it is nearly half depopulated.

The manor of Inceworth, the name of which signifies the high peninsula, was, according to Hals, the land of Condura and Cadock, earls of Cornwall, before the Norman Conquest. By Agnes, a daughter of one of these, it passed to Reginald Fitz Harry, natural son of Henry I. by Anne Corbit, who in her right, long after William Earl of Cornwall of the Norman race had forfeited the same by attainder of treason, was made earl thereof. From his heirs it passed to the Valletorts, and from them it was given with Joan, a natural daughter of Richard king of the Romans, by one of the preceding family, to Richard Champernowne. In this family it continued until the reign of Henry VI.; after which it passed to the Rolles, from whom it descended to the late Lord Clinton, in whose family it still remains. Inceworth (or Inswork according to Tonkin) had formerly a chapel annexed to its domains; but it has long since disappeared. In the days of Carew "the ancient house of the Champernownes was standing, the site of which was both pleasant and profitable." Some of the ancient walls covered with venerable ivy still remain; but the changes which the mansion has undergone, leave but little traces of its primitive form and extent.

Contiguous with some of Inceworth walls, is a large mill-pond, surrounded towards the sea with a strong wall. Into this pond the water runs through folding flood-gates on every return of the tide, which are shut when it begins to retire. The water thus secured is then discharged by degrees on a wheel, which it regularly works until the tide returns, when the pond is again filled. This contrivance supplies the deficiency of a river, and enables the inhabitants to grind their corn without any inconvenience. The water which supplies the king's brewery is of an excellent quality, but it is brought from a considerable distance through pipes which pass under Millbrook streets.

On the southern extremity of this parish, where Maker joins with Rame, Devon with Cornwall, and all unite with the sea, stand the consolidated towns of Kingsand and Cawsand. These towns, though distinguished by two names, are in reality only one, being divided by a diminutive stream that occasionally passes under some of the houses. It is however, the line of division between the counties, parishes, and towns; so that some habitations are in Cornwall and Devon, in Maker and Rame, and in Kingsand and Cawsand at the same time. "Trending Penlee Point," says Carew, "you discover Kingsand and Cawsand Bay, an open road, yet sometimes affording succour to the worst of seafarers, as not subject to the controlment of Plymouth forts. The shore is peopled with some dwelling-houses and many cellars,

dearly rented for a short usage in saving pilchards; at which time there flocketh a great number of seiners and others depending on their labour. I have heard the inhabitants thereabout report, that the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. while he hovered upon the coast, here by stealth refreshed himself; but being advertised of strait watch kept for him at Plymouth, he richly rewarded his host, hied speedily on shipboard, and escaped happily to a better fortune."

In 1597 a Spanish ship coming into the bay, while most of the active men were absent at an assize, seized this favourable opportunity to send a party on shore in the dead of night to make preparations for setting the town on fire. To accomplish this, they hung up some barrels of combustible matter to several doors, to which a train was set, that at a given time should take fire, and execute their purpose. Happily however, the design being discovered before the explosion took place, these unwelcome guests were removed, and the Spaniards driven on board their ship. Carew observes, that the contriver of this plot was a Portuguese, who had sailed with Sir John Boroughs, and boasted to have burned his ship. For these two honourable exploits the king of Spain is said to have rewarded him with 200 ducats.

Kingsand and Cawsand contain many houses and many inhabitants. About forty years since, smuggling was carried on here to a considerable extent; at which time this place produced some of the most able seamen in the west of England. But of late years, since this contraband traffic has been on the decline, the inhabitants have directed their talents into another channel. Some branches of the royal navy riding in this bay during the late war, furnished the industrious with employment in trading to the ships, and supplying their crews with necessaries. This consolidated town lies in a pleasant vale on the margin of the tide. It has many well-built houses; and from those situated on elevated ground, the prospects are extensive, diversified, and pleasing. The streets however, are narrow and irregular, and cannot be distinguished for the excellence of their pavement, or extraordinary cleanliness. But as many of its inhabitants are fishermen, the town is well supplied with fish; and most of the common necessaries of life find here a regular market. On the north-east side a very high hill mounts above it, on which are batteries.

MANACCAN.

This parish is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It stretches on the banks of Helford Harbour, and is about ten miles from Helston, which though not its nearest, is its post town. Exclusive of the church town, Helford is its principal village. It is sheltered in a winding nook by surrounding

The families of Cobham, Carminow, and Bottreaux, divided at a very early period, the manor of Hilton among them. Through whose hands these parts afterwards passed, is rather uncertain. That part however, which belonged to Bottreaux, was sold by one of their descendants to the Grenvilles in the reign of Elizabeth; and afterwards in the reign of James I. the whole appears to have been re-united in the family of Rolle. This is now the property of the Rev. John Kingdon; but a portion of the estate is attached to another manor, the site of which is in Week St. Mary.

Langford-Hill was formerly a seat belonging to an ancient family called Langford, of whom the last lineal descendant, Mrs. Elizabeth Hammet, died in 1783. She was the daughter and heiress of Roger Woolcombe, Esq. by Catherine Langford. Under Mrs. Hammet's will this property has passed to Thomas, second son of Henry Hole, Esq. of Roborough, in Devon.

Wood-knowle, which was formerly a seat of the Rolles, was sold by a descendant of this family to the Rev. John Kingdon, by whom it was again sold to the Rev. Henry Badcock, whose residence and property it now remains. Another farm bearing the same name, belonging to a manor that has its site in another parish, is the property of Sir William Call, bart. Bere, which is said by Norden to have been a seat of the family of Speke, is now the property of Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, bart. On this estate there are no appearances of a house to justify Norden's observation of a gentleman's seat having stood on it. The only memorials of antiquity in this parish are the ruins of two old chapels which formerly stood at Hilton and Whalesborough. The patronage of the rectory is in the Rev. John Kingdon.

ST. MARTIN in MENEAGE.

We can hardly doubt that Martin was a popular saint, since in this county he has two parishes dedicated to his patronage and care. This parish is generally designated St. Martin in Meneage, to distinguish it from that which is near Looe. It is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and is about six miles and a half from Helston, which is its post town. It seems to have derived its name from an ancient nunnery called Helnowith; which lies within this district, or rather from St. Martin of Tours, to whom this nunnery was dedicated. In the Liber Regis it is called St. Martin, alias Dedinus, and forms in connexion with Mawgan in Meneage a consolidated rectory, the patronage of which is in Sir John

Trevelyan, bart. The ancient nunnery called Helnowith or New-hall, was endowed by the Bishop of Exeter and the prior of St. Michael's Mount, as a cell belonging to the monastery of St. Martin in Tours. The estate on which it stands is a parcel of the manor of Traboe, the site of which is in St. Keverne, and which belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount. This is now the property of the representative of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick, but every vestige of the nunnery has disappeared. On the estate which is now denominated Gear, from three fields so called, is a strong circumvallation, by which they are enclosed. It is perfectly circular, and the space which it encloses contains about fourteen acres. The greater part of the fosse is very deep. This camp lies about half a mile to the north of Trelowarren. It is one of the largest military works in the district of Meneage. The only article of remote antiquity found in it was a copper coin, but its impression was quite defaced. A cannon ball was also discovered in the fosse, from which it is inferred that it was occupied by military forces during the time of the civil war; but the camp has been referred to the days of the Romans or Saxons.

Between this camp and the church, about a quarter of a mile from the former, on an estate called Car-vallack, is another camp, which probably gave its name to the estate. Car-vallack may probably mean Caer-Vallum, *the castle with the deep ditch*. This also is perfectly circular. The area is about an acre, and the fosse is remarkably deep. Within this fosse, tradition says there was formerly another, but of this no trace remains, the ground being nearly as level as a bowling-green. From the main fosse runs out another in a straight line about north-north-west, which crossing the public road, leads to a well, properly stoned up, probably for the supply of the camp with water. On the head of Gweek wood, about a mile and a half from the Gear or Caer, is another small camp. These three fortifications stand in a straight line, on elevated situations, within sight of each other.

The barton of Tremayne, which originally gave its name to the Tremaynes, who had their seat here, was carried by an heiress of an elder branch, in marriage to the Trethurfes, and from them to the Reskymers; of which family in Leland's time it was the principal seat. At a more modern period it was for some time the abode of Captain Wallis, the celebrated circumnavigator. The house is now occupied by a farmer, and with the estate, is the property of Mr. George Richards, of Truro.

Although this parish contains no manor, Mudgian is said formerly to have had manorial rights, when it belonged to a family of this name, and was their seat. From the Mudgians it passed with an heiress in marriage to the Chynoweths; but at what time its manorial rights were lost, is rather uncertain. The male line of this branch of the Chynoweths became extinct early in the last century. Mudgian now belongs to John Hext, Esq. of Restormel.

ST. MARTIN juxta LOOE.

Among the rivers, harbours, borough towns, and appearance of interesting spots, the situation of East and West Looe has been already introduced to our notice. This port, taken in connexion with its river, its bridge, its town on each side of the creek, its steep acclivities, its winding vales, its towering hills, its pendent gardens, its island rising from the sea, and the waves which break upon its shores, forms perhaps within a narrow circle, one of the most picturesque and captivating scenes that the shores of Cornwall can present to the eye. The river and creek which meet together near this place, divide the two parishes of Talland and St. Martin; leaving West Looe in the former, and East Looe in the latter; in consequence of which, neither parish can cease to be interesting, until the lovely vale in which these towns are situated, shall forfeit its claims upon the admiration of those who visit it.

But neither of those towns bears any resemblance to the beauties of its situation. The streets of East Looe are narrow, irregular, and in general dirty; the town being laid out on a flat piece of ground at the foot of a hill, circumscribed by the river on the west, and bounded by the sea on the south. Many of the houses exhibit marks of decay and age, and their condition is heightened by the contrast which a few neat modern buildings occasion. On a ground a little more elevated than that on which the town in general stands, rises the low embattled tower of a small chapel, which in its origin was very ancient. In 1700 it was repaired, but lately it has been rebuilt. This chapel is said to have been primarily dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a deed bearing date in the reign of Henry IV. takes notice of a spot of ground given to the chapel of St. Mary in Looe. This chapel, which has an endowment of £27 per annum, is in the joint patronage of James Buller, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny.

The defence of this place in time of war consisted principally in a range of cannon protected by a breastwork at the extremity of the town, nearly on a level with high water mark. Its imports consist chiefly of coals, limestone, iron, and timber; and its principal export is pilchards. Carew speaking of this place, says, "The foundation of their houses is grounded upon the sand, which supports these poor buildings nevertheless with a sufficient stableness. Their profit chiefly accrueth from their weekly markets, and industrious fishing, with boats of a middle size, able to brook but not to cross the seas. Howbeit they are not altogether destitute of bigger shipping, amongst which one hath successively retained the name of the George of Loo, ever since the first did a great while since, in a furious fight, take three French men of war."

A MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOUNDED IN LOOE IN THE YEAR 1716.

Nearly opposite the port of Looe stands the little island of St. George, on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint. This island is about half a mile in circumference, and is famous for the resort of sea fowl; and it was formerly well stored with rabbits. In the days of Carew it belonged to May or Mayow, of whom it was purchased by Governor Trelawny. Since that time it has remained in this family, and it is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart.

The borough of East Looe was favoured with a mathematical school, founded in the year 1716 by the trustees of the will of John Speccot, Esq. of Penheale, in the parish of Egloskerry, who in 1703 bequeathed the sum of £1000 to charitable uses. His trustees, Bishop and General Trelawny, conceiving that a school of this description was more consonant to the wishes of the donor than any other, and of much public utility, established this seminary, appointing a Mr. Haines for the first master. By the deed of foundation, the master, who is appointed to reside in one of the Looes, is to instruct poor children of Cornwall in such branches of the mathematics as are immediately connected with navigation. On the death of the original trustees, the appointment of the master and the management of this charity became vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawny, and the proprietor of Trelawny House. The interest of this endowment is now appropriated as a salary for the master, and in the purchase of such books, globes, and mathematical instruments, as the trustees think necessary. One of the charity schools was at East Looe, which Mr. Buller established, but the sum allotted for its endowment being in the long annuities, has expired.

The parish of St. Martin, in which East Looe is situated, lies in the deanery and hundred of West. The church is about a mile and quarter from the borough. The only village in this parish is Trelow, besides a part of Hessenford, which is included within its precincts. The church contains a memorial for the Rev. Jonathan Toup, of whom we have spoken among the literary characters of Cornwall. There are also memorials for Philip Majolue, an eminent merchant of East Looe; and for Walter Langdon, Esq. and Rhoda his wife. Mr. Langdon, who died in 1676, was "the last of an ancient loyal and honourable family," that for many generations had their seat on the barton of Keverell, which they inherited from the Keverell family. This ancient seat is now a farm house, the property of John Buller, Esq. of Morval.

The manor of Bucklawren is supposed to have belonged to Launceston Priory in the early periods of its history, since a record in the Augmentation Office mentions the vicarage of Bokland in St. Martin, as being thus appropriated, and rated at £10 per annum. Both this and Trelowin or Trelowia, a manor which belonged to the Courtenay family until the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, were added to the dutchy of Cornwall by Henry VIII. in lieu of the honour of Wallingford.

THE TOWN OF LOOE DAMAGED BY A STORM IN JANUARY 1817.

The manor of Pendrym, to which the parish of St. Martin and the borough of East Looe were annexed, still continues to claim the advowson of the rectory, which was anciently appropriated to the priory of Launceston. This ancient manor belonged in the reign of Edward II. to the Dawneys, as lords of Sheviock, under whom it was held by the Bodrugans. At a subsequent period it was vested in the family of Willoughby Lord Brooke, from whom it passed to that of Pawlet. It is now the property of the Earls of Darlington and Sandwich, in right of their ladies, and Lady Emily Pawlet, as co-heirs of the Duke of Bolton; and between these the advowson of the rectory is divided. The Methodists have lately erected a chapel in East Looe. The Dissenters have also a place of worship.

This town, during the tremendous storm which happened on the night of Sunday January 19, 1817, suffered severely. The tide rose to a greater height than was ever known in this place before; in consequence of which the lower parts of the town were inundated. Through the violence of the waves, the cannon, though eighteen-pounders, were washed off their platform, the quays were much damaged, cellar doors were broken open, and property to a considerable amount destroyed. In the lower streets the inhabitants were confined to the upper stories of their houses, being unable either to escape or to calculate upon the portentous issue of their confinement. By one tremendous wave a vessel upwards of sixty tons burden was thrown upon the quay, from which she was shortly afterwards carried by another. When the tide withdrew, the streets were left covered with oreweed, and other effects of the tempest and tide. The damage sustained was estimated at £1000. A loss so general, and of so much magnitude as that occasioned by this awful storm, was scarcely ever known on the southern coast of Cornwall before.

MAWGAN in KIRRIER.

The parish of Mawgan, like many other parishes, derives its name from the circumstances of its situation; though less applicable to this than to many other districts in the county. Dr. Pryce supposes the name to imply *Morgan by the sea.* It is however, a compound term, and its literal import is involved in obscurity. This parish is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and lies about three miles and a half east-south-east from Helston. The principal memorial of antiquity which this parish contains, is its venerable cross; an account of which has already been given. At Carminow there was a very ancient chapel, the ruins of which were visible in the days of Tonkin. This building was without a date; but from the appearance of the parts which remained, the whole must have

been magnificent when applied to its primitive designation. In this chapel, according to Hals, there originally stood the effigies of a crusader carved in stone, having a mail and surcoat with a helmet, and a lion at his feet; and of a lady dressed in a long gown with a dog at her feet. These monuments are very ancient, being ascribed to an earlier period than the fourteenth century. They continued in Carminow chapel until the reign of James I. when the chapel falling to decay, these effigies were removed to Mawgan church, and placed in the Carminow aisle, were they still remain.

In the parish of Mawgan, were formerly seated two of the greatest families in Cornwall, Carminow and Reskymer. Carminow, the seat of the former, a name which signifies *the little city*, was pleasantly situated on a rising ground, bordering on an eastern branch of the Loe Pool; which branch is thence called Carminow creek. The ancient and eminent family to whom this place gave an habitation, if not a name, pretended to be derived in a male line from king Arthur. It is said, that one of this family was employed as an ambassador from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror, then Duke of Normandy; on which account it is probable that he secured his family inheritance, when this country was subdued. The manor of Carminow remained in this ancient family until the reign of Richard II. when Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Carminow, Lord Chamberlain to that king, carried it in marriage with other lands to Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, in which family it remained until 1801; when it was purchased by John Rogers, Esq. the present proprietor. From the time that the Arundells became possessed of this property, the old Carminow mansion was neglected, and finally suffered to fall into decay. It has long since wholly disappeared, and a farm house at present occupies its site. Of this family the male line continued for many generations in the younger branches, after this property was alienated; but their principal residence was Fentongollan in St. Michael Penkevil. This name became extinct in the year 1646.

The manor of Roskymer-Cutter, belonged to the ancient family of Reskymer, so early as the twelfth century. This manor remained in this family until the year 1618, when it was sold by John and William Reskymer the two last descendants of this family, to Mrs. Catherine Trevanion; by whom it was conveyed to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. of which family it is now inherited by Lord de Dunstanville. On the barton of this estate was the original seat of the Reskymers, before they removed to Tremayne in St. Martin. According to Leland, this venerable building fell into ruins about the year 1500.

The manor of Trelowarren, which has been in the family of Vyvyan ever since the days of Edward IV. belonged at an early period to the ancient family of Cardinan. About the reign of Edward III. according to Carew, it was possessed by Trethakes;

and these were succeeded by the family of Ferrers, by an heiress of which family it was brought in marriage to the Vyvyans; then to Trevidern in Buryan, who in consequence of this connexion, removed to Trelowarren, where they have ever since continued. The Vyvyan family are traced higher than the year 1300. Sir Richard Vyvyan was created baronet in the year 1644. Prior Vivian, or Vyvyan of Bodmin, was a branch of this ancient family; and most, if not all the families in Cornwall, bearing the name of Vivian or Vyvyan, are said to have originated in the same common stock. Leland, speaking of this family at Trelowarren, when he visited Cornwall, says that "the father of its then owner, was a gallant courtier set forth by Lord Herbert." This was Richard Vyvyan, Esq. who was sheriff of this county, in the eighth, and the twentieth years of Henry VII. The present mansion, according to Hals, was built by Francis Vyvyan, Esq. father of Sir Richard, who was created baronet in the year 1644. But Dr. Borlase observes, that it was then only rebuilt in part, and that it was then put in complete repair by the late baronet, who preserved the greater part of the old mansion. At this time, the interior of the house was fitted up in the style that prevailed about the middle of last century, in which state it still continues. The late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, heir of Sir Carew Vyvyan, much improved the appearance of the estate, by the extensive plantations which he raised. It is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan, heir of the late Sir Vyell.

The manor of Tregodreth-Vean, now called Tregeddra, is held of the manor of Wynnington. This formerly belonged to the Chamonds. Thomas, son and heir of Sir John Chamond, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Tregarthyn, and had issue two daughters. Margaret the elder, (the other who married Tripcony died without issue) gave this manor to William Trevanion, one of her sons by a second husband, Richard Trevanion, Esq. who was also first married to Arundell of Tolvern. The sole heiress of William Trevanion, Esq. brought this manor to John Gerveys, Esq. of Benethlack in 1620; from whom it has passed by descent to the present proprietor, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helston.

Skyburiow, which was formerly the seat of an ancient family thus denominated, passed to the Vyvyans with an heiress of the former family. The old mansion in the days of Norden, was occupied by the family of Fortescue. This mansion has been demolished, and a farm house now stands on its site. Treverry, in this parish, is the property of Samuel Pellew, Esq. whose brother Sir Edward, now Lord Exmouth, the Admiral, when created baronet, was described as of Treverry.

In addition to the ancient effigies, the church also contains some memorials of the Vyvyan family. Sir John Trevelyan, bart. is patron of the rectory. In the registers of the See of Exeter, some mention is made of ancient chapels, dedicated to St. Magdalen, and St. Margaret. Of the apparently British remains in the vicinity of Trelowarren, an account has been inserted among the Caves and Barrows.

ARUNDELLS FROM THEIR VAST PROPERTY, WERE DENOMINATED THE GREAT ARUNDELLS.

MAWGAN in PYDER.

According to Carew, the name of this parish was originally Lanherne, being thus designated from a celebrated manor within its precincts; which has been rendered famous from time immemorial, as furnishing a seat to the family of Arundell. This name, Mr. Whitaker derives from the angular form of the ground, on which the church stands. In some accounts, St. Mawgan, who is supposed to have lived and died in this district, is said to be the patron saint of this parish. But if we rely upon the etymology of Dr. Pryce, the import of the name must be the same with that of the preceding parish; and we must then conclude Mawgan to mean, perhaps, *Morgan by the sea.*

The situation of this parish, is in the deanery and hundred of Pyder, about three miles west-north-west of St. Columb. Exclusive of the church town, Carloggas, Tregurrian, and Trevarrian, are its principal villages. Its lands in some places, which gently incline towards the northern shore, are exceedingly fertile, and the *valley of Lanherne* is peculiarly pleasant.

It has been a subject of much perplexity and doubt, whether the manor of Lanherne shortly after the Norman Conquest, belonged to the family of Pincerna, or to a family denominated Lanherne. According to the account which pleads for Pincerna, this family took up their abode on Lanherne and Carnanton; and thence assumed their respective names. But whether we admit the family of Lanherne to have originally settled here, or allow that of Pincerna to have assumed this name, it is allowed by all, that Lanherne was the family name from which this property was brought to the Arundells. The last of the Lanhernes is said to be John de Lanherne, who married Margaret the daughter of Richard Fitz John; by whom he had one daughter, named Alice. This lady in 1231, was married to Sir Renphrey Arundell of Trembleth; from which time Lanherne became the seat and property of this ancient and eminent family. According to Sir William Pole, the Arundells were settled at Yewton Arundell in Devonshire, so early as the reign of king Stephen. In 1346, John Arundell held in Cornwall, the manors of Treloy and Trembleth; but how long prior to this period, the property was in the possession of this family, is uncertain.

The Arundells of Lanherne, who from their vast possessions, were distinguished by the appellation of *the great Arundells;* are said to be the ancestors of the families that settled at Tolvern, at St. Columb, and at Werdour Castle. Sir John Arundell, the last of the Lanherne branch, settled his property in 1701, on Richard Billinge, Esq. who was to take the name of Arundell on coming to the estate. This Richard had an only daughter; who, marrying with Lord Arundell of Werdour Castle, united the property of both branches. The manor of Lanherne having been settled on the

Dowager Lady Arundell, was by her bequeathed to the Hon. Everard Arundell, son and heir of the present Lord Arundell.

Lanherne House, now deserted by the family of its ancient possessors, was fitted up some few years since, for the accommodation of some *Carmelite Nuns*, who sought an asylum in this country, from the calamities which agitated the Continent. They came hither from Antwerp, where they had been settled from the year 1619. In this house these Ladies still continue, secluded from the distracted world; and regularly adhere to the rites of the church of Rome.

The manor of Carnanton, was the property of the Earl of Warwick, by whose attainder it was forfeited so early as the year 1397; during which year, it was granted to John Duke of Exeter. It was however, afterwards restored to the Earls of Warwick, in which family it continued until the reign of Henry VII. when it was conveyed by their heiress Ann Neville to the crown; under which it has since that time been perpetually held on lease. Whether this lease was originally granted to the Noys, may appear doubtful; but it was actually possessed by the celebrated Attorney General Noy, from whom it descended to his son Humphrey Noy, Esq. who resided at Carnanton; and though a younger son, eventually became his father's heir. This gentleman died in 1679, and lies buried in Mawgan church. John Willyams, Esq. of Roseworthy, marrying one of the co-heiresses of Humphry Noy, became possessed of this property, in whose family it has ever since remained. Carnanton is at present the seat of J. Willyams, Esq. who inherits it from his ancestors.

Hals, speaking of this place says, that "the name signifies 'the rock valley-town' or 'the sparstone rock-down;' which land is situate among rocks and stones, as that name implies. It was the voke land of a considerable manor, taxed in Doomsday. As it was then, so it is now, a franchise royal, pertaining in chief to the crown, invested with the jurisdiction of a court-leet within its precincts; and had lately its steward and bailiff to attend the public services in tryals at law between party and party, on pleas of trespass; and here Mr. Thomas held the fourth part of a knight's fee of land *tempore Henry IV.* as Mr. Carew informs us."

Carnanton in former years, had both its chapel and castle. William of Worcester takes notice of the latter, which was called *Castle-Fust;* but he describes it as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV. and having belonged to Richard Earl of Anarwit, which is generally thought to mean Warwick. There is still a field bearing the name of *Castle Field*, about a quarter of a mile from the church, on which are the remains of a circular intrenchment. This field, though within the jurisdiction of the manor, is not at present belonging to the barton.

Both the manor and barton of Denzell, belonged formerly to an ancient family of this name, which became extinct in the male line in 1535. John Denzell, serjeant

A GOTHIC CROSS RICHLY SCULPTURED IN THE CHURCH YARD MAWGAN.

at law, who died in the above year, left two daughters, who married Holles and Reskymer. This property having passed with the elder, was sold by her husband's family to the Bullers; after which, it passed by successive sales to Vyvyan and Upton. It was afterwards purchased of Upton by Lady Pendarves, the mother of Robert Hoblyn, Esq. from whom it descended with his other estates to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the present proprietor. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

About the commencement of the present century, an estate called Gliven-Flamank, which had from time immemorial belonged to the Arundell family, was sold by the late Lord Arundell to Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow.

The church of Mawgan contains several memorials on plates of brass, for the family of Arundell; the dates of which are about the time of Elizabeth. The font appears to have been carved in the Saxon style. The church also contains the screen of a rood loft, which extends across the north and south aisle. This is richly ornamented with carved scrolls of vine branches, with animals of various kinds, and with Gothic tracery. As it bears the Arundell arms, it is supposed to have been the gift of one of this family. The church-yard contains an ancient Gothic Cross, much sculptured in high relief. On its eastern side, is a niche containing the crucifixion; and on its western, appear the figures of a king and queen. Her majesty wears the dress of the fourteenth century, and is in a kneeling posture before a desk. Near the king is a large bolt, with a serpent coiled round it, which seems in the act of biting his face, while an angel holds its tail. On its original signification, it is in vain to make our appeal to conjecture.

Another remarkable curious cross, now standing in the garden of Lanherne, was brought hither several years since, from a field called the *Chapel-close*, on the barton of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinear. It seems very ancient; but its period must be confined within the time when Christianity was introduced and established; since it contains on one side some rude sculpture of the crucifixion, under which is a braid, and an inscription which seems of Saxon workmanship. Both this cross, and that which stands in the church-yard, have suffered much from the injuries of time, and a long exposure to the action of the elements.

MAWNAN.

The situation of this parish, is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It stretches on the eastern side of Helford harbour towards the sea, and commands from the church an extensive prospect, both of land and water. Its distance from Penryn, nearly north, is about five miles; and from Falmouth, which

is its post town, is equally remote. Its population is not considerable, and its only village of any note, is Mawnan-Smith. Its present name Mawnan, which is of Cornish origin, implies "the boy's plain or valley;" or, perhaps Mornan "the valley or plain by the sea." At what time the church was erected, or the name Mawnan given to this district, is very uncertain; but according to the account given by Hals, both must have been since the Norman Conquest. Speaking of Penwarne in this parish, he observes as follows:—"This barton of Penwarne hath still extant upon it, an old unendowed free chapel and burying place of public use, before the church of Mawnan was erected; for under the name and jurisdiction of Penwarne, this parish was taxed in Doomsday-Book."

The manor and barton of Penwarne, gave name to an ancient British family, by whom it was possessed in the days of Hals, and of whose ancestors it had been the inheritance beyond the records of time. The privileges annexed to this estate were considerable. "Penwarne signifies the head notice or summons, and was the voke lands of the bailiwick of the hundred of Kirrier; and its court baron hath its prison and sub-bailiff still extant in Budock; which lands and court baron, claim the respective suits and services of the several tithings or freeholders within its precincts; as of ancient right accustomed." The family, hence surnamed De Penwarne, though possessed of other lands in these parts of considerable value, were bailiffs or lords of the bailiwick of the hundred of Kirrier, by virtue of this inheritance alone. Since the days of Hals, this property became alienated from its ancient possessors. For some time it was the seat and the property of the late Sir Michael Nowell; but it now belongs to the representative of the late Stephen Usticke, Esq. The surviving representative of the venerable Penwarne family, resides in the parish of St. Pancras near London. Another manor in this parish, called Boskenso, was purchased of Dr. Cantley, by the late Sir Michael Nowell. This also is the property of the representative of Stephen Usticke, Esq.

The ancient family of Killigrew, by inheritance from the Arwinnicks, claimed for many generations, the manor of Trerose. Of this family, it was purchased by Sir Nicholas Slanning, who fell at the siege of Bristol, in the reign of Charles I. His son, who was made baronet by Charles II. sold this property to Mr. Bryan Rogers of Falmouth; from whom it passed in marriage to the Hearles, by whom it was sold to the Kempes. About the year 1740, it was again sold to Mrs. Pendarves, mother of Robert Hoblyn, Esq. of Nanswhyden. It is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The house is occupied by a farmer.

Lansidwell, commonly called Nansugell, which is now a farm house, was for many years a seat of the Newcourts. This is now the property of Mr. Richard Fox. The barton of Mewdon was for some time a seat of the Carveths, after they left Carveth.

Of this barton, Mr. Kempe purchased the lease, nearly about the time that he bought the manor of Trerose. This barton being held under the manor, Mr. Kempe built on it a house for his own residence; which, with the estate, was carried by his widow to her second husband, the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick; under whose representative, it is now held on lease by Mr. Fox. Bosveal, which was for some time a seat of the Leys, is now divided into four tenements; the whole of which belongs to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, formerly of Nanswhyden. Tregarne, which is now a farm house, belonged to Capt. Lovell; from whom it has descended to his grandson Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. the present possessor. John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose near Helston, is patron of the rectory; whose son, the Rev. J. Rogers, is the present incumbent.

ST. MELLION.

The prefix to this name plainly shows, that the parish stands indebted to some saint for its present appellation. Mr. Whitaker takes notice of Melor and Mellan; both christians, both bred up in a monastry, and both equally sufferers for the religion which they professed. Its distance is five miles from Saltash, and in the hundred of East. The church and tower have a most venerable appearance; the interior excites attention from the splendid monuments which it contains. The eastern end of the north aisle in St. Mellion church, contains a monument for William Coryton, Esq. who died in 1650. In his effigy, he is represented in a kneeling posture, under a heavy canopy supported by Corinthian pillars. On this monument is an epitaph setting forth his patriotic virtues. This gentleman, who was member of Parliament for Launceston, in the reign of Charles I. was imprisoned with Hampden, Elliot, and other assertors of their country's rights, for refusing to subscribe to forced loans. On a future occasion, he distinguished himself by his exertions in procuring the petition of rights; and had the honor of being prosecuted in the infamous Star-Chamber, for detaining the speaker Finch in the chair.

The last line in his epitaph describes him as—

"Cornwall's late glory, now its grief."

There are alo several large effigies of the Coryton family; and a floor stone to the memory of the Rev. W. Hockins. In the north aisle are hung two swords, gauntlets, and banner, placed by the Coryton family. The patronage of this church has been vested in the Corytons, for several centuries.

Newton Park, the seat of the late Weston Helyar, Esq. was one of the principal seats of the family of De Ferrers; a daughter of whom carried it in marriage to

CROCADON THE BIRTH PLACE OF JOHN TREVISA, WHO TRANSLATED THE BIBLE INTO ENGLISH.

John Coryton, Esq. Newton House is an ancient building, having two wings. In front of the principal entrance are fine statutes of Minerva and Mars. In the apartments are many ancient paintings, and portraits of the Helyar and Coryton families.

The venerable manor of Crocadon, in this parish, was for many generations a seat of the Trevisa family; of the last of whom it was purchased about the year 1690 by Sir William Coryton. This is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. of Pentillie-Castle. The old mansion, in which the Corytons long resided, has o late years been partially demolished. The parts which remain, have been fitted up for the residence of a farmer. Crocadon is said to have been the birth place of John Trevisa a learned man, who translated the Bible, and some other valuable works into the English language.

In the registers of the See of Exeter, mention is made of an ancient chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Elidus; but in what part it was situated, we are not informed. The patronage of the rectory of this parish, is in John Tillie Coryton, Esq.

MENHENIOT

The parish of Menheniot, although it had the honor of affording a place of residence to one of the most renowned, and learned saints in Cornwall, derives its appellation, rather from his character, than his name. According to Dr. Borlase, St. Corantine, now called Cury, was the first Cornish Apostle of note that we meet with. He was born in Brittany, where he first preached; he then visited Ireland, where he continued, till, being driven away by violence, he betook himself to the life of a hermit, in which character he travelled to instruct the ignorant in the principles of Christianity, and finally settled at the foot of a mountain called *Menehont*, in the diocese of Cornwall. Here the fame of his sanctity increasing, at the entreaty of Grallonus king of Armorican, he was consecrated bishop of Cornwall, by St. Martin, bishop of Tours in France; and being said to have converted all Cornwall, died in the year 401.

Mr. Whitaker in his Cathedral of Cornwall, while animadverting with some degree of severity on the subordinate facts thus stated by Dr. Borlase, coincides with him in the primary statement, that St. Corantine actually resided in this district, though even at an earlier period than the year 401. "This, says he, was that retirement I presume in which he is here said to have settled at the foot of a mountain called *Menehont;*" high on the side of which stands the church, and at the bottom of which lies the vicarage house. This church, like one in Wales, had attracted to it the name

of *Llan-Heneth*, or church of the Elder, and so lent the name of *Men-Heneth*, or mountain of the Elder, to the hill on which it stands; and thence extended it over the whole parish, in supersedence of the ancient appellation of Tregelly. This accordingly bears still the name of *Manihinnet* in the valor of Pope Nicholas; and of *Mynhenyote* alias *Menhynnet* in that of Henry VIII. and the vicarage, once the parsonage, I suppose was that very early academy or monastry of the Britons before the very first schools of Cornwall, which have continued in our parsonage or vicarage houses, even so late as our own days." Leland, speaking of this district, mentions the Lordship of Tregelly, now called *Minheneth*: "from Leskard to Minheneth a two miles, wher is a fair large old chirch. The parsonage is impropriate to—Exeter college in Oxford. The manor of Minhineth was sometime caulled Tregelly, whereof the name and ruins yet remaine." Of these ancient ruins, some few memorials were visible not many years since in an old gateway; and it is doubtful if they are yet wholly demolished.

The rich parish of Menheniot, which abounds with beautiful scenery, being pleasingly diversified with numerous vallies and extensive areas, in a high state of cultivation, is situated in the deanery and middle division of the hundred of East. It is about two miles and a half east-south-east from Liskeard; and the church-town which is considerable, is conspicuous from the public road leading from Liskeard to Torpoint. Besides this, it has several villages; the principal of which are, Merrymeet, Quarry, Tregondale, and Tregrill. Menheniot has no market; but it has three fairs, which are considerable for sheep and horned cattle.

Menheniot is rendered somewhat remarkable, for being the first parish in Cornwall which received the English Liturgy into its church. This was introduced by Dr. John Moreman, who was then vicar of the parish, in the days of Henry VIII. Previous to this time, the Cornish language was used in all the Cornish churches; and no doubt, had the Liturgy been translated into the provincial idiom of the country, as it was translated into that of Wales, the Cornish language would have continued to exist even to the present day. "This" English Liturgy, says Mr. Whitaker "was not desired by the Cornish; but forced upon them by the tyranny of England, at a time when the English language was yet unknown in Cornwall. This act of tyranny was at once gross barbarity to the Cornish people, and a death blow to the Cornish language."

The manor of Tregelly, now called the manor of Menheniot, from which, according to Leland, the district of a very ancient period was indebted for its name; was originally the property of the Carminows, so far as it can be traced. In the days of Leland, it belonged to the Trelawnys, and had been their property for several generations, as the fourth in descent of this family was then in possession

of it, as Lord of Menheniot. This manor, which is one of the nine franchises of Cornwall mentioned by Carew, is now the property of Joseph Hambly, Esq. Pool, adjoining the church-town, says Tonkin, was the seat of the Trelawnys here; and their chief dwelling for several generations, till they fixed their present seat at Trelawn in the parish of Pelynt, in the reign of James I. This ancient mansion "which for his low and moist seat is not unaptly named, housed Sir Jonathan Trelawney" in the days of Carew. A considerable portion of it still remains; but instead of being the seat of grandeur, it is now occupied as the parish Poor-house.

Tencreek, which was not many years since in a habitable condition, though a few remnants of its ruins now alone remain, is said by Hals, to have formerly been, in connexion with its lands: the property and occasional residence of Richard, king of the Romans, who had his principal habitation at Liskeard. This place according to vulgar traditions, continued a long time a hunting seat of the dukes of Cornwall. "In the front of the castlewise moorstone-gate or portal, I beheld his arms cut in stone. Here groweth a sort of tree bearing a strange sort of leaf and fruit or berries, not seen in any other part of Cornwall; and therefore without name, given either by me or others." The barton on which this venerable mansion stood, and on which its ruins still are visible, belongs to Samuel Pett, M. D. of Clapton near London.

The manor of Tregartha, belonged anciently to the family of Erisey; by whom it was sold to the Trelawnys, about the year 1620. Afterwards it became the property of Joseph Gartrell, Esq. of one of whose co-heiresses it was purchased by William Rawle, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor of Trethew, which in the reign of James I. belonged to the family of Vaughan, is now the property of Francis Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench.

The manor of Cartuther, on which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, is described by Leland as "a goodly lordship, and an old manor-place of a hundred pounds by the year." This, prior to Leland's days, belonged to the family of Heling or Eling, who resided here; and who from this residence, we suppose to have taken the name of Cartuther. An heiress or co-heiress of this family, of which the male branches became extinct about the year 1400, brought this property to the Beckets; of which Cartuther became the habitation. At a subsequent period, this estate passed to the Morsheads, who for some time resided here. But by the late Sir John Morshead, it was sold to Samuel Kekewich, Esq. of Peamore near Exeter, the present proprietor. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

The barton of Trehawke, which for many years furnished a residence to a family of this name, was given by the late John Trehawke, Esq. to the above Samuel

Kekewich, Esq. The house is now the property and residence of Mr. Penwarne. The manor of Tregondale, which belonged to the priory of Plympton was, since the Reformation in the Chivertons; since which time, it belonged to Sir John Morshead.

Trevedoc is a name that is now applied to two tenements in this parish. One of these was formerly a seat of the Beres; but both are at present farm houses. Botterton and Penhanger, which belonged to the Killigrews, and passed from them to the Wreys, are now occupied by farmers. The former of these, is the property of the heirs of the late Edward Trelawny, Esq. and the latter of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq. of Ashbury in Devonshire. Trewint, which was for some time a seat of the Kelly family, is now a farm house belonging to Mr. Abraham Hambly.

The vicarage of Menheniot being endowed with the great tithes, is one of the most valuable benefices in Cornwall. It is subject indeed to the payment of £20 per annum, to Exeter college in Oxford; but this is only a small diminution of its revenues. The patronage of this living is in the dean and chapter of Exeter; who, pursuant to the directions given by bishop Courtenay, must nominate or appoint to it one, who either now is, or has been a fellow of Exeter college. There is a barton in St. Germans called Coldrinnick, which pays great tithes to the vicar of Menheniot.

Towards the support of a schoolmaster, to teach the poor children of this parish, the interest of £42 was given by the Rev. Mr. Question, formerly one of its vicars; and the interest of £25 was bequeathed by Mr. Hunt for the same benevolent purpose. An ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, formerly stood within the precincts of this parish; but no traces of the building are at present conspicuous. Within the church, there are memorials for the families of Carminow and Burrell; for J. Trelawny of Coldrinnick, dean of Exeter; and Lady Charlotte, daughter of James, Earl of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, and wife of the Rev. William Holwell Carr, B. D. incumbent of the parish. This lady died in 1801.

ST. MERRAN or ST. MERRYN.

Hals, speaking of this parish says—"There was an old church in St. Merran dedicated to St. Constantine, which being overwhelmed with sand, led the inhabitants to build Merran church farther up in the country." Consonant with this account given by Hals, it appears, that in the first valor *Ecclesia Sancti Constantine* is expressly mentioned as a name originally designating this district; while that of St. Merran or Merin, nowhere appears.

Not far from the spot where this ancient church or chapel stood, and where St. Constantine lived as a hermit, his well strongly built and arched over with stone, is

still extant. The place of the old cemetery is also well known, its situation being near the ruins of the old chapel; of which some vestiges still remain. Among these fragments, some portions of the antiquated tower are yet visible; and of the church, a part of the wall of its eastern end, some broken pillars and arches, are memorials which are most conspicuous. These relics of antiquity, were accompanied with a richly ornamented aisle, that stood towards the conclusion of the last century; but was finally demolished in or about the year 1780. Contiguous with the ancient chapel, and its now abandoned cemetery, it has been said, that a village called *Harlyn-Warren* originally stood; but this, if it ever had an existence, has wholly disappeared. The festival of St. Constantine, which is celebrated on the 9th of March, has been from time immemorial commemorated with a hurling match. On this occasion the proprietors of Harlyn, a considerable barton in this parish, were accustomed for several generations to furnish annually a silver ball. But of late years, hurling having been nearly abandoned throughout the county, this custom has been neglected.

The parish of St. Merran, which seems to have obtained its name when its present church was erected, which must have been since the first valor was taken in 1294, and which appears to have been derived from St. Merin to whom it was dedicated, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It lies about seven miles north from St. Columb, and about two miles and a half from Padstow, nearly west-south-west. Exclusive of the church-town, its principal villages are Polmark or Polmarth, Towan, and Trevear. In point of extent the whole parish contains upwards of 3600 acres, of which about 2600 is excellent corn land, and the remaining parts furnish extensive sheep walks, and valuable rabbit warrens, belonging to the estates of Harlyn and Trevose.

The clifts, where this parish borders on the sea, partake of the same bold and commanding feature, by which most that edge the northern shores of the county are distinguished. These, in several places abound with the dark blue limestone. But the stone of most remarkable grit in this parish, is that which is denominated the *Catacleuse Rock;* which is so called, from the name of a field upon the barton of Harlyn, in which it is found in large masses. This stone is worked with great facility, and is of a most durable nature; as the curious fonts and pillars of Padstow and St. Merran church fully testify, these being formed out of this valuable material.

Beneath the cliffs, on the western side of Porthleage-bay, there is a small pier, which was built by Henry Peter, Esq. of Harlyn, for the accommodation of the boats employed on the Pilchard fishery; and which is capable of containing such coasting vessels, as accasionally find it convenient to touch at this cove. The adjacent country does not abound with wood, but shrubs of various kinds, particularly

Tamarisks, flourish here in the greatest luxuriance. And although the parish lies on the northern shore, and is consequently exposed to the tempests which come from that quarter, such is the general mildness of the climate, that myrtles will survive the rigours of the winter, though exposed to the open air, unless the season should prove unusually severe.

The manor of Trevose in this parish, was at an early period in the family of Robartes; after which it became the property of Morice of Werrington, from whom it descended to Sir A. O. Molesworth, the present possessor. In the days of Hals, the barton connected with this manor, was leased out in two farms; one to Gregory Peter, Esq. and the other to Lawrence Growden, whom Hals distinguishes by the appellation of "that well known quaker." The former portion of this property is still held on lease by the Peter family.

The barton of Harlyn or Arlyn, on which is situated the pleasant residence of Henry Peter, Esq. was an ancient seat of the family of Tregewe, which became extinct in the male line, about the time of Henry VIII. With the heiress of Tregewe, this estate then passed in marriage to the family of Michel, with whom it continued until the year 1632; when it was carried by a sister of the last male heir to Thomas Peter, Esq. from whom the present possessor descended. This Thomas Peter, who married Elizabeth the heiress of Michel, was the elder son of Henry Peter, Esq. one of the representatives of the borough of Fowey, during the first parliament of James I. This gentleman, during the civil war, was a zealous royalist, and became so obnoxious to the parliamentary party from his active exertions in the cause of Charles, that being taken in arms against them, he was detained a close prisoner in their hands until February 2nd, 1653, when he was liberated by an order from the Lord Protector. This favor is generally thought to have been obtained through the interest of the celebrated Hugh Peters, his kinsman; and who was otherwise connected with this family, his mother being one of the Treffrys of Fowey. The Peters of Harlyn were originally of Devonshire extraction, having been long resident at Torbrian and Bowhay in that county; at both of which places, several handsome monuments erected to their memories, are still to be seen.

Another branch of the family of Peter, has long resided at Porthcothern. This is now the seat of Mr. Samuel Peter, whose great grandfather was a younger son of John Peter, Esq. of Harlyn; by Anne, daughter of Sir John Coryton, bart. of Newton Ferrers. At at early period, before Porthoothern came into this family, it belonged to the Trevethens; for one of whom, there is a memorial in the parish church. A singular fact is preserved in the family of Peter, relative to one of their ancestors; who, about two hundred years ago, was killed by a fall from his horse. A short time before this accident happened, it is confidently asserted, that the

picture of this gentleman, which was hanging up in one of his rooms, suddenly fell from the point of its suspension, without any visible cause, and was materially, injured in the same part of the face in which he shortly afterwards received his death wound. It is an easier matter to state facts, than to account for them. For this remarkable incident no physical cause can be assigned; and it is folly to speculate on invisible agency.

While the barton of Harlyn, and its seat was in the possession of the Tregewe family, Thomas de Tregewe the last of the male line, who died early in the sixteenth century, gave by a deed, bearing date 1507, ten pounds per annum towards the repairs of St. Merran church; a small estate in Trerorrack, for the maintenance of poor widows; and a spot of ground adjoining the church-yard, to the youths of this parish, for the celebration of Cornish sports. This field still retains the name of the ancient donor, and carries it import in the ancient Cornish language; Tregewe signifying *the town of spears*. In this parish, as in many others in Cornwall, many local appellations are evidently of Cornish origin, and coincide with the occasions of their primitive application.

It is a curious fact, that one of the cottages in this parish has been held for more than two centuries under the proprietors of Harlyn, by a poor family of the name of Edwards; who, through these generations, have followed the occupation of shepherds on the adjoining common. During these two centuries they never paid any rent; but by way of acknowledgement from time immemorial, it had been customary for them to present to the family residing at Harlyn, a pie made of Limpets, Raisins, and Sweet-herbs, on the eve of St. Constantine's festival, which is celebrated on the 9th March. The last of this family of Edwards, died about thirty years since, so that the custom is now abolished.

The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter; but the bishop is the patron of the vicarage. Dr. Borlase mentions in his natural history, that some Speltre was formerly discovered in this district; but the quantity raised was insufficient to justify the continuance of the workings, and of late years no efforts have been made to make new researches.

MERTHER

It is intimated by the late Dr. Pryce, in his alphabetical list of the Cornish British names of parishes in Cornwall, that Merther is derived from the compound term Môr-dôr; which implies *a situation on the sea water*. In a remote sense, this derivation may be allowed to be founded on fact, as St. Clement's creek flows along

on the margin of this parish, to Tresilian bridge; but without all doubt, many other parishes in Cornwall, may present a more powerful claim to this appellation; and, from existing localities, might strongly plead to have that claim allowed.

Mr. Whitaker, dissatisfied with the preceding derivation of the name, traces it up not merely to a saint, but to the awful circumstance of his being murdered within this district; which saint, in a record of 1480, is expressly styled "St. Cohen martyr of Merther." In Cornwall, we have a local appellation similar to one in Wales, and indicating some accident of a similar nature. Merther a chapelry at one angle of the large parish of Probus, in its " name refers to the guardian saint of the church, who it seems was murdered and slain for the Christian religion as a martyr:—one saint Cohen, a Britain of this parish, whose little well and consecrated chapel annexed thereto, were lately extant upon the lands of Egles-Merther barton; though now in a manner demolished by greedy searchers for money. I take this martyr to have been slain by the Saxons, upon forethought malice." Thus far Mr, Whitaker has quoted from Hals; after which, he makes the following observation on the facts themselves. "This unknown saint appears from his well, to have lived a hermit at the place; and from tradition to have been slain at his hermitage; not indeed by the Pagan Saxons, in some very early invasion of Cornwall, but in some personal pique by that private Saxon assuredly, who at Athelstan's Conquest of Cornwall, settled in the house so singularly denominated *Tre-Sawsen* or the Saxon's house, and lying about a mile to the south of the well. From his murder, and his character as a hermit and a saint, he was honored for a martyr by the neighbouring Christians; just as we have seen Edward, Sidwell, Melor, and Melian, honored before. The time in which this event took place, must probably be fixed soon after the Conquest of Cornwall, by Athelstan.

The parish of Merther, which is neither large nor populous, is situated in the deanery and the west division of the hundred of Powder. It lies about three miles east from Truro, and four west from Tregony. Long-lane and Tresilian-bridge, are its principal villages; and only a part of the latter can be reckoned as in this parish, since both Probus and St. Erme claim their respective shares in its scattered habitations. At this village, tradition says, that a monastry of poor clares was founded by the Carminows; but by many its report is thought to be rather doubtful. It is more certain, that Tresilian-bridge became famous during the civil war, for the treaty which decided the fate of Cornwall, being signed here. This parish has no market, but two fairs for cattle are held at Tresilian. In this parish was formerly a manor called *Elos-Merther*, within the boundaries of which the ancient hermitage stood. This manor is said to have been held by a family bearing its own name, under the Reskymers. It is not at present known as a separate manor, but is

TRE-SAWSEN THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HALS, THE CORNISH HISTORIAN.

supposed to have been first included in that of Fentongollan, which extends into this parish; and finally, to have been purchased with Fentongollan, by Lord Falmouth's ancestor of Sir Nicholas Hals, about the year 1620.

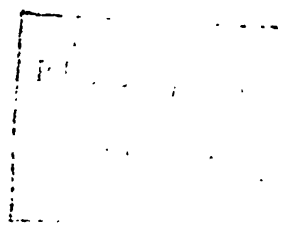
Tre-Sawsen, at which place Mr. Whitaker supposes the murderer of the hermit Cohen to have lived, was long the seat of the family of Hals; and was for some time the residence of William Hals, the historian of Cornwall. This is now a farm house. Nearly the whole parish is the property of Lord Falmouth. Merther, though for many centuries a distinct parish, is still considered as a chapelry of Probus; but its curate is appointed by the principal inhabitants. Of Tresilian creek, and the trade carried on, an account has been already given in the parish of St. Erme; and also in the first volume, which contains a general history of the county.

MEVAGISSEY.

The town and parish of Mavagissey, derive their common name, both from a secular and an ecclesiastical source. In the old Cornish language, the word Meva-gizey, Meneguissey, or Mellinguissey is said to imply *the mill woods;* a term which in all probability was exceedingly applicable to this place, when it was first distinguished with this appellation. The vale in which it lies, is well adapted for the situation of mills; and it is well known to many of its old inhabitants, that several indications of woods have been discovered in various places within the reach of their recollection, in which no vestiges of them at present appear.

Alluding to its sainted appellation, Carew says, "Mevagissey alias St. Mevie and Isy, two nothing ambitious saints, in resting satisfied with the patronage of so petty a limit." Tonkin adds, that Mevagissey takes its name from two saints, to whom the church is dedicated, St. Mevei and St. Isy; that the ancient name of Mevagissey was Lanvorick, which imports *a church in the way to the creek,*" which ancient name is still preserved in the church-town; and in the tenement above it, the one being denominated higher, and the other lower Lanvorick or Lavorick. Of the ancient saints to which this church is dedicated, particularly the former, the history is involved in much uncertainty. Of the latter some account has been given in the parish, which exclusively bears the name of St. Issy; who appears to have belonged to the large family that came from Wales, and of whose branches we have frequently given occasional details.

Mevagissey is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder, on the western side of St. Austell bay. It is about six miles east-south-east from Grampound; about the same distance east from Tregony; and equally removed





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VIEW OF MEVAGISSEY

To the Inhabitants of Mevagissey this Plate is Inscribed
By their obedient Serv.t W.m Penaluna

from St. Austell, in a direction that is south. Porthmellin, which is a fishing-cove, about a mile west from the town, is partly in this parish. In this little port there are a few habitations, several fish cellars, and a shipwright's yard. On its little green above highwater mark, most of the boats used in the Pilchard fishery at Mevagissey, are laid up during the winter season; and the road from Mevagissey to this place is remarkably pleasant and clean, extending on the margin of the cliff, and opening to the eye a vast expanse of water stretching from the Ramehead in the east, to the Deadman on the west.

The town of Mevagissey, which has always been remarkable for its extensive population, is situated at the extremity of a pleasant valley, and is apparently surrounded on almost every side with lofty hills. The land, particularly on the northern and eastern quarters, seems to be broken into deep indentations; by which means, it has been found exceedingly difficult to accommodate the town with a convenient road for carriages. Under this inconveniency, Mevagissey laboured for many ages; but by the spirited exertions of its inhabitants about two years since, a new road was formed, which has obviated in a great degree these natural disadvantages of the place; and tended considerably to promote the commerce of the town, by the accommodations which it affords. Tonkin asserts, that in his day Mevagissey was a poor fishing village; but even then it contained two hundred houses, which are now augmented to three hundred and seventy, including farms and hamlets which are scattered over the parish. The streets of Mevagissey are in general exceedingly narrow; and in some parts their intricacy and unexpected turnings surpass even the scantiness of their contracted dimensions. On this account the Pilchards, during the season, are invariably carried by men instead of horses, in large maunds; through the handles of which a pole passess, which rests on their shoulders. With this ca which amounts to a third part of a hogshead, two men wind their way through intricate alleys, and over seps to the numerous cellars prepared for their reception; some of which lie in sequestered corners and nooks, which a stranger to the place would find it difficult to discover. As a natural consequence of their narrowness, the streets of Mevagissey are frequently dirty, and they may be fairly contrasted with the abodes of the inhabitants; which from time immemorial have been proverbial for cleanliness, without excepting the humble cottages of the fishermen. Mevagissey has several well built houses, chiefly of modern date, and many respectable inhabitants who are engaged in commercial concerns connected with the port; but the Pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

Viewed as a seaport, Mevagissey is situated near the western extremity of a fine large bay. It is about three miles east of the Deadman or Dodman, and eight from

Fowey; within which port, respecting the customs, it is included. The sheet of water which is in general denominated Mevagissey bay, is bounded by the chapel-point, bearing from the mouth of its pier, by compass south by east, distance one mile; and by the Blackhead bearing north-east, distant about three miles. In this bay the ground is in general clear, and the anchorage good, furnishing a depth of water from ten to fourteen fathoms. It is generally considered as one of the finest fishing bays in England, particularly for the Pilchard fishery; for which, this town has been famed from time immemorial. Trained to this employment almost from their infancy, the natives are generally considered as the first fishermen of Cornwall. Active, enterprising, and fearless, they pursue their employment with unremitting ardour, through tempestuous weather that frequently appals less heroic spirits; and, by a kind of instinctive discernment, they sometimes discover their finny prey, when to other eyes the ocean presents nothing but its rolling waves, and thus procure a reward for their superiour alertness and toils.

Although the Pilchard fishery has been carried on at this place with unabated ardour and ability, it is much to be doubted if the quantity taken in modern times, can equal the production of former years; particularly about the commencement of last century. Tonkin asserts, that "this is the most convenient place on the southern coast for the Pilchard fishery, and that twelve thousand hogsheads at the period of which we speak, was an average year; but that in 1724, sixteen thousand five hundred and five hogsheads were taken." Of late years, when the demon of war shut the ports of the Mediterranean, it so paralyzed the arms of industry, that but few exertions were made to prosecute this branch of trade. Necessity rather than choice, was the principal stimulant to enterprise. But the return of peace which has again restored the primitive market, has awakened the torpid energies, and called forth the half abandoned resources. During the year 1816, thirty seans were fitted out at this place; and though in general the season was unproductive, about ten thousand hogsheads were taken at this place alone. It has generally been thought, that the shoals of modern years which visit the southern coast of Cornwall, contain less bodies of fish than those which visited our ancestors in former periods.

The eligibility of Mevagissy as a fishing port, collected its ancient inhabitants into a town, at a remote period of which we have no memorials. Being principally employed on the water, the circumstances of their condition naturally suggested the propriety of providing some security for their boats, during those storms to which all maritime places are particularly exposed. A pier was accordingly constructed at an early period, at the expence of the Trewolla family; who for several generations claimed the manor of Trelevan, which includes the greater part of Mevagissey, although they resided at Trewolla in Gorran. Of this ancient pier a few vestiges

remained; when the present was undertaken for the accommodation and security of such traders as frequented the port.

The present pier was begun about the year 1770, and was completed within a few years afterwards. Its depth of water is eighteen feet at spring tides, and twelve feet at neap tides. It is sufficiently capacious to contain from sixty to seventy sail of vessels, which are sheltered from every wind, verging round the northern quarter, from east-north-east to due south. It is dry at low water; but it furnishes an easy bed, on which ships may lie with the utmost safety. There are not many piers on the southern coast of Cornwall, that are in most respects, if in any, superior to this of Mevagissey. But large and commodious as the pier of Mevagissey is, it is vastly inferior to what it might have been, if the simple dictates of nature had been implicitly followed. Outside of this pier there is a range of rocks apparently enclosing a vast area, and verging towards a point on the opposite cliff, leaving an aperture admirably adapted for the mouth of the pier; and marking by their projecting heads, the outline of a wall, which, with perhaps but little additional expence in building, would have made an admirable harbour of what now is only a pier. The dictates of nature in thus pointing out the site of the walls, was not unobserved by the enlightened and intelligent. But ignorance, custom, superstition, and prejudice, prevailed over the arguments of science, and the voice of nature; and the wall was constructed in nearly the widest part that the inlet afforded. The inhabitants of some future century may probably see that work accomplished, which their forefathers unfortunately neglected, and which the intermediate generations must review with sorrow, but anticipate with joy.

The common exports from this place are Pilchards, which find their general market in the Mediterranean; and Pilchard oil, which is chiefly carried to London. The articles imported are, Russia tallow, hemp, Norway timber, American staves, salt for the fisheries, coals, iron, and groceries. Mevagissey has a weekly market, that has long been held on Saturday by prescription. This is plentifully supplied with all the common necessaries of life, except corn. Both the Dissenters and the Methodists have commodious chapels in this town, which are regularly filled with large, respectable, and attentive congregations. By each of these a Sunday school has been recently established, in which vast numbers of children are constantly instructed. A public day school is also established on the plan of Mr. Lancaster; but Mevagissey has no charity that is endowed.

The church of Mevagissey may be considered as detached from the town, though it is scarcely more than half a furlong from some of the most northern houses. It lies in a sequestered corner, in which it is sheltered from the violence of almost every wind that blows, and is in the immediate vicinity of some ancient houses that

bear at present the name of church-town; but which were anciently called *Lanvoreck*. It has no tower, nor any bells; though according to the tales of tradition, it formerly had both. When the time of public worship arrives, the sexton with a hand bell passes through the streets, to call the inhabitants; and on funeral occasions, a larger bell sounds from the western part of the church, to signify the solemnity of the event. The church-yard has long been noted for the vast number of headstones which it contains; but these stones bear no inscriptions remarkable either for the pathos of their expression, or the excellence of their composition. The church contains monuments for Richard Carew of Penwarne, who died in 1640; Lewis Dart of Pentuan, who died in 1632; and Otwell Hill, who died in 1614. On February 12th, 1817, the Rev. Charles Lyne, the worthy minister of this parish was interred. On sinking his grave, an iron coffin was discovered; but in such a decaying state, that its contents could furnish nothing more than occasions for general reflections.

The town of Mevagissey was formerly considered as belonging to three principal proprietors, and as being connected with three different manors. The eastern part, which in some old deeds, is known by the name of Porthilly, belonged to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn of Nanswhyden; but this has of late years been sold in parcels. The middle part still belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham, being included in the manor of Trelevan; and the western part was connected with the manor of Penwarne.

The land which lies in the immediate vicinity of Mevagissey, though characterized by hills and deep declivities, is remarkably fertile; and this fertility of the soil has been attributed chiefly to the vast quantities of condemned salt and broken fish, which the port rarely fails to afford. Tonkin takes notice of "a fat three leaved grass growing in this neighbourhood, which he says, has been attributed almost exclusively to the unctuous produce of the Pilchard." This however seems to be an erroneous idea, as this species of grass is to be found in greater abundance, on some of our southern lands, where this kind of manure can only be partially obtained, than in Mevagissey. But no doubt can be entertained, that the refuse of the Pilchard fishery contributes much to the fertility of the soil.

The parish of Mevagissey though including not much more than 1200 acres, contains the site of three manors; the jurisdiction of which extends beyond the parochial confines. These manors are Pentuan, Penwarne, and Trelevan.

The manor of Pentuan, was well known at the time of the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in Doomsday Survey, under the names of Bentewoin, and Bentewoise. At this time it was one of the 288 manors which belonged to Robert Earl of Moreton. At a subsequent, but still early period, this manor was the property of the family of Pentire in Endellion; from which parish they removed to this, and had their chief

seat on the barton of Pentuan. In this family the whole estate remained until the days of Elizabeth, when on failure of male issue, it was carried by an heiress in marriage to Roscarrock; from which family it was again carried in marriage to the Darts of Dart-Ralf, in the county of Devonshire. Pentuan was inhabited by this family in the days of Carew. From the Darts, this property passed by sale to Lord Robartes; but by the last Earl of Radnor, it was conveyed to Sir James la Roche, bart. The property of this nobleman being sold in 1792, the manor and barton of Pentuan were purchased by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne of Heligan, the present proprietor.

The manor of Penwarne, belonged at a very early period to an ancient family of this name; in which family it remained until the days of Henry VII. when the male branches became extinct. Vivian Penwarne, who died about the year 1490, left three daughters, who were married to Coswarth, Penhallow, and Penwarne of Penwarne, in Mawnan. On dividing the property, this manor and estate fell to the share of Coswarth; whose son leaving an only daughter, this property was carried by her to Alen Hill, Esq. by whom she had one son, who inherited this estate. This gentleman meeting with an untimely end, by a fall from his horse, which dislocated his neck, while passing from Mevagissey to Penwarne, left no issue; in consequence of which, Penwarne passed to his nephew John Carew, second son of Richard Carew of Antony, the celebrated Cornish historian. This gentleman was much distinguished for his unbroken courage, which he is said to have displayed in a singular manner at the siege of Ostend, in 1601. During this conflict he lost his right hand, by a cannon ball; and was afterwards called *the one handed Carew*. On this occasion he is said to have returned to his lodgings, bringing his shattered hand, which he gave to his hostess to bury, observing to her "here landlady, this is the hand that cut the pudding to day." The hand however being only taken off at the wrist, though Camden calls it an arm, the deficiency was in a great measure supplied by a wooden substitute, with some curious springs; which was long preserved by Lewis Tremayne, Esq. at Heligan, where probably it still remains. Richard, the only son of this gentleman, leaving no issue, the property became divided between his five sisters, who were married to Trevanion of Antron, Hoblyn, Tremayne, Hoblyn of Nanswhyden, and Hoblyn of Bodmin. By all these distinct possessors, the manor and barton of Penwarne were soon afterwards sold to Arthur Fortescue, Esq. of Philly, in Devonshire; who then came into Cornwall, and took up his abode at Penwarne. This gentleman dying in 1693, the property passed to his son.

It has been said, that in former years the church of Mevagissey was graced with a tower, but on what authority this report is founded, is very dubious. The opinion

however, is still cherished in the memorials of tradition: and the following old doggrel rhymes, in which the inhabitants of Gorran are represented as upbraiding the natives of Mevagissey for their folly in demolishing their tower, are still repeated as commemorative of the fact.

"Ye men of Porthilly,
Why were ye so silly,
In having so little a power;
You sold every bell,
As Gorran men tell,
For money to pull down your tower."

This joke, the humour of which consists in the idea of selling their bells to raise money to demolish the tower, which is supposed to be thrown by the natives of Gorran on the inhabitants of Mevagissey, is retaliated by the latter on the former, in which they are charged with destroying their own sean. The tale is thus related. Many years since, Mevagissey men finding fish on the Gorran coast went thither, and after some time one of their seans enclosed a considerable quantity. Having secured their net with grapnels, they returned home, leaving their sean in the water. Nearly about the same time a sean from Gorran enclosed another shoal not far from the spot in which the Mevagissey sean lay, and having secured their net they also retired. Finding however that the way was clear, Gorran men went out in the night, and repaired to the spot in which they knew Mevagissey sean to be secured, and under cover of darkness, they took it out of the water, cut it in pieces, and turned away the fish; encouraging each other while thus engaged, with these words "cut away, it is a Mevagissey sean." Just as they had finished their nefarious work, and thrown the fragments overboard, Mevagissey boats arrived; but instead of going to these mutilated remnants of the sean, they went to the other which still retained its fish, which they actually found to be their own, the tide having driven this from its original spot, and carried that of Gorran into its place. On making this discovery Gorran men were much alarmed; and from further observations they were mortified to learn that, they had actually destroyed their own sean, and turned away their own fish! This tale is still bandied about among the fishermen, when their boats happen to meet in the bay. When a boat from Gorran comes within hail, the men on board of a Mevagissey boat, address themselves to some of their associates with this question:—"Who cut up their own sean?" The men from another Mevagissey boat immediately reply—"Gorran-men." They then not unfrequently join in a general chorus—"Weel, cut away it is a Mevagissey sean," to the no small vexation of those who think themselves ridiculed by these mortifying taunts.

The port of Mevagissey is defended by a battery of six eighteen pounders, on some high land at the eastern side of the town This was erected about the commencement of the American war; but it has never been called into use. This warlike apparatus is at present much out of repair; and peace which prevails, furnishes no inducement to guard against an invasion, or the depredations of a privateer. In a field still more elevated, are two long eighteen pounders, placed in a commanding situation on the margin of the cliff; but their services are to be discovered only from theory and analogy.

ST. MAWAN.

The parish of St. Mewan is situated in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about one mile from St. Austell, and borders on the road leading from this latter place to Truro. It has neither fair nor market; but from its proximity to St. Austell, the inhabitants suffer little or no inconveniencies on this account. Its principal villages are Burngulla, part of Polgooth, and Trewoon, generally denominated *Truan*, and part of *Sticker*.

Partly in this parish, contiguous with Sticker, and partly in St. Ewe, stands the large and ancient mine of Hewas. At different periods in former generations, it has been occasionally wrought, and successively abandoned, as circumstances gave direction. Within these few years, its workings have again been resumed on an extensive scale, at a vast expence by a company of London adventurers. Its principal produce, which is tin, is considerable; but the sum originally advanced to get the mine into a proper course of working, is too large to be speedily regained. It has a steam engine of vast power, and the mills which stamp or pulverise its ore, are ingeniously worked by fire. A smelting house has lately been erected on the mine, so that the whole apparatus of raising and cleansing the ore, of turning it into metal, and of rendering it fit for the market, is established on the premises.

According to Hals the real name of this parish is Muin, a mine, and so called from the many tin lodes and works in this district. "St. Mawan" is however mentioned in Doomsday Survey, as the name of this parish; and consequently it must have had a sainted appellation prior to the Norman Conquest, though very little is known of the history of its patron, either respecting the time in which he flourished, the austerities of his life, or the place of his residence.

The manor of Burngulla has long been in the family of Robartes. This is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as heiress and representative of that respectable family.

DESCRIPTION OF A SINGULAR PILE OF ROCKS CALLED ST. MEWAN BEACON, IN THE PARISH OF ST. MEWAN.

Another manor called Trewoon or Trewoone, a name which signifies *the dwelling on the commons*, or, *the Downey dwelling*, which coincides with its situation, has long been in a divided state. One moiety which belonged to the Kellys, is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. The other belonged to Pye, from whom it passed by co-heiresses in marriages to the familes of Hoblyn and Tremayne. This is now vested in the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, and the Rev. H. H. Tremayne of Heligan. The advowsan of the rectory is attached to this manor, and the right of presentation follows in succession, according to the respective shares of the proprietors.

The reputed manor of Trelewith, is chiefly the property of Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. of Penrice, by inheritance from the ancient Sawle family, in whose possession it has been from time immemorial. The barton of Lesisicke or Nansisicke, which was for some time a seat of the family of Edwards, is now also the property of Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. Bosinfer, the property and residence of Mr. Edwards, has long belonged to his ancestors. It is pleasantly situated on the western side of a fertile valley, and verges towards the rich, but now unwrought mine of Polgooth, which is partly in this parish. Still nearer to the mine is the neat habitation of Mr. James Phillips, who was for many years the principal captain of this concern, before the workings were suspended. The little orchard planted near his abode thrives with much luxuriance, and his garden is cultivated with much industry and care. Hemball, the seat of Nicholas Crews, Esq. is a genteel residence surrounded with some fertile meadows, and having a pleasant aspect. From Burngulla, on which Mr. Gaved has lately built a genteel farm house, the prospect is extensive and commanding; but the scenery is less diversified than in many other parts of this parish.

On the summit of an elevated common, stands a singular pile of rocks called *St. Mewan Beacon*. This name seems to have arisen from the peculiarity of its structure, rather than from any use to which it has ever been applied. These rocks appear to be in their natural position: but though they have been exposed to storms and floods from the deluge to the present hour, no vestige of an excavation resembling a rock bason appears on any. From these rocks the views are very extensive, and the prospects diversified with cultivations and wastes, with hills and vallies, and with sea as well as land.

The church contains nothing remarkable. The building is ancient, and the tower terminates in a singular manner. Instead of being ornamented with pinnacles, it is heaped in the middle and ends in a point from which diverges a sloping roof. Many marvellous tales have been handed down from distant ages respecting the supernatural agency that obstructed the building, and prevented it from rising higher than it now appears. Enormous stones that were fixed in the

night by an invisible power, and lodged in a brake at some distance; and every effort to replace them was always sure to be counteracted, by some unknown but irresistible cause. Such are the stories which either ignorance or imposition propagated, and which credulity most readily believed. They are still echoed with a faint voice; but like distant sounds that die away upon the ear, they no longer make any sensible impression. The parsonage house which is contiguous with the church, has been considerably enlarged, and much improved by its present possessor, the Rev. William Hocker.

ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES.

The word Carhayes, which seems to have been the origin of this parish name, is purely Cornish, and signifies, according to Dr. Price, *the enclosed castle*. This appellation must have been applied to this district at a remote period, prior, in all probability, to the introduction of Christianity; after which, when the light of the gospel triumphed over the shadows of Druidism, the church dedicated to St. Michael imparted its ecclesiastical name to the parish; and both being incorporated together, it obtained its present nomination St. Michael Carhayes.

On what ground its primitive name, Carhayes, *the enclosed castle*, was rendered applicable to this district, we can gather only from other considerations. St. Michael Carhayes has been from time immemorial the mother church of St. Dennis and St. Stephens in Brannel, notwithstanding the intervention of several parishes between them; and taken together they make only one consolidated benefice. But how, says Mr. Whitaker, is all this phenomenon in parochial formations to be accounted for? I think it can only be accounted for in this manner. The manor of Carhays was originally a royal one I suppose. The house was therefore the occasional seat of our Cornish kings. It was a seat peculiarly frequented, I also suppose, for the sake of the adjoining forest in Brannel. And the donation of Brannel by William the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Moreton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall, proves it to have been in the hands of the crown at that time, and intimates it to have been a part of the Cornish demesnes originally."

The situation of this little parish is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It lies on the southern shore, and is about nine miles from St. Austell, about four from Tregony, and the same distance from Mevagissey. It can hardly be said to have any village, since its whole population barely exceeds one hundred souls; and exclusive of the manor and barton of Carhayes, the habitation

of an ancient and well known family, this parish could scarcely furnish materials for any further historical remarks.

Trevanion in this parish, which signifies *the town in a hollow place*, is well known in the records of antiquity. It gave its name to the family of Trevanion, which can be traced back no less than six generations prior to the time of Edward IV. and furnished them with a habitation through succeeding years. This venerable mansion is now so completely destroyed, that it would be difficult to find where it stood, were it not for the traces of two or three ways, which seem to point to its former situation. It appears to have stood on the brow of a hill in a northern direction from the present house; and what is supposed to have been its site, is still known by the name Hellan or the Hall. Carhayes Park, as it is generally termed, is connected with this ancient house. "This is well wooded, and has a fine river passing through it; but it is partially in the parish of Gorran, where it is called Brownberry. It pays a quit rent to the Duke of Cornwall's manor of Trevenen, out of which it plainly appears to have been taken."

The manor and barton of Carhayes, belonged at a very early period to the Arundell family, from whom it passed with an heiress to Trevanion of Trevanion, in which name it continued until the year 1767, when the male branches became extinct by the death of William Trevanion, Esq. M. P. for Tregony. The two sisters of this gentleman who then inherited the property, married John Bettesworth, L. L. D. and Admiral Byron, grandfather of the present Lord Byron. The grandson of Dr. Bettesworth, John Purnell Bettesworth took the name and arms of Trevanion by his Majesty's sign manual in 1801. This gentleman is the present immediate representative of this ancient family, and the possessor of Carhayes. His ancestors in their descent, have formed marriage alliances with some of the first families of Cornwall.

While this property was in the family of Arundell, the mansion was removed from the elevated ground which it occupied, to the vale in which it stood through succeeding generations. But even this house has lately been demolished, and a singular castellated building erected on its site. This house, which is said to display much taste in its architecture, and to bear many marks of artificial antiquity, has been erected at a vast expence. It is still unfinished, but its view is interesting, and it seems admirably adapted for the residence of splendour, and the exhibition of hereditary magnificence. So early as the reign of Henry V. Richard Trevanion was one of the members for this county. Another branch of this family, Sir Hugh Trevanion is said to have been knighted at Bosworth field. During the civil war, this family was distinguished for loyalty, and an invincible attachment to the royal cause. Sir Charles Trevanion suffered much from the adverse party, and his son

John, was slain with Sir Nicholas Slanning at the siege of Bristol. Lord Clarendon speaking of these brave young officers observes, that "they were the life and soul of the Cornish regiment. Neither of them exceeded twenty eight; their friendship for each other was unbounded and entire; and, to Sir Beville Grenville they were wholly devoted. His body was unburied when they fell." Richard Trevanion, who was a distinguished naval officer during the time of James II. followed the fortunes of his master when he abdicated the British throne. This gentleman died in France. Several other branches of this family have been much distinguished.

The barton of Trebersick, was sold nearly a century since to Charles Trevanion, by John Tanner, Esq. It was afterwards held by the Slades on a lease, under the Trevanions; but this is now a farm house. The whole parish does not include 900 acres. The church contains some memorials for the ancient family of Trevanion. And on the north side of the nave, there is a small door-way with a semicircular arch, having the figure of a man on horseback, carved on the transom stone. An ancient chapel formerly stood at Carhayes, of which some ruins are still visible Of the sinecure rectory and vicarage, which this parish, St. Stephens, and St. Dennis constitute, Lord Grenville is the patron. These three parishes, together with Boconnoc and Bradock, making in all five parishes, were not many years since held by one man, under the avowed sanction of law.

ST. MICHAEL PENKEVIL.

The situation of this parish, like the preceding, is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about five miles south-west from Tregony, and about three south-east of Truro. Its only village is the church-town. This district was taxed in Doomsday under the jurisdiction of Penkyvell or Penkyvill; which compound etymology signifies *the head or chief Dog, ville, or manor, or village of the principal Dog.* "It seems that this place was famous in former ages, for some particular species of dogs, kept here for its lord or proprietor; and that the lands belonged to the ancient kings, earls, or dukes of Cornwall, or kings of England. This land was held in capite, or immediately from the crown by the tenure of sergeantry, and rated together with the dutchy manor of Tybesta in Creed. The tenure of sergeantry was of two kinds distinguished by the names of grand and petty sergeantry. Grand sergeantry was performed by personal service to the king and his heir. Petty sergeantry was the paying or yielding to the king some small instruments of war: as swords, spears, shields, bucklers, broaches, targets, and head pieces; and also, hawks and dogs."

ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN AT THE MANOR OF FENTONGOLLAN DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The church of Penkevil, which was afterwards dedicated to St. Michael, was an endowment of very high antiquity. It existed at the Norman Conquest, and was taxed in Doomsday under the jurisdiction of Penkevil. In the inquisition of 1294, it was called simply *Ecclesia de Penkivell in decanatu Powdre;* and was valued at forty shillings. This church was endowed by the Fentongollans or De Tregagos, lords of the manor of Fentongollan, upon whose lands it was erected, and out of which has since been taken the manor of Tregothnan. This family also, at their own proper costs and charges, built the south chapel or aisle, as a peculiar to them and their family; and obliged these lands to keep the same in repair for ever. They also founded in this church a chantry, together with a convent house in the church-yard, for the chanter's residence; and endowed the same with competent lands for his subsistence.

So early as the days of Edward I. the manor and barton of Penkevil, belonged to the family of De Wen; from whom it either passed to a family called Penkevil, or else the De Wens thus adopted the name of the manor instead of their own. Hals supposes the former; but on what authority is rather dubious. It seems however clear, that a family named Penkevil flourished here in a genteel degree, between the dignity of justice of the peace and that of hundred constable, until the reign of Elizabeth; when it passed either by sale, or bequest to George Courtney, gentleman, by whose great grandson it was alienated to Hender Molesworth, Esq. who was afterwards a baronet. By this latter family it was conveyed to Hugh Boscawen, Esq. ancestor of Lord Falmouth, the present proprietor.

The manor of Fentongollan, which has its site in this parish, though it extends into Merther, is reported to have belonged at a very early period to a family of this name. On the extinction of the male branches, it passed by a female heir to Trejago; and from Trejago, in a similar manner to Trenoweth, in which latter family it continued until the year 1497; when on the death of John Trenoweth, it descended to his elder daughter Philippa, who brought it in marriage to John Carminow of Resprin. This gentleman, according to Hals, became, in consequence of this match "more famous for his wealth than any other of his name or house, or than any other family then in Cornwall." Their respectability and hospitality were equal to their wealth. Thomas, son of the preceding John, was gentleman of the privy bed-chamber to Henry VIII. and his son, according to Hals, kept his house open with sumptuous entertainment during the Christmas holidays, for all who chose to partake of his bounty. "He kept his house open for all comers and goers, drinkers, minstrels, dancers, and what not, during the Christmas time. His usual allowance of provision for these twenty days were, twelve fat bullocks, twenty Cornish bushels of wheat (twenty-four gallons each, or sixty winchesters) thirty-six sheep, with hogs, lambs, and fowls of all kinds; and drink made of wheat and oat malt

in proportion, for at that time barley malt was little known or used in these parts." Whether his son Oliver Carminow continued this prodigal hospitality is uncertain; but it appears that he found means to squander away the greater part of his patrimonial inheritance; and, after selling his most valuable estates, died leaving two daughters, who were married to Salter and Cole, by whom this manor was sold to Holocombe in the year 1600. After retaining this property about three years, Feutongollan was purchased by Sir Nicholas Hals, who made it his place of abode. His son John, however, sold it to Ezekiel Grosse, Esq. by whose daughter and heiress it was carried in marriage to Francis Buller, Esq. of Shillingham. About the year 1676, it was purchased of this family by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. ancestor of Lord Falmouth, the present proprietor. When this last purchase was made, a venerable mansion, that had been erected by the Carminows with lofty towers and a fine chapel, graced the premises; but these were all demolished by Mr. Boscawen. A farm house now occupies the site, and not a vestige remains to indicate its departed grandeur. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Tregothnan in this parish, now the delightful residence of Lord Falmouth, was formerly the property of a family named Tregothnan, that became extinct so early as the fourteenth century; prior to which time, they had flourished in this place for several ages. On the extinction of the male branches, the heiress of this family married Boscawen, which family had previously resided at Boscawen in Buryan, from the year 1200, until this match with Tregothnan took place, which was about the year 1330. On this marriage they removed to Tregothnan, where their descendants have ever since continued. The elder branch indeed of this family became extinct in 1701, by the death of Hugh Boscawen; but the male line was continued by Edward a younger son of Hugh Boscawen, who died in 1641. In 1720, Hugh Boscawen, Esq. of Tregothnan, son and heir of Edward, was created Baron Boscawen Rose, and Vicount Falmouth. The present possessor of these titles is Edward Boscawen, grandson of Admiral Boscawen, who was a younger son of the first Viscount. This nobleman succeeded to these titles and estates on the death of his father George Evelyn the late Viscount, in the year 1808. Since which he has been raised to the dignity of an Earl.

Tregothnan house, the seat of this noble family, stands on a rising ground, near the banks of the Fal, over which river it commands many beautiful views. On the land side, the prospects are very extensive and diversified with a pleasing combination of scenery. The lawn and plantations, as well as the pleasure grounds are modern. The vicinity abounds with timber, particularly towards the river; and through the trees and copice wood in the park, a pleasant road several miles in length, has been formed on the banks of the creek and river. The mansion, which was in a ruinous state, has been lately rebuilt by its present possessor, under the direction of Mr.

Wilkins, jun. the architect. To Mount Edgcumbe, Tregothnan, in point of situation, must certainly yield the palm of superiority; but with this exception, it is inferior to none on the western side of the Tamar.

Admiral Boscawen, grandfather of the present nobleman, signalized himself as a gallant officer while captain of the Namur in 1747; after which, he was advanced to the command of the naval and land forces in the expedition to the East Indies. In 1758, he was at the capture of Louisburgh, which led to the conquest of Canada. In this expedition his services were of distinguished brilliancy. His valor was not less conspicuous in the defeat of a French squadron off Cape Lagos. From the year 1751, till the time of his death in 1761, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

In the church of St. Michael Penkevil, there are several monuments of the Boscawen family. That of the noble Admiral is ornamented with his bust, surrounded with naval trophies. It was executed by Rysbrack, from a design of Adams. It appears from an inscription on this monument, that "when he was beginning to reap the harvest of his toils and dangers, in the full meridian of years and glory, after having been providentially preserved through every peril incident to his profession, he died of a fever on the 10th of January 1761, at Hatchland's Park in Surry, a seat he had finished at the expence of the enemies of his country; and, amidst the groans and tears of his beloved Cornishmen, was here deposited. His once happy wife, who inscribed this marble as an unequal testimony of his worth and her affection," died in 1805, and was buried near her husband in this church. Edward Hugh, the Admiral's eldest son died at Spa in 1744; and William Glanville his second son, a lieutenant in the army, was drowned while swimming in 1769.

The chancel of this church contains on a plate of brass, the figure of a priest, accompanied with the following inscription: "Pray for the soule of maister John Trembras maister of artes, and late parson of this churche which decessyd the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1515, on whose soule Ihu have mercy." The south aisle, contains on a plate of brass, the figure of a man in armour, in memory of John Trenoweth, bearing the date of 1497.

Nancarrow, in this parish, was in ancient times the seat of a family to whom it imparted its own name. This name is still known in Cornwall; but the residents of Nancarrow have long since become extinct. The old mansion which still exists, is inhabited by some of Lord Falmouth's labourers Tregonian or Treganyan, was also in former ages a seat belonging to a family, bearing its own name. This in process of time was carried by successive female heirs to Halep and Sayer. From this latter family it passed by bequest to Trevelyan, from whom it was carried by an heiress to Rowe. It was afterwards purchased of this family by George Simmons, Esq. who conveyed it to Lord Falmouth, the present proprietor. The barton house is now occupied by a farmer.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME MICHAELSTOW.

The advowson of the rectory, together with some chantry lands, was purchased many years since by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. of John Hals, who possessed the Fentongollan estates. This descended to the present Lord Falmouth, who is patron of the rectory. There is a free school in this parish, supported by his Lordship's bounty.

MICHAEL-STOW or MICHAELSTOW.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Minor and in the hundred of Lesnewth. Its distance from Camelford is about three miles and a half, and its bearing south-south-west. From Bodmin it is about nine miles, in a direction that is north. It occupies the southern extremity of the hundred, and is nearly encircled with that of Trigg. Besides the church-town, Treveighan, and Trevenning, are its principal villages; but these are inconsiderable, its whole population not amounting to two hundred souls. There can be little doubt, that the former part of this name has been derived from the guardian angel, to whose care the church was dedicated; and it is highly probable that the latter has been drawn from some local circumstance with which we are unacquainted. Hals speaking of Davidstow, says that "the latter part is Saxon, and signifies *school*, and that Dea-stow signifies *the school of God*. Proceeding on this principle it will appear, that Michaelstow must imply *the school of Michael*, or *the seminary, church, or district in which souls are taught under the immediate patronage of St. Michael.*" From what source soever Stow may have been derived, it does not appear to be of Cornish origin, since no such term is to be found in any of our vocabularies, and in the memorials of tradition it is equally unknown.

The manor of Helston, which, though denominated from Trigg, extends over a considerable portion of this parish, has from time immemorial belonged to the dutchy. Helsbury Park, which was robbed of its royal honors by Henry VIII. is in this parish; and is now held under the dutchy, by the Duke of Bedford. An ancient chapel at Helsbury is mentioned by William of Worcester; but of its dimensions and its exact situation, he gives no particular account. Not far from the ancient Park, there are however at present a castle-mount, and considerable earth works, which furnish presumptive evidence that this was its site. This place from which there is an extensive view, in almost every direction, is distinguished by the name of the *Beacon*. Trevenin, which was some time a seat of the Lowers, is now the property of Matthew Michel, Esq. and Tregone formerly a seat of the Mayows, is at present a farm house belonging to Mr. Hocken.

Removed from the mining districts, and placed beyond the reach of those commotions which occasionally agitate more populous regions, Michaelstow furnishes no vicissitudes of moment, either in the movements of its inhabitants, or the singularity of its productions. Its lands, being chiefly included in the dutchy, exhibit an uniformity in their descent from generation to generation; so that neither the naturalist nor the historian, can find many materials or employment in Michaelstow.

MILOR.

The parish of Milor, is most delightfully situated in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, forming in its range the south-east side of Falmouth harbour; the waters of which wash a considerable portion of its shores. Its distance from Penryn is about three miles; and from Falmouth it is something more than two. Milor-Bridge and Flushing are its principal villages; the former indeed is not very considerable, but the latter is augmented to a tolerably large and truly respectable town. The parish of Milor derives its name from Melor or St. Melor, to whom the church was dedicated at a very early period. At what exact time St. Melor flourished, is a point that has given rise to much debate. All however admit that such a person did exist, that he was a native of Cornwall, was high in dignity, had embraced the Christian faith, and was finally murdered with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. Dr. Borlase places the time of his death in the year 411, in which chronology he is supported by the authority of Archbishop Usher. Capgrave observes, that "when in the beginning of the Christian faith, the apostolical doctrine was spread into all nations over the world; the gentiles of Britain were converted to the faith, and many believing in the Lord and practising the apostolical precepts, shone with various and miraculous virtues, of the number of which we confidently believe blessed Melor to have been one. For the blessed Melor was of a noble family in Britain, his father being Melian who possessed the dutchy of Cornwall." An ancient life of this saint or martyr, quoted by Leland, says, that "Melor was the son of Melian *king* of Cornwall, by Haurilla the daughter of Rivold Earl of Devonshire. He also asserts, that another Rivold brother to Haurilla, murdered his own brother, whose name was Melian, and invaded Cornwall, where he gained the conquest, and maimed Melor by depriving him of one foot and one hand," Melor is said to have been bred up in a monastry, which is generally understood to be that of Menheniot, and his murder is said to have been effected "by his foster father Cerealtine, at the suggestion of his uncle Ribold." It was this

complication of villanies and cruelties, that in all probability led the Cornish Christians to consider Melor in the character of a martyr, and to dedicate this church to his memory.

The town of Flushing stands on the margin of a creek, that leads from Falmouth harbour to Penryn. It is delightfully situated at the foot of some rising ground, and is completely sheltered from the violence of most storms that blow. Its streets are rather irregular; but it contains many excellent houses, and is encircled with gardens and genteel habitations, that rise on the acclivity of the hill. Its wharfs and quays are frequented by vessels of considerable tonnage; but these are always deserted by the tide at low water. The name is said to have been given at an early period, by some Dutchmen who frequented the harbour; and who imposed on some houses lying on the opposite side of the creek, the name of Amsterdam. Leland says, that a chain formerly stretched across the creek, of which some notice has been already taken; but this has disappeared for several ages, so as to leave scarcely any memorials even in the records of tradition. Flushing remained for a considerable time a place of little or no importance. It stands indebted for much of its eligibility to the exertions of Samuel Trefusis, Esq. who in the early part of the last century, levelled the ground, constructed its quays, and erected several habitations at great expence. To these exertions he was led by the hopes that the packets would in time be established at this place; but failing in his attempt, the infant town languished in all its departments; and at the time when Tonkin wrote his History of Cornwall, many houses were unable to procure inhabitants. Flushing however, has, during the last thirty years, been a place much resorted to by invalids, who are invited hither by the mildness of the climate, and the enlivening prospects which the varied scenery presents to the eye. Its distance from Falmouth is about half a mile across the creek, in which a ferry-boat continually plies.

The village at Milor-bridge contains many houses, some of which are well built; its situation is pleasant, the land being fertile and well wooded. A large sheet of water spreads before it, into which the river Fal enters; and the prospects from the surrounding shores, and the seats, farms, and hamlets, with which the rising ground is graced, conspire to render the various objects highly interesting. Both in this place and in Flushing, the Methodists have commodious chapels; and in the latter the Baptists have a convenient place of worship.

On the north-west side of this parish is Perran cove, now generally known by the name of Perran-wharf. This cove or creek divides the parish of Milor from that of Perran-Arworthal. On the Milor side is Perran foundery, belonging to the Messrs. Foxes and Perran foundery company. In this foundery are made all kinds of brass and iron castings, for steam engines and other purposes. In 1815, a very large

engine beam was cast here, the two parts of which weighed twenty-five tons. In one day during the same year, twenty-eight tons of iron were melted in these furnaces, which occasioned the consumption of upwards of 400 bushels of coals. At this place there is also a large hammer mill, a turning mill, and a boring mill. These works have been established about twenty years, and so singularly successful have the adventurers been, that although property to the amount of £200,000 has passed through their hands, scarcely ten pounds have ever been expended by them in attornies bills during the whole period. The managing partner of this concern is, Mr. Benjamin Sampson.

The manor of Milor or Mylor, in which the church is situated, and from which it is probable that both the church and the glebe were taken, and presented as a gift by one of its lords, is only of small dimensions. This was formerly held by the Killigrews under the St. Aubyn family, as parcel of their manor of Kymyell. From the Killigrews it passed to Lord Woodhouse, the present proprietor, in right of his lady; of whose descent from the family of Killigrew, an account has been given in the History of Falmouth.

The manor of Restronguet, from which the passage takes its name, is, in some old records, denominated Restronges, and Restrongeth, which name is said to imply *the valley with the woody promontory*, which import perfectly coincides with the situation of the place. It is at present not deficient in woods; but the quantity is much less than it was in former years. This manor belonged at a very early period to the family of Cardinham, one of whom in the days of Richard II. held seventy-one knight's fees in Cornwall, at which time he was Lord of Restronguet. From this family it passed to the Bodrugans, with whom it remained until the attainder of Sir Henry; when it was given by Henry VII. to William Trevanion, Esq. in whose family it continued upwards of two centuries; when it was afterwards sold to Sir William Lemon, who was created a baronet in the year 1774, and who has ever since been an independent representative of the County of Cornwall—1823.

Carclew, the seat of this baronet, which is connected with the preceding manor, was anciently, according to Tonkin, called Crucglew and Crucelew, from Cruc or Crug, a barrow, and Clu or Cluth, a ditch or fence, *the enclosures by the barrows*, of which there are many in the adjoining commons. The first owner of this place that I meet with is Dangeros or D. Aungero, who married Margery the daughter of Bartholomew Seneschall. He flourished as I guess in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Henry IV. the co-heiresses of Daunger married Renaudin and Bonithon, the former of whom soon became extinct; but the Bonithons continued to retain Carclew, till the year 1677, when the last male branch dying, it was carried by his only daughter in marriage to Samuel Kempe, Esq. This lady surviving her

husband, Carclew was bequeathed by her to Mr. James Bonithon of Grampound; by whom it was sold in 1749, to William Lemon, Esq. grandfather of Sir William Lemon, the present proprietor.

It is observed by Tonkin, that "while Carclew was possessed by Samuel Kempe, Esq. he built on it a noble house, which had never been inhabited when William Lemon, Esq, made the purchase;" but immediately on its coming into his possession, he made in it some considerable alterations, and added parts to give it enlargement and completion. Carclew is situated on a gentle eminence rising from the valley through which the rich stream of Carnon formerly ran. Taken in all its parts, it is a neat modern building, of the Ionic order, faced with granite, and having a regular portico. The centre is connected with wings, by two uniform colonnades; which, together with various offices, have been added by its present possessor. The building was modelled from designs by Edwards, an architect at that time much employed in the west of England. The house contains some good paintings, among which are several executed by the celebrated Cornish genius Opie. In the grounds and plantations considerable improvements have also been made. These plantations are not only excellent in themselves, but they derive an additional beauty from being contrasted with the barren and dreary commons in the vicinity of which they stand.

The ancient manor of Trefusis has been so long in the family of Trefusis, that no prior claim is known to have existed. It is generally believed, that this property belonged to this family long before the Conquest. But however dubious this fact may appear, it seems to be fully ascertained, that the Trefusis family can be traced as resident at Trefusis in Milor, four generations before the year 1292, though not with those titles with which the family has since been dignified. In their descent they have formed alliances by marriage with several of the principal families in Cornwall, particularly with Rolle; through which, the barony of Clinton and Say was acquired. After the death of several branches of this family through which the title had passed, it was claimed in 1791, by George William Trefusis, Esq. the fourth in descent from Francis Trefusis and Bridget Rolle. This claim was allowed by the house of Lords in 1794, and still remains undisputed. The present nobleman Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, now Lord Clinton and Say, succeeded his father in 1797, at which time he was a minor. The ancient family mansion is however no longer the place of his abode. For some time past he has been a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and at the battle of Salamanca he was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and sent to England with intelligence of that brilliant victory. Trefusis house, has for several years been inhabited by George C. Fox, Esq.

Nankessy, which for several generations was the leasehold seat of a younger branch of the Lyttleton family, is now a farm house, the property of Lord Clinton; in whose ancestors the manor of Tregew has also been long vested. The great tithes of Milor were formerly appropriated to the neighbouring college of Glaseney at Penryn; but these are now vested in Lord Clinton. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which is consolidated with Mabe. An ancient chapel dedicated to St. Laud is said, in the registers, of the See of Exeter, to have stood in this parish, at a place called Pentyre; but nothing of this is at present known. The church contains monuments for Francis Trefusis, Esq. dated 1680; and for Edmund Bayntan Yescombe, Esq. captain of the King George, Lisbon packet, who was slain by the enemy in an engagement in 1803. It also contains some memorials for the family of Bonython. The doorway of this church has a semicircular arch with Saxon mouldings, which furnishes an indication that we cannot assign to it a more modern origin than the Saxon times, whatever alterations it may since have undergone.

MINSTER.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. It is about five miles north from Camelford; about three east-north east from the borough of Bossiney; about eighteen from Padstow; and about the same distance from Bodmin.

The word Minster whatever might have been its primitive signification, has been used from time immemorial to import a monastry for Monks, a retired, solitary, religious people, who used artificial music during divine service. Consonant with this import, it appears both from Speed and Dugdale, that at Tolcarne, which signifies *the rock chapel or cell*, William de Bottreaux about the time of Richard I. founded and endowed an alien priory of black Monks, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, and made subject to St. Sergius and St. Bacchus as its superior. At the suppression of monastries in the days of Henry VIII. no mention is made of its revenues; from whence it is inferred, that it was dissolved long before his days, and most probably by virtue of a statute in the 13th of Richard II. by which all alien religious Monks were disabled from enjoying any ecclesiastical benefice in England. And it is well known that Richard II. and Henry V. and VI. during the wars with France, in which they were respectively engaged, seized many of these religious houses, and took them into their possession, excluding all Frenchmen from ecclesiastical preferment.

BOSCASTLE BUILT BY ITS LORDS THE BOTTREAUXS.

It is said in Gibson's Camden, that Bottreaux-castle, vulgarly called Boscastle, was built by its lords the Bottreauxs; and, that William Bottreaux the first of any great note in this family, married Alice Corbet, whose sister was concubine to Henry I. from whom descended Reginald Earl of Cornwall. Hals however still looks deeper into antiquity, and from stating their origin, traces their descent in a different manner. "Boterill, Bosox, or Bull-castle town, kine or cattle land," he observes, "gave its name to an ancient family of gentlemen called De Boterill. The first that assumed this name was Geoffrey de Boterill, third son of Stephen Darien, Earl of Ponthieur in Normandy, and third Earl of Richmond in England, to whom king Henry I. gave Waltham and Soke in Lincolnshire. He married Haweis Countess of Gwingamp, by whom he had issue, Allan surnamed the savage, and Henry Earl of Ponthieur, and Geffery surnamed De Botterill from this place aforesaid, the which Stephen died in 1104. Geoffery de Boterill, had issue William de Boterill, who married Alice, daughter and co-heires of Robert Corbet, Lord of Alencester in the county of Warwick, 1120; whose other daughter Matilda, by king Henry I. 1115, was mother of Reginald Fitz Harry, Earl of Cornwall. The said William de Boterill had issue by Alice Corbet, William de Boterill who was sheriff of Devon six years from 1158 to 1164. In the days of Richard I. he held by tenure of knight service, twelve knight's fees of land. It appears from an ancient inquisition book of the exchequer, that this old castle was a frank borough of our lord the king Henry I. which he gave to Robert Corbet for his service, or rather on account of his daughter Matilda; and when this Robert died, it came by descent to William de Boterill and his successors, ten of whom were called William."

But whatever difficulties there may be in tracing the remote ancestry of this extinct family, it is certain that the manor, honor, and borough of Bottreaux castle, now called Boscastle, and also the manor of Worthy-vale, were among the possessions of this baronial family of Boterill or Bottreaux, who settled here so early as the reign of Henry II. and it is equally clear that this property remained in this family until the year 1462, when the last male heir was slain in the battle of St. Albans. This gentleman left an only daughter who was married to Sir Robert Hungerford, and who made this castle the place of his residence. With the heiress of Hungerford, this property passed to the family of Hastings; by one of whom it was sold during the reign of Elizabeth, to John Hender, Esq. By the eldest daughter of this gentleman, it was carried in marriage to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1598. By the bishop's grandson Sir John Cotton, this property was given to his sister's son whose name was Amy. The daughter of Cotton Amy, Esq. brought a moiety of this estate to Sir Jonathan Phillipps. After the death of Sir Jonathan Phillipps and his lady, this moiety descended to Thomas Winslow, who on inheriting this property assumed the name of Phillipps. On his

death it descended to his son, who is the present proprietor. The other moiety belongs to Miss Amy, a maiden lady, sister of Lady Phillipps; but this lady being a lunatic, the management of her concerns is vested in a committee appointed to superintend her affairs.

The barton of Worthyvale, which has long been detached from the manor, was purchased by Edward Boscawen, Esq. and was for some time a hunting seat of Lord Falmouth. It was afterwards alienated to William Farnham, Esq. from whom it passed by bequest to his nephew the Rev. John Farnham; by whom it was given to the lady of Peter Hill, Esq. of Carwithenack in the parish of Constantine. In this place was fought that desperate battle of which we have already given an account in the preceding volume, in which Mordred was slain, and the celebrated Prince Arthur received his death wound.

Among the privileges procured for this castle and its dependencies by the family of Bottreaux or Botterell, was a grant to hold a weekly market on Wednesday at Tolcarne. When this privilege was first granted, cannot be ascertained; but it was renewed so early as the year 1312, in which renewal it is stated that the market granted to Sir William Bottreaux, should be held at his manor of Chastell-Botterell (or Botterell Castle,) and a fair at the festival of St. James. This grant was again confirmed in 1398. A small market for butcher's meat and vegetables, still continues at Boscastle; but it is now held on Saturday. There are also two fairs, one on the fifth of August, and the other on the twenty-second of November; the former of these is professedly for lamb, and the latter for ewes. The creek at Boscastle is of much importance, because removed at some considerable distance from all others, that can make any pretensions to the name of a harbour. The inlet is narrow, and on each side the entrance is guarded by frowning rocks, which bid defiance to the angry surges that assail them. Against the violence of tempests, the high lands that surround the creek afford an admirable shelter; but though the intersection of the projecting promontories renders the sea invisible to vessels which lie at anchor within, a considerable swell rolls almost to its extremity, and makes their situation rather uncomfortable. To obviate these inconveniences, and to facilitate trade, a small pier has been erected; the advantages of which have been fully experienced. Lime, coals, and Bristol-wares are the principal articles imported; and the business carried on at this place is far from being inconsiderable. Some attempts have been made to establish the Pilchard fishery here; but the success attending the exertions of the adventurers, has not been equal to their risks and hopes.

The village of Boscastle, which is not far from the venerable fortress of Tintagel, and to which it has a road, contains several dwellings. These are situated in a deep valley surrounded with fine mountainous eminences, which crowd around them

REMAINS OF AN OLD CHURCH OR CHAPEL DEDICATED TO ST. JAMES, AT BOSCASTLE.

on every side, cut by craggy fissures, and clad with brushwood. A situation more highly romantic cannot without much difficulty be found.

The ancient castle for which this place is so much celebrated in antiquity, has wholly disappeared. The mound on which it stood, still remains; but no vestige of the building have been seen for several generations. Leland mentions it as a thing of small reputation in his day, "far unworthie the name of a castel;" and Carew says, that "the diversified rooms of a prison in the castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the inhabitants memory, than discernible by their own endurance, show the same heretofore to have exercised some large jurisdiction." He describes it as "seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and suburbed with a poor market town, yet entitling the owner in times past with the stile of baron." It is not an improbable case that before the days of Carew, and even before those of Leland, this castle was wholly demolished. The manor house is still in existence; but it in a dilapidated state, and is occupied by a farmer.

The church, which is at some distance from any habitation, contains monuments for the families of Hender, Cotton, and Phillipps; but no memorials of the ancient Bottreaux family appear. If the testimony of William of Worcester may be credited, St. Mather the patroness of St. Madern church, was buried in this church. He also adds, that "extraordinary miracles were performed at her grave." The patronage of the united rectory of Forrabury and Minster is connected with the property that descended to the family of Amy. The exercise of this patronage is now alternately in the heirs of Sir Jonathan Phillipps, and the committee appointed to superintend Miss Amy's effects. The next presentation belongs to the latter.

In the village of Boscastle, not far from the market place, are still visible, some remains of an old church or chapel, which, when in use, was dedicated to St. James. Whether Boscastle and Minster were ever considered as two distinct parishes is a dubious point; but an expression in an ancient record, dated 1374, seems to sanction the affirmative. Of these, and of Pollifont in Lewannick, the great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, *immediately*, of which priory this parish was a cell; and *remotely* with that priory, this cell was subject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers, as stated above. Near Minster church, there are some remains of ruins appearently belonging to some ancient religious house connected formerly either with the cell or castle.

ST. MINVER.

The parish of St. Minver is indebted for its name, to one of the large sainted family that came hither from Wales at an early period, when Christianity was first

introduced into Cornwall. "Menfre or Menfrede appears to have been a daughter, and to have taken up her abode in a district adjoining Endellion, which was occupied by her sister. In the first valor directly before St. Endellion, we see *Ecclesia Sanctae Minviredae* noted; in the last valor we see it noted with a nearer conformity to the first appellation. Mynfray alias Mynforde alias St. Miniver; as in a calendar belonging once to the monastic church of Bodmin, we find the day of *Sancta Manefreda*, virgin not martyr, on the 24th of November.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery of Trigg-minor, and in the hundred of Trigg. It is about ten miles from Bodmin; and about four from Wadebridge verging towards the harbour of Padstow. Exclusively of the church town it has four villages; namely, Penmean, Trebethrick, Tredrisic, and Trevanger; but these have nothing remarkable to demand any particular notice. Norden mentions another village in this parish, which he calls Porthillie; and says, that "it was daily increasing in population." Its situation was near a chapel called Porthilly church, to which the villagers resorted. Hence Norden adds, that if they "contynued paynful and religious, it would grow to a prety town." But since Norden's time, the drifting of the sands has depopulated this thriving village, and driven the inhabitants to seek a new abode.

In a part of the parish called the Low-lands, to distinguish it from that on which the church stands, and which is denominated the High-lands, are two chapels of ease dedicated to St. Michael, and St. Enodoc; which in some ancient records is called St. Gwinnodock. These chapels are not deemed parochial, each having its own churchwarden, and an overseer of the poor, who superintends both. It has been said, that there was formerly a village called St. Enodoc, which has for ages been buried in the accumulating sands. The church or chapel would also long since have shared the fate of the village, if it had not been rescued by the piety of the successive incumbents, who cannot enjoy the endowments attached to it, unless divine service be performed in it once at least every year. To effect this pious service, the roof of the chapel is kept clear of the sands which every where surround it. Through this roof an entrance is made into the body of the building, to which is added a skylight for the convenience of the minister on this singular occasion. The church of St. Minver, from the immediate vicinity of which every habitation has been removed, unless the cottages have been buried in the sands, seems threatened with a similar sandy inundation; and the period may arrive when an effort of zeal may be necessary to preserve its emoluments, similar to that which now distinguishes the minister of St. Enodoc. The chapel of St. Michael, which is probably that which Norden calls Porthilly, stands on the borders of the river leading to Padstow. There was also a chapel at Trevelver, of which there are still

ome remains; there was another at Roserrow; another at Trewornon; and another with a spacious cemetery on the manor of Penmean.

There is still standing in this parish a meeting house with a burying ground attached to it, that was occupied by the Quakers, who were formerly numerous here; but through those vicissitudes which accompany time, the professors of this mode of Christian worship have disappeared, or nearly so; in consequence of which, the house and its appendages have been long disused. About the commencement of the last century, a narrative was published of the life and sufferings of John Peters, a Quaker, who was formerly steward to the Carew family at Roserrow. This man was interred in their burying ground at St. Minver. The Methodists have at present a meeting house in this parish.

Some time in the year 1778, through a violent storm, the sands which had been accumulating for several ages underwent a sudden transition. On their shifting from their original bed, many coffins formed of slate-stone were discoverd, which contained human bones in large quantities. Several coins, some rings, and various ornaments of dress were also found at the same time. These were attentively examined; and, with the exception of some of the bones, carefully preserved by the Rev. William Sandys the late vicar. The coins and ornaments appeared to fill up several of the intermediate years between 1101, and 1558; or from the reign of Henry I. to Elizabeth. There can be very little doubt but that many such memorials of antiquity, are still buried in the sands on the northern shores of our county.

The manor of Penmean, in which stood the ancient chapel, and its spacious burying ground, has from time immemorial belonged to the dutchy. By Edward the Black Prince, it was given to Sir William Woodland, usher of his chamber; but on his death, as he left issue, it again returned to the dutchy. The freewarren of this manor was held on lease by the late vicar, the Rev. William Sandys, who died in November, 1816. This gentleman who was patron of the vicarage, was also impropriator of the great tithes, which he purchased of the Prideaux family of Netherton, in Devonshire, in 1783. St. Minver is separated from Padstow by a ferry, which is held on lease under the dutchy, as parcel of the manor of Penmeal. This ferry is now the property of Mr. Joseph Peter of Padstow; having been purchased by his father Mr. Joseph Peter, merchant of that place, about seventy years since. It pays to the church, to the poor, and to the highways; but has no particular privileges connected with it.

The barton of Trevelver, on which the family of Stone had a seat in the year 1573, and who were succeeded by that of Silly in 1636, and afterwards by that of the Arundells, is the property of Mrs. Yeo of Clifton, who descended from the last

mentioned family; but the ancient house is now occupied by a farmer. The Rev. Humphrey Julian, is at present the proprietor of Trevigo, which Norden describes as the lands of Sir Michael Stanhope, but on which the Stones had a seat held on lease during the time in which he wrote. In the reign of James I. Trevernon, now called Trewornon, belonged to Thomas Clifford, D. D. after which it became the seat of the Rowes. By an heiress of this latter family, it was carried in marriage to the Darells. It is now the property and the residence of the Rev. Darell Stephens, younger brother of the late Edward Trelawny, the representative of the Trelawnys and Darells. The barton of Cant, on which nothing but a farm house at present remains, was formerly the residence of the ancient family of De Cant, and, at a latter period, of the Lydnams. This barton has long since been divided into two parts, and called east and west. East Cant, which became the property of Robartes, now belongs to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune of Place, at Padstow; and west Cant was purchased some years since, by the late Rev. William Sandys of a distant relation (residing in Ireland) of the late Mr. Lydnam. Roserrow, which Norden calls Tresoro, was a seat of the Penkevils; it was also a seat of the Carews of Haccombe, in Devonshire. This is at present a farm house, the property of Sir William Lemon, by purchase from the Rashleigh family.

At the place where Trewornan bridge now stands, was a dangerous ford, which was impassable at high tides, and inconvenient at others. To remedy this defect, the above bridge was erected in 1791, by the exertions of the late Rev. William Sandys; the beneficial effects of which have ever since been experienced. This is now a county bridge, and connects the road leading from St. Minver to Egloshayle. It lies across a rivulet, which at high water is rendered navigable for boats and barges, as high as Amble bridge in the parish of St. Kew.

In St. Minver church, which stands in that part of the parish called the Highlands, as already stated, are monuments of the families of Opie, Rowe, Darell, Silly, and Stone. There is also a monument for the wife of the late vicar, daughter of H. Mackworth Prade, Esq. The church also contains a handsome window of painted glass, that was put up in 1810, by the late Rev. William Sandys. The only charitable donation in this parish, is a sum of ten shillings per annum left by John Randall, Esq. to be paid for a thousand years to the minister for preaching a funeral sermon on St. John's day, December 27th; and twenty shillings per annum for the same period, to be distributed among the poor widows and fatherless children of the parish.

Dr. Borlase mentions, on the authority of Dr. Woodward, some Speltre having been formerly found in this parish. He also notices that in his day, some Antimony was raised on an estate belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hearle. But of late years little has been done towards the raising of these metallic substances.

AN URN FOUND NEAR PENZANCE IN THE PARISH OF MORVAH CONTAINING ROMAN COIN.

MORVAH.

The parish of Morvah is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about seven miles from St. Ives, west-south-west; and about six miles north-west from the large and flourishing town of Penzance. Morvah is neither large nor populous, its dimensions not much exceeding 1000 acres; and its whole population falling short of 350 souls. Its principal village is Tregaminian. Its name Morva, which implies *near or on the edge of the sea*, seems to have been derived from the natural situation of the district. According to Tonkin, its ancient name was Mor-vale, which signifies *the sea valley*. Morvah, though a separate parish, is included in the same presentation with Madern, of which it is a daughter church. The great tithes belong to the representative of W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq.

The manor of Carvolghe or Carvaghe in this parish and St. Ives, was in the family of Tregian, until the days of Elizabeth; when on the confiscation of Francis Tregian's property, it was barbarously seized by the crown, and granted to Lord Hunsdon. It was afterwards re-purchased by the Tregian family, and finally sold to Mr. Grosse. With its present proprietor, we are not acquainted.

The barton of Tregaminian, on which there are still some remains of an ancient chapel, was for several generations in the Lanyons, and was the seat of a younger branch of that family. This was purchased in the days of queen Anne, by John Borlase, Esq. of Pendeen, in whose descendants it is still vested; but the ancient seat is now a farm house.

In the year 1754, in a barrow or heap of stones at a place called Carne or Karn, was discovered an ancient urn. It was neatly ornamented with double strait lists round the edge and handle, and with wavy lists on the sides. It was of a cinereous colour. The shell was about three eights of an inch in thickness. There can be no doubt that it was sepulchral; but of its contents no account has been preserved.

Another urn was discovered in June 1789, in this parish, about five miles from Penzance, contiguous to the road leading to this latter place. It was near the north west corner of a small enclosure, surrounded by a thick uncemented wall or hedge, which seems to have stood ever since the interment of the urn. It was deposited at the foot of a long and large stone inserted in the wall, which might serve as a memento, about a foot under the surface of the earth, and covered with a flat stone of granite. This urn, which was broken to pieces by a pickaxe, contained a vast number of coins chiefly of copper, but some few were of lead. This was ascertained from the inscriptions on the coins to have been of Roman origin. Many of these pieces got into the possession of a Jew, who instantly sold them to any who would buy at one penny each; so that very few fell into the hands of antiquarians, and fewer still have been preserved in the cabinets of the curious,

MORVALL.

The name of this parish is said to have been derived from the nature of its situation, the term implying *a moor or fenny place, near to, or in the vicinity of the sea.* Several parishes in Cornwall might no doubt present a claim to this appellation, with even superior propriety, from the localities of their situation; but names are frequently imposed through mere caprice, and in an arbitrary manner, without being always accompanied with those circumstances, which, in the eyes of posterity, will justify the appropriation.

The situation of Morvall is in the deanery and hundred of West; it is about five miles and a half from Liskeard, about south-south-east; and about two miles and half from Looe, which is its nearest town. It has two small villages, Penearth and Sand-place; but these are neither large nor important.

It is said by Hals, that the barton of Morvale or Morville, which was connected with the manor, gave its name to an ancient family thence denominated De Morville; from whom, according to tradition, sprang Hugh de Morville, knight, who was one of the murderers of Thomas a Becket. How long the property continued in this ancient, but now forgotten family, we have no means of knowing. At a very early period it belonged to the Glynns, with whom it continued for many generations. It was in this family in the year 1471; for at this time John Glynn, Esq. who resided at higher Wringworthy, was barbarously murdered by several ruffians who appear to have been hired for this express purpose, by a gentleman called Thomas Clemens, whom he had succeeded in the office of the dutchy. This plot of murder seems to have been deliberately laid, as well as executed, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. It appears that in the year preceding this, in which the murder was committed, Mr. Glynn was assaulted by some of the same gang, and severely wounded in the face, while he was filling his office at Liskeard. And to complete this outrage, he was afterwards thrown into the prison of the borough, from which he could obtain his liberation only on condition of his signing an instrument in which he bound himself not to prosecute. Not many months afterwards, a banditti entered his house and premises, and stole from him various articles, which even then were estimated to be worth £200. For these outrages, as Mrs. Glynn, whose husband was shortly afterwards murdered, was unable to procure any redress in Cornwall, through the general terror which the influence of Clemens and his assassins occasioned, she made her appeal to Parliament, desiring that her complaint might be heard in London before a Cornish jury; and that in case Clemens did not appear, he might be convicted and dealt with accordingly to his demerit. With this reasonable request Parliament most readily complied.

STATEMENT OF THE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT BY MRS. JANE GLYNN OF HER HUSBAND'S MURDER.

In stating, in this petition the circumstances of her husband's murder, Mrs. Jane Glynn thus proceeds:—"The said Thomas Flete, one of the banditti then and ther at four of the clok in the mornyng, hym felonsly and horribly slewe and murdred, and clove his head in four parties, and gave him ten dede woondes in his body; and when he was dede, they kutt of oone of his legges, and oone of his armes, and his head from his body to make hym sure; and over that, then and ther his purs, and £22 of money numbered, a signet of golde, a grete signet of sylver in the same purs conteyned, a double cloke of muster deviles, a sword, and a dagger to the value of six markes, of the goodes and catelx of the said John Glynn, felonsly from hym they robbed, toke and bare awey." An inventory of the various articles stolen in the previous robbery, is also given in the same petition; in which redress was solicited, and, for the outrages enumerated, was as readily obtained.

The manor of Morvall continued with the Glynns until the days of Henry VIII. when it was carried by an heiress of this family to the Coodes, and with an heiress of Coode it passed to a younger branch of the Buller family; who, on the death of James Buller, Esq. succeeded in 1710, to the Shillingham estates. By James Buller, Esq. of Shillingham and Morvall, who died in 1765, Morvall descended to his second son, father of John Buller, Esq. the present proprietor, who occupies the family mansion.

This ancient and respectable family, is descended from the ancestors who primitively resided at Wood in Somersetshire, and afterwards at Lillesdon in the same county. Richard, a younger son of Alexander, marrying one of the co-heiresses of Trethurfe in Ladock, settled at Tregarrick in Pelynt, and then at Shillingham near Saltash, in the reign of Elizabeth. The immediate representative of the Morvall branch is James Buller, Esq. M. P. for Exeter, who still possesses the Shillingham estate, but who resides at Downes, near Crediton in Devonshire. In their descent the Bullers have formed alliances with several distinguished families in Cornwall.

The manor of Bray, which, in the reign of Charles I. was in the Herles, held under the Vyvyans as a parcel of their manor of Treviderow, passed from the Herles to the family of Mayow, of whom John Mayow an eminent physician was a distinguished member. This gentleman contributed some papers on the nature of respiration, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions. Bray is now the property, and the occasional residence of Philip Wynhall Mayow, Esq. The manor of Wringworthy belongs to Sir Joseph Copley, bart. Polgave and Lydcott, the former of which was a seat of the Mayows, and the latter of the Hills, are now farm houses belonging to Mr. Mayow and Mr. Braddon.

DONATIONS LEFT BY JAMES BULLER, ESQ. FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Among the charitable donations conferred on the inhabitants of this parish, the sum of £8 per annum was given by James Buller, Esq. who died in 1716, charged on the rectory of Morvall, to endow a school for 200 years; together with £6 per year to be laid out in the purchase of wool for the poor of the parish. John Francis Buller, Esq. also, in the year 1746, purchased a house in Morvall for the use of poor persons, by whom it is now occupied; and two closes of land, which are now let at about £5 per annum, for the benefit of poor housekeepers. These latter charitable donations *arose* out of the profits of certain estates in Kent, devised by Sir John Haywood for charitable purposes.

In the church are memorials for the families of Mayow, Kendall, and Coode. For William Coode who died in 1637, there is a monument containing figures of himself and his wife, in a kneeling attitude. These are in bas relief on slate; behind each of which is a vine, and on four of their principal branches, are death's heads. From time immemorial, prior to the Reformation, the great tithes were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans; but these are now the property of John Buller, Esq. The vicarage is, where it has always been, in the gift of the crown.

MORWINSTOW.

This parish is situated in the northren extremity of the county. It is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. From the town of Stratton its distance is seven miles, in a direction that is nearly north-west. But although Morwinstow has no town, and is at a considerable distance from any one, it has several villages; which, in the aggregate, contain many inhabitants. Of these the principal are Coumbe, Cross-town, Eastcot, Gooseham, Hollabeer, Woodford, and Woolley.

Morwinstow is indebted for its name to Morwenna, one of the sainted family that came hither from Wales, which we have already had many occasions to notice. "Morwenna went away with her sister of nearly the same appellation (Marwenna, from whose name that of Marham-church is derived) into the contracted angle of Cornwall on the north-east. There, some miles to the north of Marham-church, and at the apex of the angle, we have what is denominated by the first valor, without any express specification of the saint, yet with a secret reference to her, *Ecclesia de Morewynstow;* in the encroachments of the Saxon upon the Cornish of this peninsula, the parish having adopted the name of its saint with a Saxon word like Padstow for its own name, and so being denominated Morewyn's *Stow* or Place. We thus equally see it denominated Morwinstow in the last, and we know it to be

dedicated to *St. Morwenna;* and as Morwenna went to the very point of the angle of Cornwall, so Nectan her eldest brother passed into the adjoining part of Devonshire, even up to Hartland there."

In Doomsday Survey, this parish was taxed under the name of Orchet, which place is now considered as in the parish of Kilkhampton. In 1290 the church of Morwinstow was appropriated to the hospital of Bridgewater, in connexion with which it is probable it remained until the Reformation, when all ecclesiastical property changed masters. The fee of the great tithes is now vested in Lord Clinton, under whom the impropriation is held for lives, by Mr. Thomas Trood. The vicar, whose patron is the Bishop of Exeter, has the tithes of hay, and also the great tithes of Stanbury and some other lands.

The manor of Stanbury (which formerly belonged to an ancient family of this name,) was the birth place of Richard Stanbury, who was Bishop of Hereford, and died so early as 1471. In the fifteenth century, it was carried in marriage by an heiress of this family to the Mannings, with whom it continued until the commencement of the last century, when on the death of John Manning it became divided between his five aunts, or their representatives. Of this property, one portion (having passed through the families of Withere and Barnfield), is now vested in the Rev. John Phillipps of Mambury in Devonshire; but the remaining parts having experienced several sales, descents, and tranfers, concentrated in the Grenville family, and from them have passed with the manors of Lee and Wordford to Lord Carteret the present proprietor. Stanbury house is now occupied by a farmer.

Another manor called Eastway, belonged at an early period to the priory of Launceston. This was afterwards annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford in 1540. By the late James Martin, Esq. (who was lessee under the dutchy,) Eastway was given to Miss C. Manning, of whom the barton house is now the seat. This same gentleman was also lessee under the dutchy of Cleave, now the residence of Mr. James Tinney. By Mr. Martin this was given to the Rev. John Rouse of Tetcott, in Devonshire, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Ham, belonged in the reign of James I. to Francis Glanville, Esq. since which time it has passed to the Sawles. It is now the property of Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. as devisee of the late Mrs. Mary Sawle. A considerable portion of the lands belonging to this manor has been sold. The barton, on which is a farm house, is the property of Mr. Bethuel Hutchings, who resides on a farm in this parish called Hascott. The manor of Cross belonged formerly to a family called Saunders, of whom it was purchased by Zachary Hammett Drake, Esq. the present proprietor. The barton of Wood is now the property of Mr. John Shearm.

DONATIONS BY MR. THOMAS TINNEY OF CLEAVE.

Tonacombe, which was formerly the seat of a family called Kempthorne alias Lea, was carried in Marriage to the Waddons, towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century. Of this family, the last male heir died in 1768. Tonacombe is now a farm house, and is the property of William Waddon Martyn, Esq. nephew to the late Mr. Waddon, who died 1768. Norden describes Lea as a seat of the Copplestones, though nothing now appears but an indifferent farm house, which displays no vestige of departed magnificence. The family of Copplestone however, formerly resided in this parish; for the remains of John Copplestone, Esq. were interred here in 1611. Lea is at present the property of Lord Carteret. Chapel-House is the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Trood, by whom the impropriation of the great tithes is held. An ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have existed in this parish at a place called Milton.

The late Mr. James Tinney of Cleave, gave by his will £4 per annum to the poor of this parish, with a similar sum to the poor of Kilkhampton, and £2 per annum to the poor of Poughill. The clergyman and churchwardens in each parish, are appointed to have the management of these donations.

MULLION.

In Doomsday Survey, the whole district which now includes Grade, Landewednack, the two Ruans, and Mullion, was taxed under the general jurisdiction and appellation of Lizart. The situation of Mullion is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is about six miles south from Helston, which is its market and post town; it contains many inhabitants, but exclusive of the church town, its principal village is Pradannack Wartha.

The name Mullion or Mulyein, according to Dr. Pryce, is purely Cornish, and implies "the bare cold place or exposure," which meaning is far from being inapplicable to several parts of the parish, though even these can by no means claim an exclusive appropriation. By Tonkin it is however asserted, that Mullion is nothing more than a corruption of St. Meliana a Roman lady, who died A. D. 438. In one of the ancient valors he observes, "a Cornish church in the west denominated Mullyan, is said to be dedicated to St. Mellan," which Mellan or Melian was the father of Melor, of whom we have spoken under the parish of Milor. Among these etymologies, that of Dr. Pryce seems to be the most probable; but it includes no inconsistency with those opinions which appear to differ from it, and to derive the name from another source.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF AN OLD MAN WHO WAS STATIONED AT THE BEACON AS SENTINEL.

The parish of Mullion does not present any remains of ancient fortifications to the eye of research; but many venerable barrows appear within its precincts, and on the neighbouring commons. These consist of mounds of earth nearly circular in form, and surrounded with stones at their base. On the tenement of Predannack, where some of these barrows appear, is Park Lough Telegraph, which was superintended by Lieut. King, R. N. until its removal at the clos of the late war. Near the village of Predannack, there is a large moorstone cross about five feet high, the bottom of which is inserted in another large stone. A similar perpendicular stone is near the church town, at a place called the Cross; but neither of these stones has any inscription on it. On a tenement called Trenance, and on another called Clahair-Garden, are some vestiges of ancient chapels, which have been erroneously attributed to the Romans.

On an elevated spot belonging to the tenement of Trenance, not far from a fishing cove, is a place uniformly known by the name of *The Beacon*, where, during the civil war, a watch was regularly kept, and on which there is a large cannon; but its use is only to be known from inference. A curious circumstance is said to have happened here, which is still kept alive in the records of tradition, and positively asserted to have been founded on fact, of which the following is the substance. An old man, being stationed at the Beacon to alarm the country in case an enemy should approach the shore, was one night seriously affrighted by some fishermen who came secretly into the cove, and determined to carry on a joke at the expence of the sentinel, who had never been admired for the brilliancy of his parts, or the acuteness of his penetration. On approaching the Beacon, the old man started into action, and exclaimed with a loud voice "Who comes here?" To this interrogation the fishermen replied "Fish and Panniers." The old veteran deluded by his fears, and by the similarity of sounds, concluded that the reply was, "French and Spaniards;" and without further ceremony fired his Beacon, and spread a general alarm through the whole country, which both fishermen and sentinel were obliged to unite their energies to suppress.

About a hundred years since, as one Peter Hall was riding on Predannack common in the vicinity of Trenance, his horse kicked up a piece of malleable copper; in consequence of which a mine was opened, and a quantity of native copper discovered near the spot, and a small portion of ore, both very near the surface. Since that period this mine has been wrought several times, but no regular lode has hitherto been discovered. The ore which has been found is chiefly grey, and exceedingly rich; but it has been taken only from small veins and fibres, which diverge in almost every direction. The last attempt that was made, was from 1807 to 1811, which terminated in a loss to the adventurers, of about £1500. It has two adits, one about

seven, and the other about twenty fathoms deep; but no ore has been found below the upper level. A species of iron ore was also discovered in those pursuits. The land on which these efforts have been made, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar; and the mine or place is known by the name of *The Ghost*, from the luminous exhalations which hover over and play about in the night. Of the malleable copper taken from this mine, one piece is said to have been so large, that a table was made of it; which curiosity is reported to be in the possession of Lord Falmouth. Another piece, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Roberts of Falmouth, weighed 104 pounds; is of an irregular oblong form, interspersed with crystalized particles. The stratum, in which these masses lay, was serpentine, and the ground around them was tinctured with green.

The quality of the land in this parish is in general good, especially for grain. On some of the best estates, the farmers are in the habit of tilling their wheat in the spring; the produce of which frequently amounts from fifteen to twenty bushels (of twenty-four gallons) per acre. To this fertility the nature of the soil no doubt contributes, as a little below the surface a species of marl is found, which though hard when discovered, decomposes when exposed to the sun and air, and becomes a valuable ingredient in manure. Marl, clay, and serpentine run throughout the parish; but the former and the latter are the most abundant. Asbestos has also been found in this parish, but the quantity is insufficient to raise it into an article of commerce.

On the north-east part of the parish, in sheltered situations, elm, ash, sycamore, and apple trees will thrive tolerably well; but on the south-west, which is exposed to the sea and storms that agitate Mount's bay, scarcely any tree can be made to flourish. The bold and craggy shores of this parish, have frequently proved fatal to ships that have been embayed; and many vessels with their crews and cargoes have been completely lost. In the summer of 1811, the ship Grenada, from Grenada, Thomas Oxton, master, laden chiefly with rum, sugar, and cotton, was lost off these shores, and every soul on board perished. Of these men, who were thirty in number, twelve were afterwards picked up and decently interred in Mullion church yard. The name of the ship, together with the names of some of the men, were gathered from some papers found in a pocket-book of one of the unfortunate sufferers, who was supposed to have been the captain.

Among the vegetable productions of this parish, several plants are to be found, which are both rare and valuable. Marsh-mallows, rupture-wort, samphire, bloody-cranes-bill, asparagus, and rose-wort, grow wild; and in a little valley called Poljue sanding cove, the water lilly shows itself as a native. The stratum of this valley seems to have been formed of decayed aquatic vegetables.

DESCRIPTION OF MULLION GULL-ROCK, WITH ITS PRODUCE.

At a cove in this parish, generally called Porth Mellin, but more properly Porth Mullion, the Pilchard fishery has been long established. It first commenced here about one hundred years since, from which period to the present, it has almost regularly increased; but the success attending it has been various. Sometimes from 1000 to 1500 hogsheads have been taken in one year, and at other times the quantity has been insufficient to defray the expence of the outfit. From six to fourteen seans are annually employed at this station; but all the fish taken by these are through necessity carried to Newlyn to be cured, as there are not any cellars erected in Mullion for the purpose.

Porth Mellin is also called *The Fishing Cove;* and for the same reason unquestionably, that it was formerly called *Port-Mullion*, i. e. it being the only cove in the parish that is in any measure eligible for the accommodation of fishing boats, or any other craft. Directly off this cove about the distance of one mile, is an island denominated *Mullion Gull-Rock;* it is near a mile in circumference, and furnishes a favourable shelter for the boats, as it so breaks the violence of the sea, that they can ride in safety under its cliffs, during the greatest storms which assail these shores in the fishing season. Some of the prominent rocks on the south-east side of this island are so near to the main land, that the country people generally distinguish the passage by the term of *The Gap*. It appears very probable that this narrow passage might easily be blocked up; and if this were done, a nook would be formed, having deep water within, in which many vessels in times of distress might find safety.

On this island numerous sea birds constantly associate, remote from the molestation which the barbarous society of man occasions. In this sequestered retreat many rabbits also find sustenance. Among its vegetable productions, Dr. Borlase mentions the following singular circumstance:—"Mallows and beets being its principal produce, those plants predominate alternately every other year." He says "that one year *nothing* will grow but mallows, and the next *nothing* but beets; so that in their respective turns they exclusively possess the island, and engross its scanty soil." For these singular vicissitudes it will be difficult to account.

The manor of Pradannack or Pradannek, belonged in ancient times to the family of Serjeaux; by one of whose co-heiresses it was carried to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. In the reign of James I. Sir Richard Robartes was seized of the two manors of Pradannack-Wortha, and Pradannack-Wollas. The former of these belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family. Of the latter, one moiety belongs to Sir Richard Vyvyan; but the other is subdivided. The manor of Clahair or Clahar, is the property of Lord Falmouth.

The church of Mullion is a gothic building, supposed to have been erected some time in the fourteenth century, by Robert Ludra, whose name is still imperfectly to

be seen; but this is nearly erased by "the cankering hand of all subduing time." The initials of his name are still to be distinguished in many places, as was also his image in carved wood not many years since; but in the various repairs and alterations which the building has undergone, these memorials have disappeared. His arms are still to be seen in painted or coloured glass on the northern side. This church, which has no connexion with any other, is 54 feet long, and 39 wide. It has three aisles, and some curious carvings in wood. In one place is represented the body of Christ broken, and his heart pierced; with the apparatus of hammer, pincers, nails, and a crown of thorns. In the stained glass, the colours of which still remain vivid, is represented the ascension of Christ, with the apostles gazing on him with apparent wonder and amazement. Another window represents Moses with the tables of the law in his hands; a third exhibits the Virgin Mary with the holy babe; and among other mutilated figures, some features of Henry V. appear; but most of these figures are in a decaying state.

In the chancel, on the north side of the altar, is a marble monument bearing the date of 1682. This was erected to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Flavel, A. M. minister of this parish. The epitaph concludes with the following curious lines.

"Earth take thy Earth, my sin let Satan havet
The world my goods, my Soul to God who gavet:
For from these four, Earth, Satan, World, and God,
My flesh, my sins, my goods, my soul, I had."

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, and the great tithes were formerly appropriated to the college of Vicars-choral at Exeter. They were afterwards sold under the provisions of the land tax Redemption act, and purchased by Sir Michael Nowell; from whom they passed to his nephew Stephen Usticke, Esq. and are now the property of the Rev. Robert Usticke. Edward Coode, Esq. is now impropriator of the fee in reversion, by purchase from that gentleman. The Methodists have a large meeting house lately erected, and a respectable congregation. The whole parish contains about 4660 acres, of which about 1300 is tillable land. All besides consists of open wastes, enclosed furze crofts, several acres of moors (which are generally overflowed in winter, and consequently always in grass and hay in summer;) and good orchards variously proportioned to the different estates.

ST. NEOT.

St. Neot, to whom this parish is indebted for its name, may justly claim more popular celebrity than any other saint in Cornwall. There are few to be found to

whom his name is not familiar, and his miracles are recounted among the wonders of departed days. The parish of St. Neot is situated in the deanery and hundred of West. It is about eight miles north-east from Lostwithiel, about the same distance due east from Bodmin, and nearly five miles west-north-west from Liskeard, which is its nearest town. With the exception of Alternon, this is the largest parish in the county; but though it has many inhabitants, yet it has no village besides Weymouth Cross and the church town, which latter is large and populous. In former years, this place was more commonly frequented than it is at present; the great road, leading from Bodmin to Liskeard, passing through the village. On Easter Monday, and November 5th, it has fairs; but in these, little or no business of consequence is transacted.

The history of St. Neot is so obscured by fable, that it is exceedingly difficult to select the probable from the marvellous, and on some occasions to select falsehood from fact. According to Capgrave, Neotus was the son of Ethelwolf, and was favoured with all the benefits which a well meant education could bestow. As he advanced in years, he is said to have shewn such contempt for the vanity of the world, that he chose rather to devote himself to the service of God, than enjoy the indulgence of an earthly palace. Hence, on coming to years of maturity, he repaired to Glastonbury, and became a monk, while Dunstan was abbot there. But the fame of his sanctity, and of his miraculous cures, drew to him such vast concourses of people, that his retirement was constantly disturbed. To shun these interruptions, and being directed by a divine impulse, he removed from Glastonbury and retired into Cornwall, accompanied by his faithful servant Barius, and took up his abode in this district or parish which now bears his name. In this place he is said to have lived and died, which latter event occurred according to Fox in the year 890. His body, which was here interred, lay undisturbed for some time; but through his sanctity (for which he had obtained great credit) and for the veneration in which his relics were held, some of his bones were carried to Arnulphobury in Huntingdonshire, which was thenceforth called St. Neot, where they lay until the year 1213; when they were again removed to Croyland-Minster, as a place better becoming the dignity of such an exalted saint. From that time to the present, the fame of Neotus has met with more disturbance from pens, than his bones have from spades, and henceforward his ashes will probably repose in peace. There are other accounts which state, that Neotus, on whom the title of saint was soon bestowed, was a near relation to Alfred the Great; and there are some which positively assert, that Alfred and St. Neot were brothers.

But whatever disagreement there may be in these statements as to diminutive circumstances, all our historians concur in this, that when Neotus or St. Neot visited

MONASTRY IN ST. NEOT, SUPPOSED TO BE FOUNDED BY KING ALFRED.

Cornwall, he found Christianity firmly established, and a monastry already flourishing in this parish where he settled. At what particular period, or by whom, this monastry was founded, are points involved in much uncertainty. By some, the first establishment of a religious house in this place, has been ascribed to Alfred; who, being taken ill when he was in Cornwall, turned aside to perform his devotions here, and was so surprisingly recovered, that he erected this building from principles of gratitude, giving to it the name of Guerrier, or dedicating it to St. Guerrier the healing saint, on which account it obtained the appellation of *Guerrier Stoke*. By others it is however asserted, that when Alfred visited this place, he turned aside to perform his devotions in St. Guerrier's church, which already existed there. And by another statement it is said, that the visit of Alfred did not take place until Neotus had taken up his residence in this parish; and that he came hither to implore his blessings and instruction long before he was advanced to the throne. According to Mr. Whitaker, Alfred, when this visit took place, was only nineteen years of age, and he asserts, that a church was then established in the parish of St. Neot. The visit of the king must have conferred on it an additional celebrity, and the permanent residence of Neotus must have given completion to its fame.

It seems indisputable, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, a monastry was cherished here in honor of St. Neot, and endowed with lands that corresponded with the dignity of the establishment. These lands continued annexed to this property until the Norman Conquest, when we learn from Doomsday Survey, that William, Earl of Moreton, took all away except one acre, which he left to the priests. This same Earl seems also to have connected this monastry with Monacute priory in Somersetshire, for to this house it afterwards belonged. Its primitive endowment according to Forster, consisted of two hides of land; each hide containing 96 acres. All this (says Mr. Whitaker) except a single acre, was stolen by the Earl, to his everlasting disgrace; and the fact is recorded in Doomsday Survey.

"At St. Neot's, says bishop Gibson, the very footsteps of the old college are quite gone; so that there are no ruins of it in the parish. Nobody knows where it stood; nor are there any church lands that are known to have belonged to it, which makes it probable that these lands were alienated long before the Reformation." Thus dispossessed of its lands, the monastry gradually decayed; and nothing but its name and some fragments of its history have been permitted to survive the wreck of time, and to reach the present age.

But scanty as the genuine features of St. Neot's history are, the monstrous stories of monkish writers, and the tales of tradition, have most amply supplied the defect, so far as miraculous absurdity can gain belief. He is represented as endowed with every Christian virtue:—as being eminent for learning, eloquent of speech, intelligent

and discreet in giving counsel, and as of countenance truly angelic. His stature however was so short, that he is said to have been obliged to stand on an iron stool while he performed mass. According to the Popish legend, he began his career with an austerity of manners and a seclusion from the world, that soon gained him admiration and fame. Afterwards he became distinguished for casting out devils, and healing the sick. Being made Sacrist of the church at Glastonbury, on a certain occasion, some person knocked at his door while he was locked up in his apartment, on which he hastened to give the stranger entrance; but being too low in stature to reach the lock, to his great astonishment the lock by some supernatural means descended from its place, and stopped immediately opposite his girdle for his accommodation.

On removing into Cornwall, accompanied by his faithful servant Barius, he took up his abode near a fine spring of water, where he erected a suitable edifice, in which he placed monks and received celestial visitors. In this spring of water, which never failed in the dryest seasons, he perceived after some time three fishes, which he was informed by an angel were placed there for his use. He was however directed to take only one at a time, which he was assured would constantly be replaced, so that his stock should always remain undiminished. It happened however, after some time that Neotus fell sick, and for some days was unable to take any sustenance. Alarmed for his safety, Barius hastened to the spring, and without being aware of the consequence of his indiscretion, caught two fishes, which he dressed, broiling one and boiling the other, to suit the sick man's palate. Neotus, on seeing the fishes, was struck with horror; and, on making inquiry, he learned from Barius what had been done. He then ordered him to repair immediately to the water with his two fishes dressed as they were, and directed him to cast them in, while he fell prostrate on the floor and continued in prayer to God for the restoration of their lives. Barius soon returned with joy, declaring that the fishes were alive and seen by him sporting in the water. He was then ordered to go and take one, which being done Neotus on tasting it speedily recovered.

It happened some time afterwards, that the oxen belonging to the monastry were stolen, on which account the servants of the holy monks could not plough their ground. To relieve them from this unpleasant difficulty, some stags that were wild in the neighbouring forest, came and volunteered their services, and actually supplied their places. It is added, that in those places where they were touched by the harness, they became white, and even to the present day, all such as have any white parts in their hair, are descended from them. And according to the legendary tales of tradition, all the materials of which the present church and tower of the parish are built, where brought hither by night with a team of deer. The persons who stole

the oxen, on beholding these effects, being struck with compunction, returned them to Neotus, and from that time forward embraced the doctrines which he taught.

At another time, while Neotus was in his well, according to his custom, and repeating the whole Psalter while standing in the water, a hind pursued by the dogs of some hunters approached him, fell at his feet, and silently implored his protection; neither would it rise until he had promised it safety. Soon afterwards the dogs arrived; but on being reproved by Neotus, they turned away and hastily retired. The huntsman on beholding this miracle fell prostrate before the saint, and took upon him the habit of a monk in the priory of St. Petroc, where his horn was long preserved.

To commit, if possible, an outrage on these gigantic absurdities, a tradition is still kept alive in St. Neot, that when Neotus first came into that neighbourhood, being meanly clad and short of stature, he made an application to a farmer for employment; and being taken for a poor boy, was ordered into a field to drive away the crows from the corn. Not long afterwards, being seen at a distance from the field, he was upbraided by his employer with neglect of duty. To vindicate himself from this charge, he informed him that the crows were all secure, he having put them into pound. Startled at this tale, and expressing some doubts of the fact, the master was conducted to the spot, where he found the crows croaking and fluttering within a circle of loose stones with their feet apparently fastened to the ground. Neotus bade him drive them away. He made the attempt, but not one of them flew off; yet at the command of Neotus all were liberated, and they mounted into the air as if nothing had happened. This, according to tradition, was the commencement of his fame in Cornwall; and many still believe that the enclosure in which the crows were actually impounded, is now to be seen in the parish.

Another tradition concerning Neotus is, that having brought all the materials with his deer for building the church and tower, the edifice was raised under his direction, in a way that is indefinitely mysterious. The building however being finished, the lock was placed too high for him to reach. A stone was therefore placed at some distance from the church door on which Neotus always stood, and threw the key into the keyhole whenever he was disposed to enter. Those who believed this part of the tale, will find no difficulty in admitting the remainder; namely, that the key always found its way through all the wards, and that the door readily opened of its own accord. The village historians still shew the miraculous stone on which Neotus stood, to throw his key into the keyhole. Many other stories equally strange and ridiculous, are told of this extraordinary saint; but as they all partake of the same spirit of romance, the specimens already introduced, render their insertion unnecessary.

That there was such a person as Neotus, and that he flourished about the time we have mentioned, are facts not to be doubted; and, notwithstanding the fables which have found their way into his biography, it will hardly be questioned that he was a man of piety, austerity, learning, and ability, who was calculated to enlighten and instruct the age in which he lived.

The present church of St. Neot to which superstition still attaches all the antiquity which its patron claims, is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a tower at the western end. But nothing which this building contains can induce a rational belief, that it is older than the reign of Henry VI. or about the middle of the fifteenth century. The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches. The roof is of timber, ornamented with lozenges, in which are some letters apparently initial, with knots and other embellishments. The roof seems to be more modern than the other part of the building, as the most western lozenge bears the date of 1593. Near the east end is a stone casket, measuring eighteen inches by fourteen, which is said to contain such remains of St. Neot as were not carried into Huntingdonshire. Just over this sacred casket, is a wooden tablet inscribed to his honor and memory, on which his history and character are delineated in quaint and expressive, though uncouth rhymes. At its conclusion we are told that Neotus flourished in anno domini 896.

The windows of this church, which are seventeen in number, and seem to be equally as ancient as the building, evidently partake of the romantic spirit of the times in which they were formed; and also keep in view the legendary tales of St. Neot, to whom this edifice is dedicated. Two of these windows contain representations of the principal events recorded in the old Testament, from the creation to the deluge, and even to the death of Noah. A third displays in a series of compartments, the wonderful events contained in the legend of St. George, coarsely executed, but with inscriptions under them in text hand. It appears from the fragment of an inscription in one of these windows, that it was executed at the expence of Katherine Borlace, and others of this family. Another window exhibits in twelve compartments, various subjects taken from the legend of St. Neot. These have inscriptions under them, explanatory of the incidents delineated. The windows of the north aisle contain many portraits of saints and benefactors, with inscribed labels. And in the six windows on the south side of the south aisle, the figures of benefactors, sometimes singly, and sometimes in groups, appear with inscribed labels on their heads; and over them are the portraits of saints. Most of these windows are much damaged; and the broken panes having been replaced with plain glass, prevents the designs of the artist in several places from being distinctly traced. The principal events delineated in these windows, which relate to St. Neot, seem to have been taken from Capgrave's "Nova Legenda Angliæ," published in 1516, to which we have already referred.

His dwarfish appearance is however confined to the history; for in the delineations on glass he stands as high in stature as in fame.

Among the various manors which are either contained in this parish, or are nominated from it, that of Faweton seems to bear the most celebrated name. In Doomsday Survey the manor of Fawintone is described as belonging to the Earl of Moreton; but as its extent has not been defined, it has been thought that it comprehended a large district which extended along with the river Fawey that rises in this parish, and only terminated at the mouth of the harbour. This large manor was afterwards divided, and the original name, with some distinguished epithets, applied to all. Besides the manors of Fowey, of which we have spoken under that parish, there were two called Faweton, distinct from the former, and from each other, and probably both within the parish of St. Neot. In the reign of Henry III. one of these manors belonged to Andrew de Suleny, from whom it passed (he dying without issue) to his uncle; after whose death, as he had no children, it was inherited by his two sisters, by whom one moiety was carried in marriage to Treverlyn; and the other by a succession of female heirs to Champernowne, Willington, and Wroth. These parts were again united; and in 1620 the whole belonged to Sir Reginald Mohun. It is probable, that since this period, it has lost its manorial rights, since its descent as a manor is unknown; although there are three small tenements in the parish which still sustain the name. One of these belongs to Thomas Bewes, Esq. and the others, till lately, were the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. by whom they have been sold;—Higher Faweton to Mr. Tucker; and Middle Faweton to the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls.

Another manor called Faweton, alias Trenay-Faweton, belonged to the Daubeny family, so early as the days of Edward I. To this manor is annexed the patronage of the vicarage, together with the tithe sheaf of the parish, with some exceptions. This manor continued in the Daubeny family until the reign of Henry VIII. when it was sold to John Tubb; of whose son it was purchased by William Bere, Esq. The co-heiresses of Bere married Bellott of Bochym, and Sir John Grylls of Court in Lanreth. The whole of this property now belongs to the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helston; one moiety by inheritance from Sir John Grylls his ancestor, and the other by purchase from its several possessors. The moieties thus re-united, were divided by deed in 1722. In right of this manor, the Rev. Mr. Grylls nominates the bailiff for the hundred of West; and provides for him a salary of thirty shillings per annum, and a hat once in every two years. The manor of Polruan in Lanteglos near Fowey, which now belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, was formerly held under this manor; which fact furnishes a strong presumptive evidence of the vast extent of Fawintone mentioned in Doomsday.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL PROVIDED WITH A GREY CLOAK BY THE LORD OF CABILIA.

The barton of Trenay is not now connected with the manor of Trenay-Faweton. It was sold by the Tubbs to Mr. Connack. At present there are three estates which bear the name of Trenay. Two of these now united in one, were the property of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick; the other belong to Thomas Bewes, Esq.

The manor of Pengelly belonged to Sir William Molins in 1428, in which year he was slain at the siege of Orleans; after which, it was inherited by the family of Hastings. In the reign of James I. it was possessed by the Moyles, with which family it continued until the present age; when it descended to Sir Joseph, who, on his accession to a large estate in Yorkshire, exchanged his name of Moyle for Copley. By the late Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. this property was sold to the late Francis Gregor, Esq. So late as the reign of James I. this manor was held by the service of providing for the Duke of Cornwall a grey cloak whenever he should come into the county; which cloak was to be delivered at Poulston bridge to the lord of the manor of Cabilia, who was to attend the duke with this cloak during his stay in Cornwall. The manor of Cabilia, Cabilla, or Carburrow, which extends over a considerable part of this parish, though the site of its barton is in Cardinham, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar.

The manor of West-Draynes formerly belonged to the family of Carew. It afterwards passed to that of Tillie, and it is now the property of J. Tillie Coryton, Esq. In the reign of James I. the manor of Trevegoe was in moieties between Bagott and Veale; the former, which had been in the Hungerfords, and forfeited by attainder, was afterwards granted to the Arundells, from whom it passed to Layton, of whom it was purchased by Bagott; the latter was purchased by Hodge of Veale, who had long possessed it. These moieties have been since re-united, and the whole manor now belongs to lady Morshead. Another manor called St. Neot Barret, was the property of the late Sir John Morshead, Bart. To this he added another called St. Neot, which was probably only a divided part of his original estate, that had acquired the appendage of Barret from its former proprietors. These manors now both belong to lady Morshead his widow. A manor formerly known by the name of Treverbyn, and which belonged to the Courtenays of Trethurfe, is not known at present to exist. The name Treverbyn is still retained in a small tenement which belongs to the Earl of Cork, and represents one of the co-heiresses of the Courtenay family.

Trevenna, which was for some time a seat of the Mohuns, is now the property of Mr. Joseph Grigg. Mennabroom formerly a seat of the Coles, but now only a farm house, the property of John Buller, Esq. Hole is the property and residence of Mr. John Rundle. On the borders of Alternon, about a mile from Dosmerry

Pool, there are some remains of an ancient chapel, of which the font has been preserved. These ruins stand on an estate called Pinnock and Luke's Hills, which contain about 300 acres. In 1613 this estate belonged to the Trefusis family; but it has been unclaimed for many years. The old chapel was dedicated to St. Luke.

When the church of St. Neot was given to the priory of Montacule in Somersetshire, the great tithes of this parish were appropriated to that priory. And at an early period, two thirds of the great and small tithes of the two Fowetons, were appropriated to the repairs of Launceston Castle. These tithes now belong to the Duke of Bedford and Thomas Bewes, Esq. The tithe sheaf of the manor of St. Neot Barrett, is appropriated to the repairs of the church. All besides are the the property of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls who is the patron, and his son the Rev. Henry Grylls, incumbent of the vicarage. John Anstis, Esq. of whom we have spoken among the literary characters of Cornwall, was born at St. Neot in the year 1669. He was an industrious collector of ancient records relating to this county.

NEWLYN.

The parish of Newlyn (which in the whole extent of its claims acknowledges no monkish patronage, and is not indebted to any saint, either foreign or domestic for its name,) is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It lies on the northern coast, and is about seven miles south-west from St. Columb, and about eight north from Truro. It is neither large nor populous; but its lands are fertile, and its situation is pleasant. Besides the church town, it has the unenviable honor of claiming part of the borough of Michel; and St. Enoder can boast of possessing the rest. Its name Newlyn or Noath-lyn is purely Cornish, and according to Dr. Pryce, it implies *the open or naked lake.*

At the time when Doomsday Survey was taken, Cargol, the name of a celebrated manor in this district, was much better known than that of the parish. Cargol however, has been thought to be Ceeling, and Ceeling has been supposed to be a corruption of Newlyn. Cargol implies *the holy town;* and this term and its meaning, are presumed to have arisen from the residence of a bishop formerly in this place. "About the year 905, says Camden, when the discipline of the church was quite neglected in those parts, Edward the elder, by a decree from pope Formosus, settled a bishop's see here, (in Cornwall;) and granted the Bishop of Kirton three villages in those parts:—Ponton, Coeling, and Lanwitham, that he might every year visit the county of Cornwall, in order to reform their errors; for before that, they resisted the truth to the utmost of their power, and would not submit to the apostolical decrees."

THE MANOR OF CARGOL FORMERLY THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

"This manor says Tonkin, extends itself, not only over this but likewise over a great part of the parishes of Crantock and St. Allen; and over Truthan and St. Erme. A large prison yet standing, but not much used at present, with a barn of the same size, shows something of its pristine glory; though the rest be but a sorry village of three or four poor houses."

This manor of Cargol belonged to the priory of Bodmin, when Doomsday Survey was taken; and here the bishops had their palace, of which the ancient barn and prison furnish evidence, and of which considerable remains existed about the year 1736, when Mr. Tonkin collected his materials of information. This manor is supposed to have been taken from Bodmin by one of the bishops of Exeter, since it was connected with the see of Exeter so early as the commencement of the fourteenth century. It is probable that this union with the Exeter see did not take place much sooner; since in the year 1312, the bishop procured a grant for a market to be held weekly on Thursday in the manor of Cargol, and a fair on the festival of St. Matthew. This market has long since been neglected, and is now nearly forgotten; but an ancient fair held November the eight still continues, and another of a more modern date has been established, which is held on the first Tuesday in October. This manor was formerly on lease to the family of Borlase, one of whom is said to have been created Baron Michel by king James II. after his abdication. This gentleman, following his monarch's fortune, died with his empty title, in a foreign land, in distressed circumstances. The leasehold was purchased of the bishop, by Philip Hawkins. Esq. ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. the present proprietor; by whom the manor has since been purchased under the Land-tax Redemption Act.

The manor of Treludders or Treluddra, including the barton, belonged formerly to an ancient family of the same name, with whom it remained until the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. when it was carried in marriage by a female of the Treluddra family, to a younger branch of the Borlases, who held Cargol. But after the death of Humphrey Borlase, who was created Baron Michel, as stated above, this property was sold to Sir William Scawen. Of this family it was purchased by Sir Francis Basset, now Lord de Dunstanville, and by him sold to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. the present proprietor. There was formerly a park in this manor; but this has long since been deprived of its ancient honors.

The manor of Trerice, long famed for being the residence of the Arundells, still sustains its venerable mansion, which was built in 1572, and exhibits it in a state of decent repair. This belonged originally to a family of its own name. Carew, after mentioning Cosewarth says, "Against you have passed to the west somewhat more than a mile, Trerice, anciently Treres, offereth to your view his costly and commodious buildings. What *Tre* is, you know already: *res* signifies a rushing or fleeting away, and upon the declining of a hill the house is seated." Of the

ancient Trerice family little more is known, than that the male branches became extinct in the reign of Edward III. when this manor was carried by an heiress in marriage to a branch of the Arundell family, about the year 1330. Whether the Arundells of Trerice sprang from the same common stock with the Arundells of Lanherne, is a point that has been occasionally disputed. Leland says that Sir John Arundell the then owner of Trerice told him, that he thought his ancestors came of the Arundells in base Normandy; and that they were Lords of Culy-Castle; and that their arms were not the same with those of the Lanherne family. Tonkin adverting to these observations of Leland says, that they constantly gave the same arms,—viz. six swallows; and that, without any difference or distinction, as not being well agreed on, which was the elder family of the two; only Arundell of Trerice, the better to declare of what house he was, always quartered the arms of Trerice with his own. Nay further this appeareth by a very fair pedigree of this family drawn by Mr. Camden himself, which was lately in the lord Arundell's library, where I had the favor to peruse it.

"The ancestor of the Lanherne family who came over with William the Conqueror, left a widow, who was afterwards married to the ancestor of the Trerice family, who came over at the same time, so that both these families are descended from the same woman. But as she was first married to the ancestor of Arundell of Lanherne, it is supposed from thence, that he was descended from the elder brother, and the other from the younger, as being both of the same stock; which is further confirmed, for that Arundell of Lanherne had always the greater estate, and made the greater figure in their country; whence they were called the *Great Arundells*, though this of Trerice was likewise very eminent."

Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who was Vice Admiral of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VI. was sheriff of the county in the days of Edward IV. This veteran lost his life in an attack on the Cornish Mount, when it was held against the king, by the Earl of Oxford. His place of residence is said to have formerly been at a seat called Efford, on the north coast, near Stratton. From this place it is reported that he removed to Trerice, in consequence of a prophecy that he should die on the sand. But the dreaded destiny, which by his removal he endeavored to avert, found him out in his western retreat. His death wound was received near Marazion, and he fell on its sandy shore. In the year 1522, another John Arundell of Trerice distinguished himself in a desperate engagement with Duncan Campbell, a daring Scottish pirate, whom he took prisoner, and for which he received a letter of thanks from the Duke of Norfolk, written by the king's express direction. In the ensuing year he was made Vice Admiral of Cornwall. Of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis Castle against the Parliamentary forces, we have given some account

in the history of the civil war in this county. His invincible attachment to the royal cause, procured for him the appellation of *John for the king*, though he was more generally known by the name of *old Tilbury*. His son Richard, who also espoused the royal cause, distinguished himself in several battles and sieges; particularly at Edghill and Lansdowne. For this he suffered severely in his property, many of his estates being taken from him by the triumphant party. He was however created Lord Arundell of Trerice in 1664, as some compensation for his services and privations. His grandson who was the fourth and last Lord Arundell, of this family, upon his marriage with a sister of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford, settled all his lands in default of male issue on her nephew William Wentworth, Esq. of Hembury in Dorsetshire, with remainder to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. the event corresponding with these provisions he had made, Mr. Wentworth succeeded to the estates, and settled this manor and the other Arundell estates on his son Frederick Thomas, with remainder on failure of issue, to his daughter, who married into the family of Kaye of Woodsome in Yorkshire; and on failure of issue from both, which proved to be the case, on Sir Thomas Acland Bart. This manor of Trerice and other estates thus settled, are now the property of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. grandson of Sir Thomas named in the settlement. The venerable mansion is now inhabited by the tenant of the demesne, and is occasionally visited by its owner.

The manor of Trevarthian, was, in the early periods of its history, the property of a family to whom it gave its name; by whose heiress it was carried to the Reskymers. Tonkin says, that Walter de Treverbyn, who was sheriff of Cornwall in the reign of Henry III. was of this place. At a later period it was in the family of Wills of Wivelscomb near Saltash, with whom it continued for several generations, and was their property about the commencement of the last century. It is now no longer known as a manor; but the barton is the property of Mr. Richard Gully Bennet, of Tresillian. The ancient house is occupied by a farmer. The manor of Nancolla belongs to the Earl of Falmouth.

The manor of Newlyn, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, is now the property of lady Clifford, by bequest from her mother, the late dowager lady Arundell.

In the reign of James I. the manor of Degembris, which had been long in the family of Tregian was purchased by the Arundells. On this estate was Pollamounter, which was formerly a seat of Pollamounter who afterwards removed to Trevyvick in St. Columb. The manor of Tresilian was the property, and probably the seat of Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the King's Bench; with whom it continued until his attainder. But after this event the manor was granted by Richard II. to J. Hawley who married justice Tresilian's daughter and heiress. At a subsequent period, the property

SCHOOL ROOM ERECTED BY MR. J. OXNAM, AND ENDOWED WITH £5 PER ANNUM.

having reverted to the male branch, or the possessors having assumed the Tresilian name, this manor passed in marriage from the Tresilian family with a female heir to a branch of the Carnes in Devonshire, who took the name of Tresilian, and afterwards sold this property to the Arundell family. Both Tresilian and Degembris have since passed with Trerice. The barton of Tresilian which has long been separated from the manor, was first mortgaged to the family of Davies, and afterwards sold to that of Gully. This is now the property and occasional residence of Mr. Richard Gully Bennet. The manor of Cragantallan a name which signifies *some large or noted barrow*, was formerly well known. But this property seems of late years, after coming to the Arundells from the Darants, to have been swallowed up in their other manors. This, included in the Arundell estates, has passed with them to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland the present proprietor. The barton of Pollamounter is now held on lease under Sir T. D. Acland. The house is occupied by a farmer.

In Newlyn church town, a school room was erected a few years since by Mr. John Oxnam, endowed with £5 per annum, charged on his estate in this parish, together with a house adjoining for the master's residence. The principle of the institution was that of Dr. Bell. The deficiences were to be supplied by voluntary contributions.

The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the chancellor of the church of Exeter. The bishop is patron of the vicarage. The principal article for which Newlyn church is remarkable, is a monument of marble, ornamented with her bust, for Margaret the lady of John Lord Arundell of Trerice, who died in 1691. Of the numerous honors conferred on this family, and of the various letters received by them from the first personages in the nation, Mr. Carew, has given a particular account of in his Survey of Cornwall.

NORTHILL.

The situation of this parish, is in the deanery, and in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about nine miles nearly north from Liskeard, about the same distance from Callington, and about seven south-south-west from Launceston, which is its nearest town. It contains several villages besides the church town, of which the following are the principal; Congdon's shop, Illand or Yielland, Lewarne, Trebartha-town, Trebartha-pool, Treveniel, and Trewithney; but neither of these contains any thing remarkable, or any considerable population. The name of this parish includes no memorial of remote antiquity, either of language, family, or event. It seems to have been derived from local circumstances, which might at any time have been applied to the situation of the district, especially as it stands

contrasted with Southill, for which name similar reasons may be assigned. Northill however, is not without its patron saint. His name is Torney; but his history is unknown even in the parish, over the church of which he presided; and where no favours have been received, we have no reason to expect an acknowledgment of obligation to St. Torney.

The manor of Trebartha is said to have belonged to Walter Reynell, a knight of Gascony, so early as the reign of Richard I. at which time he was Castellan of Launceston. About one hundred years afterwards, it was the property of a family called Trebartha, who resided here, but became extinct in the male line during the reign of Henry VII. at which time this property was carried by an heiress to the Spoures, with whom it continued until the year 1729; when the male branches of this family became extinct. The heiress of this family carried Trebartha in marriage to Renatus Bellot, Esq. of Bochym in Cury. Being left a widow, with an addition to her former property, she again married to Charles Grylls, Esq. of Court in Lanreath; who, disposing of his seat, removed with her to the family mansion of her ancestors at Trebartha Hall. Surviving this second husband, she was again about to be married to Francis Rodd, Esq. a Herefordshire gentleman, who was then a captain in the Coldstream regiment of guards; but dying before the consummation of their nuptials, she bequeathed him her property. This gentleman, who came to this estate about the year 1730, was the grandfather of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. the present proprietor.

Trebartha Hall, the seat of F. H. Rodd, Esq. is beautifully situated in a pleasant valley, about seven miles from Launceston. On its western side, the rising ground presents a pleasing prospect of woody scenery; while a roaring torrent rushing with impetuosity over projecting fragments of rocks, in its journey to the sea, augments the magnificence of the scene, and heightens the beauty of a landscape which is at once picturesque and romantic.

The manor of Landreyne is said to have belonged to William Lord Wallis, who was attainted in the reign of Edward III. and whose daughter about the same time was married to John Trebartha of Trebartha Hall. The manors of Landreyne and Northill, becoming afterwards the property of the Courtenay family, were both forfeited by an attainder, and annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall. In this connexion they stood until the year 1799, when the former was purchased by the late Francis Rodd. Esq. father of the present proprietor.

The manor of Treveniel was the property of Sir George Carew, prior to the sixteenth century, of whom it was then purchased by the Spoures; and being included in the bequest of Mrs. Grylls to Francis Rodd, Esq. it has descended with her other property, to Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. its present possessor. By a custom

A MANGANESE MINE LATELY WORKED WITHIN THE MANOR OF TREMOLLA.

which had prevailed from time immemorial, the lord of this manor claimed of the mayor of Launceston the humiliating service of holding his stirrup, whenever he mounted his horse on the occasion of the duke of Cornwall's coming into the town. Another manor called Tolcarne, or Talkarne, was also included in the bequest of Mrs. Grylls to Mr. Rodd. This has likewise descended with the other estates, and is the property of F. H. Rodd, Esq.

The manor of Trewithy, or Trewithe, which belonged formerly to the Vincents, was carried by an heiress of this family to the Darleys, of whom it was purchased by Mr. John Tyeth in 1783. This gentleman in 1803, sold it to the late colonel Rodd; and it now belongs to F. H. Rodd, Esq. The manor of Tremolla, or Tremollet, which was anciently the property of the Tregians, was purchased in 1635 by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. by whose descendant Philip Rashleigh, Esq. it was sold in 1783, to the late colonel Rodd. This also is now the property of F. H. Rodd, Esq. On an estate within this manor, a Manganese mine was lately worked. Its depth was not more than seven fathoms, yet great quantities were raised. It only appeared however in branches, and these were supposed to be exhausted. The field in which this mineral substance was found, included about an acre of ground. F. H. Rodd, Esq. is patron of the rectory. The Wesleyan Methodists have a large meeting house in the church town. The parish church contains memorials of the families of Spour and Darley. It is said that there were formerly chapels at Landreyne and Trebartha; but these have long since disappeared.

OTTERHAM.

Although Otterham contains many acres, it includes only a scanty population, the whole scarcely amounting to 200 souls. It is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewth; and is about thirteen miles west-north-west from Launceston, and about six north-east from Camelford. Its name is said to have been derived from the number of Otters with which this district formerly abounded; Otterham signifying *the land of Otters*. How far the numerous existence of these creatures, might have justified the appropriation of the name in former years, we cannot say; but at present it is not more applicable to this parish than to many other places. The name itself seems to have given sanction to the idea, for Cornwall does not in any part abound with these amphibious creatures.

The manor of Otterham, if it be the same that in Doomsday Survey is called Othram, belonged at that time to the Earl of Moreton, and was one of his 288 manors. In the reign of Edward III. this manor belonged to the Champernownes; and in 1457 it was settled upon Thomas Bonville and Lena his wife, during their lives, with

remainder to Philip Copleston and Ann his wife, and the heirs of the said Ann, with remainder to John Wybbery, Esq. in fee. In 1639, John Saltern, yeoman, died seized of this manor, and also of the advowson; and in this family the patronage of the rectory continued until the year 1736. Since that time a change has again taken place, for the manor at present is vested in George Welsh Owen, Esq. and Mr. William Chilcott of Tiverton is patron of the rectory. The barton of Small-hill, which was for some time the property and residence of a family called French, is now the property of Charles Chichester, Esq. The parish of Otterham contains nothing of importance to arrest the attention either of the naturalist or the historian.

PADSTOW.

It is asserted by Dr. Borlase, that Padstow contained the first religious house in Cornwall, of which we have any account, when Christianity was first introduced into the county. This house, he says, was erected by St. Patrick in the year 432. The place where it stood was called in ancient times Loderick, and the house itself was called Laffenac; but whether this latter name was derived from the stone with which the fabric was erected, or from the use to which it was primarily applied, *the church of the Monks*, is involved in some obscurity. This building is uniformly thought to have stood on that rising ground, near which the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune's house now stands; and its name Place, which originally signified *Palace*, and several memorials of antiquity that have been discovered in the vicinity, gave much sanction to these general suppositions. After many years had elapsed, St. Petrock, a disciple of St. Patrick took up his abode here in the same house; and after thirty years' labour in the ministry, died and was buried in this place. Whether St. Petrock was born in this town, or came hither from Ireland when grown to years of maturity, is somewhat uncertain; but it is evident that the town shortly afterward obtained the name of Petrockstow, which, if derived from him, signifies "Petrock's Place." Its ancient name, Loderick, is said to imply the *creek of robbers*, so called from the piratical Irish who frequented this part, long before St. Patrick came hither to introduce the Christian religion. Such are the sentiments of Dr. Borlase.

The opinion of Mr. Whitaker, coinciding in several respects with the preceding particulars, but differing in others, and in point of time, bringing the date down to A. D. 518, rather leads to the conclusion that Padstow is not derived from Petrock, but from Athelstan, the celebrated conqueror of Cornwall. He argues, that when St. Petrock landed, he found a church already erected, and denominated Laffenac, in the year 518. As to St. Patrick, he asserts, that he never was in Cornwall; and

consequently, could not have been the founder of Christianity, either at Padstow or any other place in the county. What Dr. Borlase attributes to Patrick, he ascribes to Petrock. The town of Padstow in the days of Leland, considered Athelstan as the chief giver of its privileges,—as the builder of its church, the rector of its college, and the presenter of lands to both. He thus became the second father of the town. That this was a port town in the days of Cornish independency, is confirmed by the incident of St. Petrock's coming hither in 518. He was the son of the king of Cambria, who had resigned his right of succession to the throne of his ancestors, in order to form himself and others into a monastic society; who from Wales removed into Ireland, and after spending twenty years there in the cultivation of letters, and the study of the scriptures, retired into Cornwall and landed at this port town, which the Irish had long frequented.

"In this state Athelstan found the town carrying on an intercourse with Ireland, and built upon the banks of the Alan; but he most probably settled a colony of English at it, as the ancient and Cornish name of the town was now thrown off by its inhabitants; and as the town now took the new name of its second founder, being called says Leland, 'yn Englisch after the trew and old writings Althestow Latinè Locus Athelstani.' This assertion of Leland is decisively corroborated by the testimony of a record; the church of this town being noticed in pope Nicholas's valor by the title of *Adelstowe* instead of *Adelstow*. For that very reason, by the saint superseding the sovereign, the name of Adelstow has since been commuted into Petrockstow, or Padstow; and this Cornish town bears a name that is half of it, if not the whole purely English at present." Mr. Whitaker on the authority of Leland, says, that St. Petrock instead of dying at Padstow, actually died and was interred at Bodmin, and that in his days, "his Tumbe yet standeth in the est part of the chirche."

The situation of this ancient town is on the banks of the Alan, in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It lies on the north coast, is about fourteen miles from Bodmin, eight from Wadebridge, and seven from St. Columb, lying between St. Merryn and little Petherick. The town is about two miles from the entrance of the harbour, on the western side. Many of its buildings are ancient; but of late years the whole has been much improved by the spirited exertions of its inhabitants. Its streets however are both irregular and narrow; but at present they are well paved. The beauty of its harbour, especially when the tide is on flood, filling all the indentation of a long and winding valley, diversified with projecting cliffs, and broken into majestic irregularity, renders the scene pleasing and romantic. It has not however the advantage of venerable woods, that bear any correspondence to its own antiquity. The plantations of modern days will indeed in some degree compensate for these deficiencies; and Padstow hereafter may present in its thriving trees,—its sheltered

town,—(having a custom house, and a pier and wharfs for the accommodation of trade)—its winding harbour,—its frowning cliffs, with the rocks at the base eaten into romantic caverns,—one of the most engaging and picturesque groups of interesting objects, that the northern or even the greater part of the southern shores of Cornwall does exhibit.

It has frequently been said as an historical tradition, that Padstow, Lelant, and Marazion, formerly sent members to parliament. This which in *modern* days is esteemed a great *privilege*, was, it would appear, considered in *ancient* days as great an *evil;* for the inhabitants are said to have been eased of this burden, on account of the poverty which they set forth in the petitions presented from their respective towns. No records however, are now extant to authenticate this tradition. Carew indeed, speaking of Padstow says, that "it hath lately purchased a corporation, and reapeth great thrift by trafficing with Ireland, for which it commodiously lieth." Yet even of this charter the inhabitants have not any knowledge; and although it is asserted by Carew to have been then but "lately purchased," it is much doubted if it ever existed.

From time immemorial, Padstow has been favoured with a market for butchers' meat, and other kinds of provisions. It is held on Saturday; but it appears to have been founded on private favour, and to have been perpetuated by prescription. It produces no records to sanction its long established rights. Its trade with Ireland, though not at present abolished, was formerly of considerable extent. Leland says, that "there use many Britons with smaul shippes to resorte to Padestowe with commodities of their countrey, and to by fische. The town is ful of Irischmen. There is large exporte of corne."

From this port considerable quantities of corn are still exported in productive years; but on many occasions when the price has been high, or a scarcity has been expected, the town has been assailed by large associations of miners, collected from various parts, who united *one and all* to prevent corn from being shipped. By these lawless assemblages, the cellars have been broken open, the corn has also been carried off, and many acts of violence have been committed. No town has suffered so severely from the invasion of the miners as Padstow. Exclusively of corn, malt, pilchards, and block tin, are its principal exports. Among its imports the chief articles are iron and coals, from Wales; groceries and bale goods, from Bristol; timber from the Baltic; fruit and other commodities from the Mediterranean; and butter, &c. from Ireland. To promote its domestic trade, Padstow has two fairs. These, which have been long established, are held on April 18th and September 21st; but of late years they have been much on the decline. About half a century since, these

fairs were well supplied with cattle, cloths, and various articles of merchandise; but at present they are principally frequently by people who have no business.

According to the census taken in 1801, the town and parish of Padstow contained 201 houses, and 1,332 inhabitants. In 1811, the former were augmented to 220, and the latter amounted to 1,499. The town and parish are now said to contain a population of about 2000 souls. The principal villages in this parish are Crugmeer, Treator, Treviscar, and Trevone; which when compared with Padstow town, are insignificant and unimportant.

But it was not merely with a solitary religious house that Padstow was graced, in the early periods of its history. It had several chapels, of which the sites are well known, and of which the remains of some still continue visible. One of these chapels stood on the north quay, where the residence of Mr. Thomas Broad now is; another was in the middle of the town, the site of which is at present occupied by a malt house; a third stood at the west end of the town, near the spot on which the south gate of Mr. Prideaux Brune's seat is erected. This latter chapel was demolished so recently as the year 1796, that the ground might be levelled to facilitate this entrance. In this operation several ancient coffins made of stone, containing sculls and other human bones, were discovered. These coffins appeared to be simple excavations, cut out in the solid stone, in which the bodies of the deceased were interred. This became the more necessary, as the ground on which this chapel and cemetery stood, contained no depth of earth sufficient to make a common grave. A fourth chapel stood at Trethillick, now a dwelling house, and distinguished by the appellation of *Trefalgar cottage*. A fifth stood in a field called chapel field, near Lelisick, of which some fragments of the walls still remain. In the adjoining ground many human bones were digged up, and on one occasion a whole human skeleton was discovered, that measured nearly seven feet in length. This was found about forty years since. A sixth stood on the brink of a precipice which overlooks the town, that was dedicated to St. Saviour, of which the east wall still remains. A seventh stood between St. Saviour's and Stepper point, of which the name is unknown. About half a mile from the town stood an eigth, that was dedicated to St. Cadock. This was ornamented with a tower that had pinnacles, the materials of which were removed when the church of Little Petherick was rebuilt, and incorporated in that edifice. Hals speaks of a ninth at Credis, or Creddis, which he describes as a nunnery that was a cell to St. Bennet in Lanivet. There are now no remains of this building; but the site and its appendages belong to the poor of Lanivet. It is assersed by the voice of tradition that a considerable village formerly stood near the chapel, that was dedicated to St. Cadock; but of this village there are no remains

MYSTERIOUS ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE FONT OF PADSTOW CHURCH.

On Creddis estate is a small mine, which has been wrought a few years. It has not yet been found very productive; but it furnishes employment to about forty persons, and is thus far a public benefit. At present it can only be considered as in its infancy; but its prospects are sufficiently alluring to tempt a continuance of the adventure. Adjoining Creddis, but in the parish of St. Issy, is the copper mine of Le Gossack. This had a steam engine on it, being a large adventure, it employed many men,—the workings are suspended.

The seat of popery rarely fails to be the abode of superstition; and it is well known that in many parts of Cornwall, the latter has remained after the former has wholly disappeared. The traditions of Padstow speak loudly of the fame of St. George; but his great exploits are only known in descriptions of indiscriminate wonder, and half forgotten approbation. There is a small well not far from the town, known by the name of St. George's well, which always furnishes water in the dryest seasons. This, according to popular tradition, was made by the footstep of his horse, and is nothing more than the track which it left behind. The font of Padstow church has likewise its mysterious virtue, if it had not a supernatural origin. Time had long sanctioned an opinion, that no person who had been baptized at this font, should ever perish on the gallows. Unfortunately however, about thirty-four years since, this miraculous virtue was brought to a humiliating test. A man named Elliot, who had robbed the mail, was seized, committed, tried, and condemned, and actually executed for this offence, although he had been baptized in this magic font. During all the stages of his confinement, and even after he was condemned, the public voice uniformly declared that something would certainly intervene to prevent his execution; and on the strength of the tradition many were disposed to make bets in favour of his life. His execution however taking place, the font lost all its reputation; the charm was dissolved; and it has since been compelled to rank with the *common* fonts of *common* churches.

The manor of Padstow belonged for many ages to the priory of Bodmin, with which it stood connected until the Reformation. It included the port, harbour, fishery, and the island of Galland; together with the vicarage of Padstow parish. This manor, which was then called *Paddestow*, and the river Alan the *Gill*, is said to have been held by the family of Prideaux, under lease of the priory of Bodmin before the Reformation. But when this event took place, it was granted by letters patent of Henry VIII. bearing date 1544, to John Pope; by whom it was soon afterwards conveyed to Nicholas Prideaux, Esq. in whose family it has ever since remained. To this manor a courtleet is attached, and the homage appoints a portreeve annually; together with bread-weighers, ale-tasters, and other officers.

Upwards of one hundred tenements pay high rent to the lord of this manor, the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

The ancient family of Prideaux can trace their pedigree up to the period of the Norman conquest, at which time Paganus was lord of Prideaux. Of the elder branch of this family, the last male heir died about the year 1490. When this event took place, the heiress carried Prideaux Castle in Luxulian, to the Herles of West Herle in Northumberland. At this time a younger branch of the Prideaux family settled at Orchardon in Devonshire; and of this branch a younger son settled at Thuborough, from whom sprang a still younger branch that took up their abode at Padstow, so early as the days of Henry VIII. From this ancestor has descended the Rev. Charles Prideaux, who has taken the additional name of Brune, pursuant to the will of his great uncle Charles Brune, Esq. the last male heir of an ancient baronial family of Plumber in Dorsetshire. For the adoption of this additional name, the Rev. Charles Prideaux obtained the king's sign manual in 1797; since which time Brune has been added to the ancient family appellation. By the will of his great uncle, which led Mr. Prideaux to adopt this addition, he enjoys considerable property in Devonshire and Hampshire. His elder daughter has lately been married to Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. of Penrice.

Place-house, the seat of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, which was built by Nicholas Prideaux, Esq. in the year 1590, was originally called Gwardandrea, and afterwards Prideaux Castle. It is a fine embattled mansion, uniform and substantial in its buildings, and was capable of making a respectable defence against the transient outrages of barbarous times. It is closely connected with the town of Padstow, from which it is yet somewhat detached. It stands on some rising ground at the western end of the town, and is encircled with a wall, and surrounded with a great variety of lovely objects. The grounds near the mansion are laid out with much taste, and ornamented with trees that have long since obtained a state of luxuriant maturity. The prospects around are extensive, diversified, and commanding, at once overlooking the town, and tracing the serpentine harbour, as it winds along the vale. Carew speaking of this mansion, calls it "the new and stately house of Mr. Nicholas Prideaux, who thereby taketh a full and large prospect of the town, haven, and country adjoining; to all which his wisdom is a stay, and his authority a direction" The house has been much enlarged and improved by its present possessor. In the court before it, is a hedge of myrtles, and another of tamarisks. The wall which nearly encircles the house, has only been built within these few years, and at the time when the ground was cleared for its foundation, many human bones were discovered.

MR. CHARLES PETER DROWNED IN CROSSING PADSTOW RIVER.

The manor of Padstow-Penkevil, which is principally situated in this parish, though some parts extends into St. Minver, St. Breock, and St. Merryn, belonged formerly to a family called Penkevil; by one of whom it was sold to the ancestor of Robartes Earl of Radnor. About the year 1755, it was purchased by the late Humphrey Prideaux, Esq. from whom it descended to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, the present proprietor.

Hals, speaking of the manors in this parish, mentions that of Tregerryn, as having been purchased by John Nanfan so early as the reign of Henry VI. As a manor, Tregerryn is not at present known; but the barton, which belonged to the family of Morrice, passed from them to that of Molesworth; of whom it was purchased by the late Thomas Rawlings, Esq. Sanders hill, was the seat of this gentleman, and was an elegant modern built house, fitted up with every necessary accommodation for a genteel residence. It stood on the south side of Padstow town, from which the prospects are highly pleasing and diversified. The house had three fronts faced with Portland stone neatly cut, which gave it an appearance of peculiar elegance. Its gardens corresponded with the building, and the plantations which Mr. Rawlings raised, added considerably to the beauty of the neighbourhood; since the death of Mr. Rawlings the house, &c. have been taken down. The manor of Pengelly is the property of Henry Peter, Esq. of Harlyn.

The barton of Trenear or Trenarran, was for some time a seat of the family of Peter, whose ancestors, about two hundred years since, came into Cornwall and first settled here; from whence they afterwards removed to Treator; and from thence the elder branch settled at Harlyn, on marrying with the heiress of Michel of that place. Treator has been the abode of this family nearly from the time that they first settled in Cornwall. Mr. Charles Peter resided here until March 30th, 1814; when he was unfortunately drowned in crossing Padstow river, during a dark and stormy night. This property now belongs to his surviving family, who still continue to reside at Treator. From the younger branches of this family sprang Mr. Joseph Peter, whose tombstone in the church yard describes him as a merchant of Padstow, and whose posterity still reside in the town. The barton of Girles belongs to Richard Vyvyan, Esq. Treniow, which was a seat of the Prideaux family, has been demolished.

Possessing the manor of Padstow, the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune is patron of the vicarage; but the great tithes which were anciently appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now vested in William Halle, Esq. In the year 1537, the tithe fish of the whole parish, together with the oblations and emoluments arising from the chapels of St. Sampson and St. Cadock, were leased by the prior and convent of Bodmin to Humphrey Prideaux, Esq. of Thuborough in Devonshire.

PADSTOW ENDOWED WITH £5 PER ANNUM FOR ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS.

Padstow has two Sunday schools, and several day schools, which have been established by charitable donations, and are supported by private benevolence. It has also several other excellent institutions for relieving the indigent, and encouraging the industrious; one of which is conducted by a society of young ladies. By the trustees of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who in 1760, left various sums for the purpose of establishing schools, one was founded in Padstow, and endowed with £5 per annum.

The parish church of Padstow contains a memorial for Lawrence Merther, one of its ancient vicars, bearing the date of 1421. It also contains some monuments for the illustrious family of Prideaux. Among these, there is one for Sir Nicholas Prideaux, who died in 1627. This monument also commemorates Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux; and, was knighted, according to the declaration of his epitaph, by Charles II. on his landing at Dover; and afterwards raised to the dignity of secretary of state, and was made privy counsellor, in consequence of his influence with general Monk in bringing about the Restoration. Sir William Morice died at Werrington in 1676, aged 75. There is also a monument for the justly celebrated Dr. Humphrey Prideaux dean of Norwich; of whose works we have spoken, when mentioning him among the literary characters of Cornwall. This learned man was born at Padstow on May 3rd, 1648; and educated at Liskeard school. He was grandson of Sir Nicholas above mentioned, and grandfather of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, who now resides at Place. The Wesleyan Methodists have a decent chapel, and a respectable congregation in this town.

It has been somewhere said by Dr. Johnson, that genius is nothing more than "good natural talents accidentally determined." And another author of no common celebrity has observed, that "first rate talents are of universal application." Carew in his Survey of Cornwall, has preserved the memory of old Veale of Bodmin, because his talents were singularly diversified, though not more so than those of Mr. Caleb Boney, who now resides at Padstow. This remarkable man was born in the parish of St. Teath about the year 1740; and he first entered upon the means of procuring a livelihood, as a common country, or hedge carpenter. Mounting in ability above the condition of his fortune, he next became a joiner, to which he added the distinct branches of a house painter and glazier. He has also been a plumber, a gunsmith, bell-founder, whitesmith, bell-hanger, an engraver on tomb stones, a singing master, and a musician. In the midst of this career of occupations, Mr. Boney became a clock and watch maker, to which trades he finally adhered. In these branches he has displayed much ability and mechanical knowledge. In several of his clocks he has introduced some scientific movements, of which common

artists are ignorant; and he now pursues the trade of clock and watch maker in Padstow.

Of the ancient custom of dressing up the hobby horse, the manner of conducting it to Treator-pool, and the sports accompanying its supposed drinking, an account has been given towards the conclusion of the preceding volume. Early in the morning which ushers in the first of May, the young people assemble, and sing through Padstow streets, a barbarous composition to rouse the inhabitants from their beds. What this composition originally was, it is impossible to say; but in its present state, it is too despicable for insertion. On marching to Treator-pool with the hobby horse, another dirge is set to music, which can hardly boast any superior excellencies to the former. From this strange but ancient composition, the two following verses are selected; which, as they conclude the song, shall terminate the history of Padstow.

"O where is St. George, O where is he O?
He is in his long boat upon the salt sea O.
And for to fetch the summer home, the summer and the May O!
For summer is a come, and winter is ago.

O where are the French dogs? they are on the coast O,
And they shall eat the grey goose feathers, and we will eat the roast O!
And for to fetch the summer home the summer and the May O,
For summer is a come, and winter is ago."

PAUL or ST. PAUL.

This parish is said by Mr. Whitaker, to have derived its name from "a religious clergyman called Paul or Paulinus, who lived as a hermit in the sixth century, upon the isle of Osa, which is separated from the continent of Armorica called Cornu-Galliae, by a sea of sixteen paces." It does not appear that this saint, or religious clergyman, was ever in Cornwall; but on the continent he was of such celebrity, as to lend his name to St. Paul de Leon, in which he is said to have resided as bishop; and from which place his fame was wafted across the channel, when it became stationary in this parish which bears his name.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It stretches on the western side of Mount's bay, and includes the two populous villages of Mousehole and Newlyn. The church and tower, which stand on elevated ground, and are conspicuous at a considerable distance, are about three

miles from Penzance by the public road, but only a mile and three quarters in a strait direction; their bearing is south-south-west. The whole population of the parish is nearly 4000 souls; of these about 1900 are in Newlyn, and about 900 in Mousehole. The remainder are scattered in hamlets and considerable villages.

"Mousehole in Cornish," says Carew, "is named Porternis, and in Latin Portus Insulae, both importing one sense, to wit, 'the island haven;' and so called, through a little island placed before it. Mr. Holinshed tells us, that near hereunto not many years since, certain tinners, as they were working found spearheads, battle axes, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts and little impaired by their long lying."

Mousehole is without all doubt a place of great antiquity, and in former ages it was a place of much importance. So early as 1292 a market was procured for it by Henry de Tyes; this was then held on Tuesdays, and to this was added a fair for three days, held on the festival of St. Barnabas. In 1313, the market with a fair for seven days, was confirmed to Alice de Lisle; the latter to be held on the festival of St. Bartholomew. Both the market and the fair remained until the year 1595, when Mousehole and Newlyn were burnt by the Spaniards, from which time they have been discontinued.

Lacy in his register observes, that the village which was originally written Mosal, has taken its present name in English from a ridiculous act of the inhabitants; they shewing a large opening in the side of a hill, as an actual mouse hole. The satirical English caught at the circumstance, held it up in derision of the people, and so denominated the village from their folly.

About the year 1392, a quay was constructed at this place, which was then a port of considerable trade. A chapel also, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stood on the margin of the sea about the same time, which not many years afterwards was demolished by the waves; at which time the quay also was much injured. To repair these damages, bishop Stafford of Exeter, in the year 1414, thus exhorts all persons of his diocese to contribute, it being a work which was considered as indispensibly necessary, and of no common importance: "As the chapel of Mosal, he says, formerly built in honor of the blessed virgin, and situated near a port or creek of the sea, is now by the force of the sea entirely thrown down and demolished; which, while it stood, was a mark to seamen, and which if rebuilt might still be the means of the preservation of many sailing into this port or creek of the sea which is very narrow, and too dangerous to give assistance, especially in the time of tempest and hurricanes; and as the revenues of the said chapel are by no means sufficient to repair, or more truly to rebuild the same. &c." So also in 1435, we have an indulgence of forty days, to all who should charitably contribute, or lend a helping hand towards

THE CHAPEL AT MOUSEHOLE CONTINUED UNTIL THE SPANIARDS SET FIRE TO THE TOWN.

maintaining and repairing the quay at Mousehole. There is also another "to all who should contribute towards the repairing and maintaining a certain key or jutty at Newlyn, in the parish of Paul, betwixt Mousehole and Penzance." So usefully did the church dispense her spiritual benefits for the support of secular objects! Leland says, "that a little beyond Mousehole is an islet, and a chapel of St. Clements in it."

The chapel at Mousehole that had been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which the people were exhorted by the bishop to rebuild, was most probably re-erected by the voluntary contributions which his exhortations excited. This in all likelihood continued, until the Spaniards set fire to the town, and consumed the village and all its public buildings by one general conflagration. Of this invasion and of the depredations committed by the Spaniards, a general account has been given in the parish of Madern, as Penzance suffered from their devastations. So far as this disaster applied to the church of Paul and its adjacent buildings, the following particulars are entered on the parish registers. "Register of St. Pawle, in the countie of Cornwall, from the 23 daye of Julie, in the yeare of our gracious Lord God 1595, on which daie soon after the sun was risen, the church, tower bells, and all other things pertaining to the same, together with the houses and goods, was burned and spoiled by the Spaniards in the saide parish, being Wensdaie the daie aforesaid in the 37th yeare of the raigne of our soveraine ladie Elezabeth by the grace of God of France and Ireland, Queen defender of the faith, &c. Per me Johnem Trenmearne Vicarium."

But although the whole church is said in the preceding entry on the register to have been consumed, a tradition has invariably prevailed among the inhabitants, that the south porch escaped the flames. To this tradition but little credit was given, until the year 1807, when this porch underwent some repairs. It was then discovered that one of the wooden supporters was only partially burnt, at that end which lay nearest the body of the church; which circumstance strongly confirms the report of popular opinion. In this conflagration the ancient registers of this church were wholly consumed, and a new era commenced immediately after this event in its records of mortality. The first entry that is made is of Jenkin Keigwin of Mousehole, who was killed by the Spaniards, and was buried July 24th, 1595.

The town of Newlyn suffered the same fate as that of Mousehole; and Penzance experienced the effects of the flames. The invaders were however prevented from proceeding further, by the spirited exertions of colonel Godolphin of Trewarveneth. The arms and coat of mail belonging to this gentleman, are now to be seen hanging up in the church near a monument in the middle aisle erected to his memory. The church has three aisles, and is thirty yards long, and seventeen wide. The tower is eighty-four feet in height.

ACCOUNT OF VIOLENT TEMPESTS WHICH HAPPENED AT MOUSEHOLE AND NEWLYN.

The pilchard fishery is carried on both at Newlyn and Mousehole; but to a greater extent in the former place than in the latter. Newlyn regularly sends ten or twelve seans to sea; but Mousehole has lately sent only two. Mousehole however, has many boats with drift nets, which partially compensate for the deficiency of seans. In the mackarel trade both towns are also engaged. Newlyn sends about forty boats to sea on this fishery, and Mousehole twenty. At both places there are also great numbers of ling, cod, hake, and pollock annually caught. With these, Penzance and several markets in the west of Cornwall are regularly supplied. From these parts, and also from St. Ives, the London market, and likewise most large towns on the coast are furnished with mackarel in the early part of the season. The fame of Mount's bay mackarel is known in every maritime town on the southern coast, from Mousehole to Portsmouth.

During the violent tempest which occurred on the night of Sunday January 19th, 1817, both Newlyn and Mousehole suffered severely in the fishing craft. In both places, many boats which were hauled up above the common high water mark, were dashed to pieces by the violence of an encroaching tide. Several of these were fitted up for the mackarel fishery, for which, as the season approached, the inhabitants found themselves unprepared, through this unexpected disaster. At Stree-Nowan near Newlyn many houses were totally washed away, and between Newlyn and Penzance the green was torn up and the soil carried into the sea. A storm somewhat similar to this, happened on this coast in the year 1771. At that time a stone pig's trough at Mousehole, together with the stye was carried off by the waves, and lodged in the sea. But during this late tempest this trough was again cast on shore after an absence of forty-seven years. Several other large stones were also thrown up from the ocean, which, from the dates they bore, were known to have disappeared in the year 1771; at which time a ship from the West Indies laden with mahogany and logwood was wrecked, and much of her cargo lost. Of this cargo several pieces were also thrown on shore during the late storm, after having been, like the pig's trough, lodged in the caverns of the ocean nearly half a century.

The land in general in this parish is fertile, yielding profitable crops of corn; and in most places the soil is congenial to the growth of potatoes. The land that stretches along towards the margin of the sea between Newlyn and Mousehole, is particularly adapted for raising early crops of this valuable root. This land produces the earliest kidney potatoes in England. Unless the season be unpropitious, there are generally some drawn about the first of May.

The manor of Mousehole, which has long passed with that of Alwarton, of which some account has been given in the parish of Madern, belongs at present to the heirs of George Veale, Esq. and to James Hals Esq. of St. Ives. The manor of

Fremarshall, which for some time belonged to the family of Hitchens of Treungle or Trungle, is now the property of George John, Esq. of Penzance, by purchase from Edward Langford, Esq. Treungle which was for some time the seat of captain Hitchens, is now a farm house. But there is another house at Treungle, belonging to the Badcocks, descended in the female line, which was built by captain Cluterburg, who was for some time governor of the Scilly Islands. The manors of Kimiel and Butsava have belonged to the St. Aubyn family for many generations. These are now the property of the present baronet. Kimiel-Wartha, which was for some time the seat of the Kimiel family, whose heiress married St. Aubyn, is now occupied by a farmer. Kimiel-Crease or Greaze, and Kimiel-Drea, which are now farm houses, were formerly seats belonging to the family of Keigwin, for one of whom, who was killed by the Spaniards, there is a memorial in the church.

The barton of Trewarveneth originally belonged to the family of Cowling who resided here. From this family it passed in marriage to Sir David Godolphin, which branch of the Godolphin family became extinct in 1689. Trewarveneth, now occupied by a farmer, is at present the property of Mr. John Legge. The barton of Kerris which is said formerly to have had manorial rights, was granted under the name of Keres to the Duke of Norfolk in 1483. Its manorial rights are however now totally extinct; and the barton, on which are several farm houses, and which once furnished a seat to the Chivertons, has been since that time successively in the families of Hext, Pearse, and Blewett.

The great tithes of this parish, which were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Hayles in Gloucestershire, are now vested in the Rev. William Veale, who claims a moiety; and in William Carlyon, Esq. and others. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

By captain Stephen Hitchens of the Royal Navy, (who, after acquiring a considerable fortune by cruising against the Spaniards, died in Jamaica in 1709) the sum of £600 was bequeathed to the poor of this parish. Part of this sum was laid out in building an almshouse for six poor men, and the same number of women; and the remaining portion was laid out in lands, the produce of which was to be applied to their benefit. The management of this charity is vested in fourteen trustees, and the lands now produce £70 per year. For the founder of this noble charity there is a handsome monument erected in the church of Paul. Its church yard is rendered worthy of particular regard, for containing the venerable remains of old Dolly Pentreath; with whom, according to Daines Barrington, the Cornish language expired. That this conclusion was not strictly correct, has been already noticed in the preceding volume; but it must be acknowledged that the death of this aged woman points us to its grave.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME PLYNT FROM ITS FIRST ORIGIN.

PELYNT or PLYNT.

The name of this district is said to have been derived from *Plu* a parish, and *nent*, *nynt* or *nunn*, which terms in their combined effect signify *the parish of St. Nunn.* That this derivation is harsh can hardly be denied, though it must be confessed that St. Nunn or St. Nonnette, is uniformly allowed to be the patron saint of this parish, even by those who cannot trace any resemblance between the names which they respectively bear. In the parish of Landlivery we have a place called Pellyn, which according to Dr. Pryce, signifies *the distant pool, or pond afar off.* The letter *t* added to this word will lengthen it into the name of this parish, and the whole might be again easily softened down to Plynt in pronunciation, without having any reference to St. Nunn the patron saint.

The parish of Pelynt is situated in the deanery and hundred of West, and lies about eight miles south-south-west from Liskeard; three west-north-west from Looe; and two due north from Polperro. It lies in a fertile district; but it is not large, neither does it contain an extensive population. The church town is its principal village.

The manor of Plunent, which is understood to mean Pelynt, was well known when Doomsday Survey was compiled, for at that time it was one of the 288 manors belonging to the Earl of Moreton, though it was held under him by Algar. In 1211 the lands of this manor together with the church belonged to a family surnamed De Chanceaux or Cancellis of Devon. "In 1248 this manor, together with the advowson of the church was given by Sir Giles de Cancellis lord of the manor of Lifton and of Plenint in Cornwall, to the abbey of Newham in Devonshire, for the good of his soul, and he lies therein interred. Whence I conclude that this family endowed this church." The abbot of Newham having acquired this property, obtained in 1356, the grant of a fair to be held on this manor for three days, at the festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. This fair continues to be held on Midsummer day, and is well supplied with cattle. When the Reformation took place, this property was detached from the abbey of Newham; but on whom it was conferred, is rather uncertain. At present, it belongs to Frederick William Buller, Esq. colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards; by whose ancestors it has been possessed upwards of a century. From whom this family inherited it, is not clear; but it has been conjectured that it descended to them from the family of Trethurfe; which, if correct, will carry us back probably nearly to the time of the Reformation.

The manor of Trelawn, or Trelawny, the name of which signifies *an open or clean town*, belonged at an early period to the family of Bodrugan, with whom it remained until it was conveyed by Sir Henry de Bodrugan as a marriage portion with his

LORD BONVILLE BEHEADED BY THE VICTORIOUS PARTY AT THE BATTLE OF WAKEFIELD.

daughter to Henry Champernowne. From this family it passed with an heiress to Polglass; and from Polglass in a similar manner to the family of Herle. By Sir John Herle who died without issue, Trelawn was settled in reversion on Sir William, afterwards Lord Bonville, who proved to be the last of an ancient Devonshire family, his son and grandson being slain at the battle of Wakefield, and himself taken prisoner and finally beheaded by the victorious party about two months afterward. Prior to the fall of Lord Bonville's grandson in the battle of Wakefield, he had married the heiress of Lord Harrington, which lady, when Edward IV. came to the throne, had a large dower assigned her from the estates of Lord Bonville in Cornwall, as some compensation for the disasters which had befallen the family. A daughter of this lady becoming heiress of the family property, carried Trelawn and several other estates in marriage to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset. In this family they remained however only a short time, for Henry Duke of Suffolk being retained, they were seized by the crown, and retained by it until the year 1600, when Trelawn was purchased by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, then one of the representatives of the county, who made it the place of his abode. From Sir Jonathan it was transmitted to his son Sir John Trelawny, who was created a Baronet in 1628; from whom it has descended to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. of whom it is now the property and residence.

This ancient and truly respectable family, are supposed to have deseended from Hamelin, who held *Treleon* and several other manors under the Earl of Moreton, when Doomsday Survey was taken. They derive their name from the manor of Trelawny in Alternon, which was the ancient family residence. In the reign of Henry VI. on the death of Richard Trelawny, the male line in the elder branch became extinct; but it was continued by his younger brother John, whose descendants resided at Treserret, Brightorre, and Woolston. Sir Jonathan Trelawny who resided at Pool in Menheniot, and who purchased Trelawn in Pelynt from the crown in 1690, was a branch of this family. His motives for making this purchase are said to have been a wish to possess it because it bore the family name, and a solicitude on that account to make it the abode of his posterity; in both of which he has happily succeeded. His son John Trelawny, who was created a baronet in 1628, was the ancestor of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. who is descended from a younger brother of the Right Rev. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. Bishop of Winchester.

The ancient castellated mansion of Trelawny was erected by Lord Bonville, when it was in his possession, about the year 1430. Of this ancient building some portions on the eastern side, together with two towers still appear. When Sir Jonathan Trelawny purchased this estate in 1600, this venerable mansion was rebuilt, with

the exceptions which still remain to mark its still more remote antiquity. In this state the mansion continued, until about the middle of the last century, when a considerable portion of it was destroyed by fire; after which it was again nearly rebuilt by Edward Trelawny, Esq. governor of Jamaica, since which time it has undergone no considerable alteration, The situation of Trelawn is exceedingly delightful. The mansion has a venerable appearance, and its surrounding trees give additional charms to the solemnity of its aspect. Several beautiful scenes in its vicinity diversify its prospects, and impart to the whole a peculiar interest, which few places can presume to rival. The valley in which Trelawn mill is situated, is perhaps one of the most delightful spots that is to be found in the west of England.

Trelawn house contains several family portraits; among which are two of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. Bishop of Winchester, one of which, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is remarkably fine. This prelate, who (with several others) was committed to the tower in the reign of James II. for his strong attachment to the Protestant cause, was so respected by the Cornish, that an insurrection in his favour might easily have been excited among them. Some lines which were then composed on the occasion, are still well remembered, and they pass on with the progress of time from generation to generation. In this composition the following couplet occurs.

"And shall Trelawny die?
Then thirty thousand Cornishmen shall know the reason why."

By this prelate, who was born at Trelawn, a chapel was erected on the site of one still more ancient, that graced the family mansion. This was consecrated by Sir Jonathan, when he was Bishop of Exeter, in 1701. The gateway at Trelawn was for some time the residence of general Trelawny, who distinguished himself by his bravery and talents during the reigns of Charles II. and king William. This officer was a brother to the bishop.

Among the modern literary characters of Cornwall, the name of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. the resident proprietor of Trelawn, has been already introduced in the preceding volume. In that paragraph some mention has been made of the publications of his early years, without marking with due discrimination that stability of sentiment which has accompanied a maturity of judgment, resulting from inquiry and rendered permanent by conscientious investigation. More than forty-six years have now elapsed since this pious and worthy gentleman has enjoyed the honor of being a clergyman of the church of England; during almost the whole of which period, he has filled the office of a civil magistrate. The writings of his early years may therefore be considered as virtually recalled and suppressed, ever since the year 1780.

The manor of Muchlarnic was purchased by Sir Jonathan Trelawny in 1674, of the Achyms. This is now the property of the Rev. Sir H. Trelawny, Bart. who is also proprietor of Trenake, now a farm house, which was formerly a seat of the Achyms.

The manor of Tregarrick, which belonged to the Winslades, and was forfeited on the attainder of John Winslade, Esq. who suffered death as one of the ringleaders of the Cornish rebellion in 1549, was granted by Edward IV. to Sir Reginald Mohun, and purchased of him in the succeeding reign by John Trelawny, Esq. and Mrs. Margaret Buller. This manor, which was long held in moieties by the families of Trelawny and Buller, was the first seat of the Bullers when they came into Cornwall, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Trethurfe. It is now the sole property of Sir Harry Trelawny, who has lately repaired the old mansion, which is occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Hall, belonged with other property in this parish, to the abbot of Newham. The barton and wood of Hall are now the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P. who is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage. This property came by inheritance from the family of Trethurfe, whose heiress the ancestor of the Bullers married.

In the parish church, in which according to William of Worcester, St. Juncus lies buried, there are several monuments for the Trelawny family; namely, for Sir John Trelawny, Bart. 1634, for another of the same name and title 1756, and for Edward Trelawny, Esq. 1636. There are also monuments for William Achym, Esq. 1589, for Francis Buller of Tregarrick, 1615, and others of the same family. In the north aisle was formerly a monumental effigy, supposed to have been for Otho De Bodrugan, who was formerly lord of Trelawn, or Trelawny. From an agreement bearing date 1680, it appears, that the north aisle of the church was formerly appropriated to the manor of Trelawny, from which time this appropriation ceased; an exchange being made with the parish during the same year.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL.

The monstrous tales which ignorance, superstition, romance, and credulity have conspired to attach to St. Piran, to whom this church and two other churches are dedicated, are sufficient to cover his memory with an air of fable, and to bring his history into contempt. St. Petrock is said to have floated from Ireland to Padstow upon an altar, and St. Piran performed his voyage upon a millstone! His legend indeed still magnifies his sanctity and his power, by attributing to him miraculous

virtues which he never knew. He is said to have entertained ten Irish kings and their armies eight days, with the flesh of three cows only; to have restored to life dead men and hogs, and to have lived two hundred years after his arrival in Cornwall.

But notwithstanding these gigantic absurdities, very little doubt can be entertained that such a person as St. Piran actually existed. Whether he were the same person to whom the church of St. Keverne is dedicated, is a question that has been examined in the history of that parish. Browne Willis says, that St. Piran is the same with St. Keryan, to whom a church in Exeter was dedicated, and who came from Ireland into the west of Britain in the year 406, and lies buried at Bodmin; but the authors of Magna Britannia assert, that "at Piran we met with a little chapel dedicated to St. Piranus an Irish saint who lies buried here." In speaking of Lanivet it has been observed, that the nunnery which was established at St. Bennet's in that parish, was in all probability founded by Wingel who is thought to have been the mother of Piran, and who visited Cornwall with him. His place of abode is supposed to have been in Perranzabuloe, where he lived a retired life; and although the tinners of Cornwall claim him as their patron, as "having given to them some important information respecting the manufacture of their tin, hold his day on the fifth of March, cease from labour and, in all considerable mines are allowed money to make merry in honour of St. Piran;" the whole is founded on a ridiculous opinion which would transform a holy hermit into either a drunken, or a scientific miner.

But whatever opinions were entertained respecting him, so brightly did the reputation of St. Piran break out from the place of his retirement, that three parishes have been dedicated to him. One on the south-west called Perran-uthnoe or little Piran; another called Perran-zabuloe in which he resided; and this which is now called Piran or Perran-Arworthal, and is a chapelry to Stithians. In common language this parish is called Perran-well, which name, according to Tonkin, "is derived from a strong chalybeate spring much frequented of late years." Perran-Arworthal is said to imply in Cornish "Perran upon the noted height or cliff."

The situation of Perran-Arworthal is in the deanery, and on the east division of the hundred of Kirrier. Its only village of any magnitude is Perran-well, which is pleasantly situated on the great road leading from Truro to Falmouth, and also to Helston; for at the western extremity of this village the roads separate, one stretching to the latter place, and the other through Penryn to the former. On the road which leads from Perran-well to Falmouth, lies Perran-wharf or Perran-cove; part of which is in this parish. Of the works carried on at this place, some notice has been taken in the history of Milor. In this pleasant vale on the Perran-well

side are comfortable habitations, apparently sheltered from every storm that blows. The plantations raised round the abode of Mr. Fox, thrive with peculiar luxuriance, and give variety to the diversified scenery, which arises from the effects of labour and machinery, and the commanding hills which fringe the borders of Carclew. Perran-Arworthal is about five miles and half from Truro, and about four from Penryn. A manufactory of arsenic is carried on in this parish, not far from Perran-well, by Dr. Edwards, William Williams, Esq. of Penryn, and others.

The manor of Perran-Arworthal, which includes about two thirds of the parish, belonged to the ancient family of Fitz William, by whose heiress it was carried in marriage to the Mohuns. By Sir Reginald Mohun it was sold to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. of Roscrow in the reign of James I. From the Pendarves family it passed by inheritance to Lord de Dunstanville the present proprietor, who possesses about five sixths of all the land in the parish. Greenwith Common is in thirds between Lord Falmouth, Lord de Dunstanville, and the representatives of the late Peter Hill, Esq. the latter of whom possess what was formerly reputed the manor of Bissoe, or Bizza. Whether this was the property on which the Daungers had formerly a seat, is rather uncertain; but it is well known that they once had a residence and an estate in this parish. Perran-Arworthal, which is only a daughter church to Stithians, is included in the same presentation. Of this consolidated benefice, Lord Falmouth is impropriator and patron.

PERRAN-UTHNOE.

This parish claims the same patron saint with the preceding; and whatever remarks may be made on him in the history of one district, will prove equally applicable to him if related in another. Mr. Whitaker says, that St. Piran, who came out of Ireland a mere saint, was, as a saint, exalted into a bishop in Cornwall; one of our calendars entitling him "St. Pieram Bishop," and another "St. Pyram Bishop of Cornwall." The addition of Uthno or Uth-noath which is made to the name of this parish signifies "the high bare place, or naked exposure;" and therefore in its compound name it implies "the high bare place or naked exposure dedicated to St. Piran."

This parish, which is among the least in Cornwall, is situated in the deanery, and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about one mile and a quarter south-east from Marazion, and about four miles and a half nearly east from Penzance. Its principal village is Goldsithney, which contains many inhabitants; and indeed the whole parish is sufficiently peopled in proportion to the extent of its

A CURIOUS TRADITION OF SUSPENDING A GLOVE ON A POLE AT GOLDSITHNEY FAIR.

domains. At this village a large annual fair is held on the fifth of August, for cattle, coarse cloth, hardware, and various other articles; and when the weather is inviting, it is generally frequented by a vast concourse of people. At what time this fair began, or by what authority it was primarily established, no records are known to inform us. A tradition however prevails, that this fair was originally held at Sithney by the singular charter of suspending a glove on a pole, with which some enterprising person ran off, and escaped his pursuers; and finally suspending it at Goldsithney he established the present fair. In confirmation of this tradition it is asserted, that a glove was hung out at this place as a trophy, and a substitute for a charter, during several years after the event is said to have happened. It is no contemptible confirmation of this tradition, that the churchwardens of Sithney long continued to receive one shilling per annum as an acknowledgment, from the lord of the manor of Goldsithney, who was deemed proprietor of the fair.

The manor of Perran-Uthnoe belonged at a very early period to the ancient family of Walesborowe; from whom it passed by marriage to the ancestor of Sir John Trevelyan the present proprietor. The manor of Goldsithney, which belonged formerly to St. Michael's Mount, is now the property also of Sir John Trevelyan, who is patron of the rectory; but by whom many estates in this parish belonging to his manors, have been sold to their respective occupiers. In this parish near the sea is a mansion called Acton Castle. It was built by John Stackhouse, Esq. and is now the property and residence of Buckley Praed, Esq.

Mr. Whitaker supposes, that "among the lands given and regiven to the Cornish Mount, were the manor and parish of St. Hillary, formerly including those of Perran Uthnoe; the churches of both these parishes being appropriated to the church on the Mount before the valor was made in 1291, tradition averring the union of both formerly; the lands themselves being characterized *Triwall* in Doomsday book, and *Triwall*, still existing as a considerable place within them."

An ancient chapel dedicated to St. James is said formerly to have existed at Goldsithney, but of this there are no remains. The Wesleyan Methodists have at present a commodious chapel in this populous village. In this parish is the mine of Wheal Neptune; which, in proportion to its extent, was reckoned then one among the richest mines in the county. The workings are now suspended—1824.

PERRAN-ZABULOE.

We have now reached the parish, in which St. Piran, the supposed patron of the tinners, the performer of miracles, the solitary hermit, and the Bishop of Cornwall took up his abode. "Piran," according to Leland, "was born in Ireland within

PERRAN-ZEBULOE FIRST DERIVED ITS NAME FROM ST. PIRAN.

the province of Ostrige. Domuel was his father, and Wingela his mother. Piran was the disciple of St. Patrick. Piran came into Britain, died and was buried in Britain; and Wingela the mother of Piran inhabited in a place near her son with holy virgins." "These circumstances adds Mr. Whitaker, all unite to identify his person, to ascertain his chronology, and to fix him with the company of Breaca, before in the region of Cornwall. He was a native of Ireland, born about the year 352 of noble parents in the region of Ossory, and bred up in the islet that gives denomination to Cape Clear. Becoming a Christian in heart and mind, he went to Rome, where he spent twenty years in the study of the scriptures; and being raised to the highest rank in orders, he returned to Ireland about 402, and preached to his countrymen. His father being dead, and his mother being converted to the Christian faith, he repaired with her into Cornwall, in company with Brecca, Germochus, Sinninus, and others; and finally took up his abode in a hermitage at Fenton-Berran, in the district which now bears his name."

The situation of this parish or district is in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It is about five miles from Truro, six from Redruth, and something less than two miles from St. Agnes. Its name Perran we have already seen is derived from its patron saint; but the addition of Zabuloe is founded on local circumstances. Perran in Sabuloe implies *Perran in the sands*, or *Perran sand*, by which appellation the parish is now most generally known, and by which it is distinguished from the other Perrans in the county. Carew speaking of this parish says, that it "too well brooketh its surname in Sabuloe; for the light sand, carried up by the north wind from the sea shore, daily continueth his covering, and marring the land adjoinant, so as the distress of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remove their church. Howbeit when it meeteth with any crossing brook, the same by a secret antipathy restraineth and barreth his farther incroaching that way."

In this ancient church, which, as Carew observes, the inhabitants were compelled to remove on account of the sands, St. Piran is said to have been buried, and in his shrine his relics were carefully preserved. His fame drew to this consecrated spot a great number of pilgrims, who brought their oblations hither, through the united influence of superstition and devotion. The sands however, continuing to accumulate, the church became incommoded, and a new spot was found for its erection. This new spot was not more than about three hundred yards from the former; but it was on the opposite side of the brook, which the sands had not presumed to pass, and in this situation it was thought to be secure. Unfortunately for the church, the continued working of the mines in the neighbourhood, unwatered the brook, its only defence, and thus exposed it to all the ravages of its predecessor. Dr. Borlase says, that in 1755, it was exposed to great danger, the sands being spread all around

The event which was then anticipated has since taken place: but before it was abandoned it stood among hills of sand, with only a solitary cottage near it; and frequently its porch was so blocked up, that it was with difficulty an entrance could be obtained. On these accounts, about fifteen years since, another church was erected near the village of Lambourn, in a central part of the parish, and remote from these annoyances. To this building were brought various materials from the old one, and among other articles the font, and the pillars on which it stood; which, from their apparent antiquity, seem to have belonged to the original church in which St. Piran lay interred, and in which, according to a deed bearing date 1485, his shrine was visited by profitable devotees. This new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1805; at which time the former church was without a roof, and its walls were nearly buried with sand.

This parish abounds with ancient chapels, or rather with the ruins of some, and the sites of all. These, according to tradition, were formerly oratories in which St. Piran performed divine service. Of these chapels, or oratories, there was one at Callestock-Veor; one at Callestock-Rual; one at Bethaw-hall; one at Lambourn, dedicated to St. Edmund; one at Perran-Porth; and one at Chapel-Widdan near St. Piran's well. This celebrated well, (which was famous in former years for curing rickets in children, and much frequented on this occasion, and is enclosed with an ancient stone building,) rises on a tenement called Carn-kief near Lambourn. It formerly belonged to the dean and chapter of Exeter, but under the power of the Land-Tax Redemption Act, it was sold to John Thomas, Esq. Not far from Tywarnhaile house is a small island on which was an ancient chapel called Engarder, of which some remains were visible in 1733. On the open downs in this parish about a mile and a half from Lambourn, is the vast amphitheatre already described in the preceding volume, called St. Piran's round. This parish contains several ancient earth works of a correspondent age, but not of a similar description.

On the common, says Mr. Tonkin belonging to Lambourn, is a barrow called Creeg-mear, which one Michell digging into, some years since, in hopes to find some stones for an adjoining hedge of his, came to a hollow place, and found nine urns full of ashes, which he brutally broke to pieces. That these were Danish, I believe there is no doubt; and I suppose they contained the ashes of some chief commanders slain in the battle, from the great number of them. On a small hill just under this barrow is a Danish encampment called Castle-Caerdon, consisting of three intrenchments finished, and another begun with an intent to surround the other three, but not completed.

The principal villages in this parish are Callestock, Lambourn, Hendravenna, Millingy, Penwartha, and Rose. Some of these contain many inhabitants. The

western parts of the parish are very populous, being peopled chiefly by miners, whose cottages, though detached from each other, are thickly scattered over the commons; many parts of which have been enclosed as gardens, where the hand of industry is visible in the cultivation they exhibit. At Millingy a fair is sometimes held, but this mart is not regularly confined to this place. Some years it is held at a place called Penhallow. The time is on Easter Tuesday; but of late years this has been little more than a holiday fair. Its tolls are claimed by the churchwardens, or by those who farm the emolument under them. A considerable stream of water which runs through Millingy, enters the sea at Perran-Porth; where is a fine sandy beach, much frequented in the summer season by the neighbouring gentry, who take up a temporary abode in the cottages, for the sake of bathing in the salt water, which is remarkably pure.

The privilege of holding this fair was probably connected originally with the manor, or honor of St. Piran, which belonged to a college of canons, as appears by the Survey of Doomsday. This was held free of all taxes, so early as the days of Edward the confessor; but for many ages these lands have been wholly covered with sand. At a period subsequent to the Norman Conquest, this manor is said to have belonged to a family called St. Piran, but whether related to the ancient saint is very uncertain. From this family it passed, according to Tonkin, by female heirs, successively into the families of Kendall, and Vincent. This tract now belongs to the Duke of Buckingham, who claims the tolls of tin within its precincts, which were formerly reserved by the Vincents. The lords of this manor also claimed free warren, but the accumulating sands have rendered this property of little value. The dean and chapter of Exeter have a farm, with a large tract of land now chiefly buried in sand, which might probably have been originally the site of the ancient manor of St. Piran. The great tithes of this parish are held on lease by Francis Enys, Esq. under the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage; which circumstance tends to prove the antiquity of their rights, and their extensive dominion.

The manor of Fenton Gimps or Venton Gimps, belonged in ancient times to a family of that name, extinct many ages since; from whom it passed by an heiress to Penrose. So early as the reign of Elizabeth, this manor was in moieties between the Carters of St. Columb, and the Penwarnes of Mawgan. In 1595, the moiety of Penwarne was purchased by Carter, whose son in 1650 sold the whole to John Cleather, Esq. who took up his abode in the manor house, which he embellished with extensive gardens. In 1691 his grandson, Samuel Cleather, sold this manor to Hugh Tonkin, Esq. since which time it has passed with Trevaunance

CHIVERTON THE SEAT OF J. THOMAS, ESQ.

on St. Agnes. The ancient manor house was destroyed some years since by fire, and at present a farm house occupies its site.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor of Trevallance, of which Penkaranowe was a parcel, belonged to a family of the former name, whose heiress married Carlyon alias Rosewarne, when these estates became divided. In 1622, Trevallance was sold to the Rev. Richard Colmer of this parish; by whose heirs it was conveyed in 1655, to the family of Andrew. Penkaranowe passed with the heiress of Carlyon to Reginald Haweis, and in 1673, by sale from Haweis to William Tregea. In 1693, it was conveyed by Tregea to John Worth; who, in the following year, sold it to Mr. John Thomas of Glamorganshire, ancestor of John Thomas, Esq. of Chiverton, whose ancestor, marrying the heiress of Andrew the prossessor of Trevallance, united in this family the two parts of this estate, which had been so long divided.

The barton of Chiverton, on which is the residence of John Thomas, Esq. was sold in the beginning of the last century to John Rosogan, Esq. whose ancestor held it on lease in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The fee, prior to this sale, was in the family of Arundell, for by Lord Longueville and others, as trustees for Richard Arundell, Esq. this sale was made. About twenty years afterwards, in 1724, it was purchased of the Rosogans by Mr. John Andrew of Trevallance, the maternal great grandfather of John Thomas, Esq. the present proprietor. This gentleman, who was for many years vice warden of the stannaries, erected for his own residence a capital mansion on this estate about the year 1781. This house partakes of conveniency and elegance. The site is pleasing, the gardens are commodious. and the adjacent grounds are embellished with extensive plantations. The manor of Bosvellock, which belonged to the family of Robartes Earl of Radnor, passed by inheritance to George Hunt, Esq. by whom it was sold to the Angoves. This manor was purchased of the Angoves in 1779, by John Thomas, Esq. the present proprietor.

What is now called the manor of Tywarnhaile, is only a moiety of a large and ancient manor of this name, which in 1337, was granted to Edward the Black Prince, by whom it was shortly afterwards given to Sir. Walter de Woodland usher of his bedchamber; after whose death, as he left no issue, it was annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall; and thus continued until the year 1798, when, under the Land-Tax Redemption Act, it was purchased by John Thomas, Esq. of Chiverton, with the exception of the mines, and wrecks occasioned by the sea, which were reserved to the dutchy. According to the ancient record of 1337, the tenants of this manor were of four kinds; first, freeholders who paid a yearly rent and did fealty and suit at the lord's court; secondly, those who held for seven years in free conventionary; thirdly, native conventioners who held also for seven years; and fourthly, natives who held in villenage, the younger son inheriting the property.

What now forms the manor of Tywarnhaile Tyes, constituted the other moiety of the preceding, as Henry le Tyes is called in an ancient deed without date, but which must have been formed in the thirteenth century, "Lord of a moiety of the manor of Tywarnhaile." In the year 1561, this manor, with the toll of tin was sold by Henry Earl of Rutland to Pascall Kerne and Richard John. Afterwards it became divided between the Carews, and the Carters of St. Columb. The heirs of this latter family still possess a portion, but some parts have been sold to Mr. Prout of St. Agnes. The parts which were possessed by the Carews, were purchased by an ancestor of the late Mr. Donnithorne, and they now belong to his representatives.

The manor of Lambourn, which was held under that of Tywarnhaile, belonged about the year 1220 to a family of this name; with whom it continued until the days of Henry V. when it was carried by an heiress of Lambourn to Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, by whom it was given to his third son Sir Renfrey. The daughter of this baronet, who became eventually his heiress, married Thomas Whittington, by whom she had a son, and afterwards Edward Straddling, by whom she had a daughter, and between these children she divided her large inheritance. The daughter married Sir John Danvers, Knight. The grandson of Whittington left six daughters, one of whom married into the St. Aubyn family. By this means and by subsequent purchases, the whole manor, and part of the lands now belong to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The other lands are in a subdivided state, and belong to various proprietors.

The manor of Penwartha, which is held by a chief rent under that of Tywarnhaile, belonged to an ancient family called Pentire, by whose heiress it was carried to the Roscarrocks. Of this family it was purchased in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Francis Vyvyan; and it is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren. The barton of Lambourn Wiggan or Lambriggan, is held under Tywarnhaile Tyes. Two thirds of this estate with Penwartha passed to the Vyvyans; the other third was divided into moieties, one of which having passed through the families of Trevithick, Hayme, and Beauchamp is now the property of Miss Gregor, heiress of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick. The other moiety, which belonged to the Carters, having since passed through the families of Tregea and Tonkin, is the property of the representatives of Francis Enys, Esq. On this part of the estate is a house now occupied by a farmer, which was built by John Tregea, and was for some time the residence of Thomas Tonkin, Esq. before he removed to St. Agnes.

The manor of Trewarthan, which is now the property of the Earl of Falmouth, has for many generations been in the family of Boscawen. Another manor, or reputed manor called Halwyn, belonged in the reign of Elizabeth to Mr. John Kearne, of whom it was purchased in the year 1578, by Mr. Carter; from which family it

passed by inheritance to the Hoblyns, and it is now the property of Rev. Robert Hoblyn, late of Nanswhyden. On an estate called Penhale, which has long been the property of the Hoblyn family, and on which a younger brother of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn now resides, is a valuable and extensive rabbit warren. There are others of the same description on the adjoining sands, containing several hundreds of acres. These are found to answer exceedingly well in these otherwise unprofitable wastes, as the rabbits burrow in the sandy hillocks, and thrive on the scanty herbage which vegetates on the surface, and in the adjacent grounds.

Reenwartha, which is pleasantly situated not far from Perran-Porth, and is now a farm house, but adapted for lodgers who frequent this vicinity, to enjoy the benefit of the sea air and water, was formerly a seat belonging to the family of Haweis. Dr. Maton in his observations on the western counties says, "that in a lead mine formerly wrought in this parish, the men were sometimes sensible of a capillary stream of salt water, as their workings were carried out under the sea; which fissures they contrived to stop with clay or oakum, whenever they perceived the water descending from their roof."

Some time in the month of May, 1804, as some men were digging a ditch about a quarter of a mile from Fenton Gimps, they discovered a very large urn, which appeared from its fragments when broken, to have been about five feet high,—in its widest part about four feet in diameter, and at its mouth about a foot. Its thickness was about an inch, having its outside and inside tinged with red, and the inner much mixed with small blue killas. On discovering this enormous vessel, the men concluded that it contained hidden treasure, and in their eagerness to secure the prize, they instantly broke it to pieces, and then made a discovery of their disappointment. On inspecting the urn it was found to contain nothing but earth; which at the bottom was black, but not unctuous. That it was sepulchral there can be no doubt. And from its form, its workmanship, and its ornaments, it has been concluded to be of Roman origin.

LITTLE PETHERICK.

The parish of Little Petherick, which contained in 1811 only 134 souls, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder; it is about six miles north from St. Columb, and about three due south from Padstow. In some old records, this district is distinguished by the various appellations of Nasenton, Naffeton, Nanfyngton, and Nassington; which terms, radically of the same import, express some local instance of the place on which they are founded.

The name however, which this parish now bears, and which is only a corruption of St. Petrock, to whom the church is dedicated, is exceedingly ancient. St. Petrock is mentioned in Doomsday Survey, and perhaps an application of the name might have taken place soon after this saint visited our shores and gained celebrity in the county. He landed, according to Mr. Whitaker, about the year 518, and took up his abode in this neighbourhood. If therefore Padstow be nothing but a corruption of Petrockstow, both that parish and this might have derived their names from the same saint; and this may be called Little Petrock, to distinguish it from Petrockstow the larger district, and place of his more permanent abode. Whether this saint died and was buried at Padstow, is a point which has occasioned much dispute. Both Padstow and Bodmin have contended for this honor, and have boasted of his relics and his shrine; the cause of each has been most warmly advocated by different writers, while others have contended that the body of St. Petrock was first buried at Padstow, and was afterwards removed to Bodmin, and deposited in that tomb which Leland saw. On a large estate in this parish called Treviban, there was formerly a chapel; and in this, either St. Petrock or his successors might have officiated in ancient times. This estate now belongs to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. Not far from the church there are also some remains of another chapel, which is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Ide; but very little is known of the history of either, any further than as they stand connected with Padstow, in which Christianity gained its earliest establishment in Cornwall.

In addition to the church town, this parish contains the village of Tregonnon; but neither of these is large, and in both the population is scanty. The manors of Ide and Padstow-Penkevil extend into this parish; but Little Petherick does not appear to furnish the site of any manor. Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart. is patron of the rectory.

SOUTH PETHERWIN.

South Petherwin is thus designated by its prefix, to distinguish it from North Petherwin, which is in Devonshire. The sources whence the names of these parishes are derived are involved in some uncertainty. They claim no patron saint; and therefore seem to have been taken from some local circumstances with which we are unacquainted.

South Petherwin is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. Its distance from Launceston, which is its post and market town, is about two miles, in a direction that is south-west. Besides the church town, its principal

villages are Honiton, Trecroogo, Tregaller, Trelinnow, and Trevethy; but these are not large. Its great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, on which account it is probable that it obtained the privilege of holding two fairs, which continue to be held on the second Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in October. The manor of South Petherwin still belongs to the Bishop of Exeter. On an estate called West Petherwin, some limestone is raised and burnt. This estate is the property of Mr. Brandreth. On an estate in St. Stephens near Launceston the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth; and on another in the parish of Trewen, limestone is also raised and burnt for sale, These three are probably the only places in Cornwall, where limestone is raised, burnt, and exposed to sale on the same premises. In the parish of Lawannick there is a species of limestone, but it is so intermixed with freestone that it cannot be burnt.

Tremeal which was formerly a seat belonging to the Vyvyan family, was sold by the late Sir Vyel Vyvyan of Trelowarren. This is now a farm house, and is the property of Samuel Archer, Esq. Tregoddick, was the property of the Tremaynes; by whom it was sold to Robert Fanshaw, Esq. commissioner of his Majesty's yard at Plymouth Dock. This is now a farm house. The bartons of Landlake and Trevozah belonged for many years to the family of Couch, whose heiress brought them in marriage to Jonas Morgan, Esq. the present proprietor. A younger branch of the Couch family still holds an estate in this parish called Coombe. The farm house of Trevozah is occasionally occupied by Mr. Morgan and his family.

Botaden, or Botathen, long a seat of a branch of the Bligh family, which became extinct in the male line in 1740, passed with an heiress in marriage to the late Rev. Mr. Bawden of South Moulton in Devonshire. Of this gentleman it was purchased by the late Mr. Essery, and it is now the property of his co-heiresses. Trebursey, which formerly belonged to the family of Gedie was carried by an heiress to Sir. John Eliot, after which it became the abode of this family. By the late John Eliot, Esq. it was bequeathed to the honourable William Eliot, M. P. who has lately built a commodious house on it for his own residence. Tresmarrow, which was formerly a seat belonging to the family of Pyper, was carried by an heiress to the Vyvyans. This is now a farm house, the property of Mr. Down, by whom it has been purchased within these few years.

The church contains some memorials for the families of Manaton of Trecarrell, Walter of Tremeal, and Couch and Morgan of Trevozah. The great tithes are now vested in the university of Oxford, which claims the patronage of the vicarage.

About 152 years since, a ghost is said to have made its appearance in this parish in a field about half a mile from Botaden or Botathen. In the narrative which is given of this occurrence, it is said to have been seen by a son of Mr. Bligh aged about

sixteen, by his father and mother, and by the Rev. John Ruddle, master of the grammar school of Launceston, and one of the prebendaries of Exeter, and vicar of Alternon. The relation given by Mr. Ruddle is in substance as follows :—

Young Mr. Bligh, a lad of bright parts and of no common attainments, became on a sudden pensive, dejected, and melancholy. His friends observing the change without being able to discover the cause, attributed his behaviour to laziness,—an aversion to school,—or to some other motive which they suspected he was ashamed to avow. He was, however, induced after some time to inform his brother that in a field through which he passed to and from school, he was invariably met by the apparition of a woman, whom he personally knew while living, and who had been dead about eight years. Ridicule, threats, and persuasions were alike used in vain by the family to induce him to dismiss these absurd ideas. Mr. Ruddle was however sent for, to whom the lad ingenuously communicated the time, manner, and frequency of this appearance. It was in a field called Higher Broomfield. The apparition, he said, appeared dressed in female attire, met him two or three times while he passed through the field, glided hastily by him, but never spoke. He had thus been occasionally met about two months before he took any particular notice of it; at length the appearance became more frequent, meeting him both morning and evening, but always in the same field, yet invariably moving out of the path when it came close by him. He often spoke, but could never get any reply. To avoid this unwelcome visitor he forsook the field, and went to school and returned from it through a lane in which place between the quarry-park and nursery it always met him.

Unable to disbelieve the evidence of his senses, or to obtain credit with any of his family, he prevailed upon Mr. Ruddle to accompany him to the place. "I arose," says this clergyman, the next morning and went with him. The field to which he led me I guessed to be about twenty acres, in an open country, and about three furlongs from any house. We went into the field, and had not gone a third part before the spectrum in the shape of a woman, with all the circumstances he had described the day before; so far as the suddenness of its appearance, and transition would permit me to discover, passed by.

I was a little surprised at it, and though I had taken up a firm resolution to speak to it, I had not the power, nor durst I look back, yet I took care not to shew any fear to my pupil and guide; and therefore telling him that I was satisfied in the truth of his statement, we walked to the end of the field, and returned; nor did the ghost meet us that time but once.

"On the 27th July 1665, I went to the haunted field by myself, and walked the breadth of it without any encounter. I then returned, and took the other walk, and

then the spectre appeared to me, much about the same place in which I saw it when the young gentleman was with me. It appeared to move swifter than before, and seemed to be about ten feet from me on my right hand, insomuch that I had not time to speak to it as I had determined with myself before hand. The evening of this day the parents, the son and myself being in the chamber where I lay, I proposed to them our going altogether to the place next morning. We accordingly met at the stile we had appointed; thence we all four walked into the field together. We had not gone more than half the field before the ghost made its appearance. It then came over the stile just before us, and moved with such rapidity that by the time we had gone six or seven steps, it passed by. I immediately turned my head and ran after it with the young man by my side. We saw it pass over the stile at which we entered, and no farther. I stepped upon the hedge at one place, and the young man at another, but we could discern nothing; whereas I do aver, that the swiftest horse in England could not have conveyed himself out of sight in that short space of time. Two things I observed in this day's appearance; first, a spaniel dog which had followed the company unregarded, barked and ran away, as the spectrum passed by; whence it is easy to conclude, that it was not our fear or fancy which made the apparition. Secondly, the motion of the spectrum was not *gradatim* or by steps, or moving of the feet, but by a kind of gliding as children upon ice, or as a boat down a river, which punctually answers the description the ancients give of the motion of these Lamures. This ocular evidence clearly convinced, but withal strangely affrighted the old gentleman and his wife. They well knew this woman, Dorothy Durant, in her lifetime; were at her burial; and now plainly saw her features in this apparition.

"The next morning being Thursday, I went very early by myself, and walked for about an hour's space in meditation and prayer in the field next adjoining. Soon after five I stepped over the stile into the haunted field, and had not gone above thirty or forty paces before the ghost appeared at the further stile. I spoke to it in some short sentences, with a loud voice; whereupon it approached me but slowly, and when I came near it moved not. I spoke again, and it answered in a voice neither audible nor very intelligible. I was not in the least terrified, and therefore persisted until it spoke again, and gave me satisfaction; but the work could not be finished at this time. Whereupon the same evening, an hour after sunset it met me again near the same place, and after a few words on each side it quietly vanished, and neither doth appear now, nor hath appeared since, nor ever will more to any man's disturbance. The discourse in the morning lasted about a quarter of an hour.

"These things are true, and I know them to be so, with as much certainty as eyes and ears can give me; and until I can be persuaded that my senses all deceive me,

about their proper objects, and by that persuasion deprive myself of the strongest inducement to believe the Christian religion, I must and will assert, that the things contained in this paper are true. As for the manner of my proceeding, I have no reason to be ashamed of it. I can justify it to men of good principles, discretion, and recondite learning, though in this case I chuse to content myself in the assurance of the thing, rather than be at the unprofitable trouble to persuade others to believe it, for I know full well with what difficulty relations of so uncommon a nature and practice obtain belief.

"Through the ignorance of men in our age in this peculiar and mysterious part of philosophy and religion, namely, the communication between spirits and men, not one scholar in ten thousand, though otherwise of excellent learning, knows any thing about it. This ignorance breeds fear and abhorrence of that which otherwise might be of incomparable benefit to mankind." On this strange relation, the editor forbears to make any comment.

PHILLACK.

It is somewhat singular, that the name of this parish should be so constructed, as to accommodate itself at once to the Cornish language and an Irish saint. In the former, according to Dr. Pryce, Phill-ack or Pill-ick means *the village near the harbour;* and in the latter, it claims Piala as the patron of its church. In the history of Filley parish, we have already had an occasion to advert to this saint; for to her, that church as well as this of Phillack, was evidently dedicated. It appears that Piala, her brother Fingarus, eleven bishops, and a numerous train of attendants all baptized by St. Patrick, came into Cornwall about the year 460, and landed at the mouth of the Hayle, where many of them were put to death by order of Theodorick, who had his castle here. But whether this massacre took place because the strangers were Christians, and Theodorick a pagan, to prevent them from propagating their religion, or, in the prodigal display of his power, because as strangers they had presumed to land in his territory without his permission, and he viewed them as invaders of his dominions, it is hard to say. Dr. Borlase supposes the former, and Mr. Whitaker the latter; and here we must be content for the affair to rest.

Mr. Whitaker, after having spoken of Filley in Roseland, introduces Phillack in the following manner,—"We have also another parish under a similar title, but much older in its date; one assuredly of our original parishes, and one upon the northern coast of the county, even in the very vicinity of Gwynear. It is called in the second valor, 'Felack, alias St. Felix, alias Phillack,' as equally dedicated to

'St. Felix,' even 'St. Filakes,' by Leland, and St. Felis, in an old rate for fifteenths. But by the first valor it is denominated in such a manner, so consonant to all those appellations, and so illustrative of all their meanings, as ascertains the sex, and appropriates the name of the saint, at both churches, *Ecclesia Sanctæ Felicitatis*, being its appellation there. We thus see the *Sancta Felicitas* of one of the churches, to be the same with the St. Felix of both; and the name to have been modified by pronunciation, into Felack, or Fellye, into Phillack, or Philley, or Piala. And the sister of Gwynear appears at last to have settled closer upon the Hayle than he, on the same side of it, but immediately opposite to St. Iä, and in the district comprehending the very castle of Riviere itself."

The situation of this parish is in the deanery, and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies nine miles north-east from Penzance, about the same distance from Redruth, bearing west-south-west, and ten miles nearly north-west from Helston. Its nearest town is St. Ives, from which, when the tide retires, the road is only four miles and a half, but at high water the distance is increased to nine miles. The principal villages in this parish are the church town, Angarrack, Guilford, Loggan, Venton-Leage, and Hayle Copper-house. This latter is now grown to a respectable town, which contains many well-built houses, and an extensive population. From Marazion to this place there is a daily post established. It has also a market on Saturday, and a convenient market-house, for the accommodation of those who frequent it with articles for sale.

Among the navigable rivers of Cornwall, and the various creeks connected with them, some notice has been taken of the inlet at Phillack, in the preceding volume. And in the same volume, some observations have been made on the process of the various operations carried on at Hayle Copper-house, in the smelting of copper ore. Since that account was published, we have been favoured, by a gentleman of high respectability with the following historical particulars, relative to Phillack parish, and to the rise and progress of the village and extensive works, which now pass under the general name of Copper-house. With the whole process of smelting copper ore, this gentleman is most intimately acquainted; and therefore the accuracy of the following statement may be received with implicit confidence.

That Phillack was formerly a much larger and more valuable parish than it is at present, may be presumed from its being rated in the *liber valorum* of Henry VIII. as high as most parishes in Cornwall. This is easily accounted for. On the highest part of the beach between Hayle and St. Ives, rafters, slates, and other articles belonging to houses, have been found buried in the sand; which would intimate that the land extended further north formerly than it does at present; and that the sea has greatly encroached on this coast. But Phillack has found the sand a still

MR. JOHN COSTAR OF BRISTOL FIRST INTRODUCED THE VALUE OF COPPER ORE INTO THIS COUNTY.

greater enemy than the sea. Among the Arundell papers, there is mention of two inundations (if the word may be allowed) of sand; by which, in the space of one night at each time, considerable tracts of land were irrecoverably lost. Tradition speaks of these calamitous events as happening one in the twelfth, the other in the fifteenth century. Even now, after high winds, the tops of the side walls of houses may be distinctly seen in one of the Towans or sand hills between Phillack and Gwithian. A few houses around the church composed the principal village in the parish, until the end of the seventeenth century.

About 1710, Mr. John Costar, a merchant of Bristol, came into Cornwall, from whom the Cornish miners first learned the value of copper ore, of which they were for the most part previously ignorant, and which they had been accustomed to sell for a low price under the name of Poder.

It was probably not long after this (although the precise period cannot now be ascertained) that Mr. Costar erected a small copper smelting house at Hayle, on the spot where now stands one of the Cornish Copper Company's warehouses, near the flood gates at the mouth of the canal. These smelting works were afterwards carried on by Sir William Pendarvis, and Mr. Robert Costar, Sir William's son in law: and were finally abandoned about the year 1735. At that period one small solitary house was the only building to be seen on the space which is now covered by the populous village of Copper-house. The site of the present copper works was then a marsh. In 1756, copper smelting works were erected on Entral in Camborne; of which the Rev. John Trevenen, Christopher Hawkins, Esq. John Vivian, Esq. and others were the proprietors. But they quickly felt the expence of carrying the fuel so far from the port; in consequence of which, in 1757 they removed their works to that part of Phillack to which was immediately given the name of Copper house, and there carried on their trade under the name of the Cornish Copper Company. Thus this village commenced, which has been increasing in size and population ever since. The working of Wheal Alfred mine however was the cause of its late rapid increase, together with the facility which has been afforded for building, by the slag of the copper works being cast into moulds for that purpose.

In 1769, the Cornish Copper Company made a canal of about half a mile in length from Hayle to Copper-house, to bring small vessels to the copper works; and erected small flood gates near the upper end, to keep the canal clear of sand. The harbour of Hayle before 1788, was seldom accessible to vessels of more than 70 tons burthen through the accumulation of sand on the bar, which crosses its entrance; and from the sudden shifting of the sand banks, vessels were frequently exposed to danger both in entering and in leaving the harbour. In 1788, the company carried a wear across the entrance of Phillack creek, and erected flood gates on the southern side

of it. These were opened to admit the coming tide, and at high water were closed. In this way all the water which had flowed into the creek was confined until the tide below the gates had left the harbour. Two hatches in the gates about four feet square were then drawn up by means of cog wheels, and the water rushed through the openings with a force sufficient to carry off all the loose sand and mud which had collected in the channel. The harbour as well as the entrance to it was hereby considerably deepened. To increase the force of the water from the gates, another wear was erected across the bar at the mouth of the harbour, by means of which the stream was always kept in one channel. In 1808, two more flood gates were erected on the north side of the creek; which, by doubling the quantity of water discharged at once, deepened the harbour still more. There is now at ordinary spring tides twenty feet of water on the bar, and at high springs twenty-four feet. Vessels of 250 tons burthen may come up to the coal quays; and (the canal having been deepened) vessels of 120 tons to the copper works. The tide flows without the harbour, nearly three hours before it enters it; and in consequence, it has left it three hours before low water.

The amount of the exports from Hayle, which consist of copper ore from the neighbouring mines for the smelting works in Wales, and of copper from the Cornish Copper Company, may be stated at £130,000. The imports, consisting of coal, timber, iron, brick, limestone, &c. &c. for the use of the copper works and the neighbouring mines, at £35,000. These sums however must vary considerably with the value of the different articles; most of which are now unusually low.

THE PROCESS OF SMELTING COPPER ORE.

The number of Furnaces at Hayle Copper-house is twenty-five, all reverberatory; the number of operations is, in general, nine.—

1. The ore as it comes from the mines, is calcined, from three to four tons at a time.—Twelve hours.

2. A charge of three to four cwt. of the calcined ore is put into the melting furnace: at the end of four hours, the slag is drawn off, and a second charge is introduced: in four hours more the slag is again drawn off, and a third charge added; making in the whole, about ten Cwt. of ore. At the expiration of another period of four hours, or of twelve hours in all, the slag is again drawn off, and the furnace being tapped, the regulus runs out into a reservoir of water.—Until about forty years ago, the regulus ran into a sand mould, and was reduced to the proper size, for the second calcination, by a large rolling-stone; but by running into water, it is pulverized without further trouble.

3. The regulus is calcined, two tons and a half at a time.—Twenty-four hours.

4. The calcined regulus is melted in quantities of twelve cwt. at a time, for six hours, when the slag is skimmed off, and the furnace being tapped, it again (still in the state of regulus, but richer than before,) runs into water.

5. This regulus is calcined, as in No. 3.

PROGRESS OF SMELTING COPPER ORE.

6. It is then put into the copper furnace, twelve cwt. at a time. At the end of six hours, the slag is drawn off, and the furnace tapped, when the metal runs out into sand moulds, in the form of pigs.

7. 8. 9. These pigs of coarse copper are three times refined, two tons at a time, for six hours; at the end of the third period, charcoal is thrown on the surface, in order to purify it. When sufficiently pure, the fine copper is laded into moulds. When the copper first laded is hardened into cakes, another layer is laded on them, and so a third, &c. &c. The cakes are easily separable, when cold. They are of different sizes and weights; but in general, about 48 lbs.

The slag of the second operation is drawn out into moulds, and (except one at the furnace mouth, which is always broken up and remelted,) is used for building.—Most of the houses in the village are built of it. The slags from the other operations are all remelted. No flux whatever is used, unless when the ore is very stubborn: a little fluate of lime is then added to it.

This is the general mode in which copper is smelted and purified at Hayle Copper house. Another mode is sometimes used, in which the regulus runs only once into water, and is brought by alternate roastings and meltings into a state fit for the refinery. The term *roasting*, refers to the exposure of the regulus in mass, or in large pieces, to a slow fire: and *calcining*, to its exposure in a pulverized state.

The purpose of the repeated calcinations is not only to dissipate the sulphur and arsenic, but to oxydize, and thereby to decompose the iron and other substances connected with the copper in the ore. This is effected by means of the oxygen of the atmospheric air, which is continually passing through the furnace; but as a considerable part of this air must be decomposed in its passage over the fire, a method has lately been discovered, (for which a patent has been obtained,) by which the necessary degree of oxygenation may be produced in much less time than by the usual method. This is by the introduction of a fresh current of atmospheric air through the bridge, or division between the fire-place and the furnace. By the melting operations, the heterogenous substances previously decomposed are separated from the copper, and drawn off as slag. In the refinery, the great object is to rid the copper of whatever may remain attached to it, and especially the oxygen, which in the former operations was the principal instrument of purification. For this purpose the surface is covered with charcoal, and dry wood is plunged into it; in order, by causing it to boil, to expose the whole of it, to the action of the charcoal; which quickly attracts the remaining oxygen, and leaves the copper pure.

The different kinds of copper, &c. made at these works, are: tough cake; brass cake; ingots; japan copper, or small bars, having the colour of scarlet japan; shot copper, for making brass; bell metal, a compound of copper and tin; pot metal, a compound of copper and lead.

RIVIERE THE CASTLE IN WHICH THEODORICK RESIDED.

The cakes and ingots are usually sent to the battery and rolling-mills, which are about two miles distant from the smelting works; where they are rolled into sheets and bolts, and hammered into furnace bottoms, &c. The cakes are first heated in a reverberatory furnace, and then introduced between cast iron rolls, which are brought nearer together, after every operation. Several alternate heatings and rollings are necessary, to reduce them to sheets. When brought to the proper size, the sheets are again heated and dipped into an acid, to separate the scales (or oxyde) from their surface; these are called pickle dust. The loose and ragged ends (called shruff) are then cut off, and the sheets weighed and assorted. The shruff and pickle dust are returned to the works, to be remelted. There are in this mill three pair of sheet rolls, and one of bolt rolls: the largest are five feet long, and eighteen inches in diameter. There are also two large hammers, (the largest weighing seven cwt.) which may be made to strike nearly a hundred times in a minute; as well as machinery for slitting iron and copper into wire. The rolls are turned, and all the machinery is wrought by water wheels. One inconvenience however arises from its entire dependence on water. It is sometimes in summer deprived of the necessary supply. The power of this mill is equal to the manufacture of seven hundred tons a year; but its usual quantity is about four hundred and fifty tons.

Since the above account was written a great proportion of the copper works have been suspended and the establishment converted into an Iron foundry.

Among the bartons and estates which are to be found in this parish, Riviere and Venton-League belong exclusively to the Copper Company, who also claim part of Trevassack; while Sir John St. Aubyn holds the remainder. The name of Riviere will be long remembered, as being, with a trifling variation in orthography, the appellation of that castle in which Theodorick resided; when the Irish saints, who were subsequently murdered by him, landed on his territories. This venerable castle, or palace, has probably long since been buried in the sands which have greatly encroached on this estate, and which would, in all probability, have proved entirely destructive to it, had not their progress been arrested, as in other parishes, suffering from similar accumulations, by introducing thick plantations of the sea rush. The most interesting circumstance relative to this sand is, that on this estate, (and much more so on the coast of Gwithian parish,) it is passing into a state of hard stone or rock. Dr. Paris has read a paper on this subject to the Royal Cornwall Geological society, in Penzance.

One third of Treglisson estate belongs to the executors of thel ate Mr. Richard Nicholls; and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, Mrs. Agar, James Buller. Esq. and John Vivian, Esq. have one sixth each. The productive mine of Wheal Alfred was on this estate. It was set to work about the year 1800, and for several years the whole

produce was not more than sufficient to pay the current expences of working. But it afterwards became so rich as to pay the adventurers a profit of about £130,000 besides all the original expenditure, which amounted to about £4,000. The lords also received dues to the amount of £60,000. In 1815 its riches gradually declined, and in April 1816, the whole concern was entirely given up. Its greatest depth was 160 fathoms from the surface. In 1823 a new set of adventurers renewed the working of the mine.

Penpol is the property of Richard Oke Millet, Esq. the Rev. John C. Millet, and William Praed, Esq. Guilford belongs to the executors of the late William Harris, Esq. and Pulsack and Angarrack to the executors of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick, and Miss Dorothy Harris. On this latter estate was erected about the year 1700, the first tin smelting house in Cornwall; and many of their original account books remain to this day. The village of Angarrack, with the exception of Copper-house, is the largest in this parish. Bendowes belongs to the executors of the late John Edwards, Esq. the Rev, Robert Hoblyn, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, James Buller, Esq. and Mr. Henry Huthnance. Carthew is the property of the heirs of the late Thomas Glynn, Esq. and Treeve, that of Mr. John Stephens.

The manor of Conarton extends over the greater part of this parish. The barton of Bodriggy belonged successively to the families of Cotwayne, or Cotwyne,—of Sir John Godolphin,—of Pendarves,—and of Williams. Of the co-heiresses of this latter family it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Curnow in 1761, and it is now the property of Richard Oke Millet, Esq. the Rev. William Hocken, and the representatives of Mrs. Hester Parminter, as heirs of the late John Curnow, Esq. The house is now occupied by the families of Millet and Parminter.

Troon is now the property of William Praed, and Joseph Edwards, Esqs. On this estate stood the alluring copper mine of Wheal Ann, the lode of which being supposed to be the same as that which proved so rich in Wheal Alfred, enticed the adventurers in the pursuit of expected wealth, to risk in speculation about £40,000; after which the concern was wholly abandoned.

Castle-Kayle, which is mentioned by Leland as having a moat and a keep, was the property of the late John Curnow, Esq. of whose executors it has been purchased by the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. There is a farm house now standing within the moat; and the area of the castle is all cultivated. It is situated at the foot of a gentle declivity, on which account it will be difficult to reconcile with the theory of Dr. Borlase, who ascribes these circular intrenchments to the Danes, the supposition of its belonging to a chain of posts designed to continue a line of communication. Had it been placed on the summit of the adjoining hill, its situation would have been more commanding, and the view from its ramparts far more extensive.

Trethingey belongs to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn; Carwin to the executors of Francis Gregor, Esq. and Miss Dorothy Harris; Kayle to the executors of the late William Harris, Esq. and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn; Laity to the executors of Mr. Richard Nicholls, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, James Buller, Esq. and Mr. William Tremayne; Barnoon, Nanpusker, and Parkengotha, belong to the executors of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. and Miss Dorothy Harris; Luggans is the property of William Praed, Esq. and the Rev. William Hocken; Leah belongs to William Praed, Esq. and Nanjeval, to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, and James Buller, Esq.

The Rev William Hocken, the present incumbent is patron of the rectory, to which is united that of Gwithian, of which Phillack is the mother church. The Wesleyan Methodists have recently erected a large and very commodious meeting house at Hayle Copper-house, the old one having been found too small to contain their growing society, and increasing congregation.

The fumes arising from the furnaces of Copper-house, though less comprehensive in the extent of their influence than the sands, which have buried large districts of land in the neighbouring country, are scarcely less pernicious to vegetation in their effects and consequences. Some grounds in the vicinity have been nearly ruined, and the glass placed in the windows of the habitations, after a little while, loses nearly all its transparency. No bees can live within the polluted atmosphere, and in the gardens many valuable vegetables will not thrive. Even at Riviere, the pleasant residence of Joseph Carne, Esq. though at a considerable distance, when the wind blows in an unfavourable direction, the smoke, impregnated with deleterious qualities, spreads desolation over the gardens, and blasts in a few hours, the promises of more auspicious breezes, and an inviting spring.

PILLATON.

The parish of Pillaton is situated in the deanery, and the middle division of the hundred of East. It is about four miles south from Callington, and about six north-west from Saltash. Besides the church town, at which there is a fair on Whit. Tuesday, its only village is Penter's Cross. Its name appears to have been derived from circumstances which the compound term imports. *Pill* signifies a sea ditch, a trench filled at highwater: it also imports a manor,—a lordship; and *ton* signifies to bear, carry, or bring, and sometimes a hill, or the house in the hill. The name of this parish may therefore have been taken from the manor of Pillaton,

which in Doomsday Survey is called Pileton, and which then belonged to the Earl of Moreton, and was one of his 288 manors.

This manor, about the reign of Edward I. was in the family of Inkpen. It was afterwards the property of John Charles, Esq. of whose heiress this manor and that of Hardenfast were purchased by Thomas Moone, Esq. about 1620. Pillaton was afterwards in the Coryton family, and having passed with Newton in St. Mellion, it became the property of the late Weston Helyar, Esq. who was patron of the rectory, and now belongs to his executors. Another manor called Leigh-Durant, which belonged to the Dawneys, passed with an heiress of that family to the Courtenays; but on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was forfeited to the crown, and was annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

Pentillie Castle which was the seat of Sir James Tillie, who died about the year 1712, has been rendered memorable by the strange singularity of his character, of which the history is given below. Sir James Tillie, on his death, left Pentillie Castle as it was called, (though it had nothing of the castellated character) to James Woodley his sister's son, who took the name of Tillie on his acceding to this property. By the daughter and only child of this gentleman, this estate was carried to the late John Coryton, Esq. whose son, John Tillie Coryton, Esq. the present proprietor, has demolished a considerable portion of the old mansion, and erected for his own residence a gothic building from the designs of Mr. Wilkins, junior, that seems to correspond with its name. Its situation is remarkably pleasant, and the grounds, which skirt the banks of the Tamar, furnish some delightful views.

"The real story" says Mr. Whitaker "when speaking of Mr. Tillie, the singular character above mentioned, is this; and it is proper to be laid before the public to expose the freedom of those principles, and of that life which ended in the order which he gave for the burial of his body." Hals has luckily preserved the moral portrait of the man; and I hang it over his head in his cave of death. "Pentillie," we are told by this gleaner of private histories, here usefully employed "is a house built and so named by one James Tyley, son of —— in the parish of St. Keverne, labourer, who, as I am informed, was placed by him as a servant or horseman to Sir John Coryton, Bart. the elder; who afterwards by his assistance, learning the inferior practice of the law, under an attorney, became his steward. In which capacity, by his care and industry he soon grew rich, so that he married Sir Henry Vane's daughter, by whom he had a good fortune or estate, but no issue. At length after the death of his master, he became a guardian in trust for his younger children, and steward to their elder brother Sir John, that married Chiverton; whereby he augmented his wealth and fame to a greater pitch; when, soon after king James II. came to the crown, this gentleman, by a great sum of money, and false representations

of himself, obtained the favour of knighthood at his hands. But that king, some short time after, being informed that Mr. Tyley was at first but a groom or horseman to Sir John Coryton,—that he was no gentleman of blood or arms, and yet gave for his coat armour the arms of Count Tillie of Germany, ordered the heralds to inquire into this matter; who, finding this information true, by the king's order, entered his chamber at London took down his arms, tore others in pieces, and fastened them all to horses' tails, and drew them through the streets of London to his perpetual disgrace, and degraded him from the dignity of that bearing, and imposed a fine of £500 upon him, for so doing, as I am informed. But alas! maugre all those proceedings, after the death of his then master, Sir John Coryton the younger, not without suspicion of being poisoned; he soon married one, with whom, common fame said he was too familiar before, so that he became possessed of her goods and chattels, and a great jointure. Whereby he liveth in much pleasure and content in this place, honored of some, loved of none, admiring himself for the bulk of his riches, and the arts and contrivances by which he got it; some of which were altogether unlawful. Witness his steward Mr. Elliot, being endited for a mint, and coining false money for his use, who, on notice thereof, forsook this land, and fled beyond the seas; though his other agent and confederate, Car alias Popjoye, endited for the same crime of high treason, committed at Saltash, was taken, tried, found guilty, and executed at Launceston, 1695. At which time, the writer of these lines was one of the grand jury for the body of this county, that found the bills; when William Williams, of Treworgye, in Probus, Esq. was sheriff, and John Wadden, Esq. foreman of that inquest."

"Since the writing of the above premises, about the year 1712, Sir James Tyley died, and as I am informed, by his last will and testament, obliged his adopted heir, one Woolley his sister's son, not only to assume his name, having no legitimate issue; but that he should not inter his body after death in the earth, but fasten it in the chair where he died with iron, his hat, wig, rings, gloves, and best apparel on, shoes and stockings; and surround the same with an oak chest, box, or coffin, in which his books and papers should be laid, with pen and ink also; and build for reception thereof in a certain field of his lands, a walled vault or grot to be arched with moorstone, in which repository it should be laid, without christian burial; for that, as he said but an hour before he died, in two years' space, he would be at Pentyley again. Over this vault, his heir likewise was obliged to build a fine chamber, and set up therein a picture of him, his lady, and adopted heir for ever: and at the end of the vault or chamber, to erect a spire, or lofty monument of stone, from whence for spectators to overlook the contiguous country, Plymouth Sound and Harbour. All which as I am told, is accordingly performed by his heir, whose successors are obliged to repair

the same for ever out of his lands and rents, under penalty of losing both. However I hear lately, notwithstanding his promise of returning in two years' space to Pentyley, that Sir James's body is eaten with worms, and his bones or skeleton fallen down to the ground from the chair wherein it was seated, about four years after it was set up; his books and wearing-apparel all rotten in the box or chair where it was first laid." "If this character here drawn," says Mr. Whitaker, "be a just one, this founder of the family of Tilley, of Pentilley, was one of those persons whom we frequently see rising up in life: men born in a low situation, from their earliest years looking up to grandeur with a foolish feeling of admiration, and as they grow in manhood, aspiring to procure, what they have so long envied. Then, unawed by any dread of God, for want of religion, and exerting the powers of intellect that God has given them for better purposes, they become men of business, clever, dexterous, cunning, and knavish; practising every enormity, that is safe from the sword of the law, and wading successfully through guilt into wealth. Such seems James Tilley to have been. He had thus lived, until he feared to die. His fear at last operated so powerfully, as to stupify his understanding, and extinguish his common sense."

Another writer adverting to these circumstances, says, "Mr. Tilly was a man of wit, and had by rote, all the ribaldry and common-place jests against religion and scripture, which are well suited to display pertness and folly, and to unsettle a giddy mind. In general, the witty atheist is satisfied with entertaining his co-temporaries; but Mr. Tilly wished to have his sprightliness known to posterity. With this view, in ridicule of the resurrection, he obliged his executors to place his dead body, in his usual garb, and in his elbow chair, upon the top of a hill, and to arrange on a table before him, bottles, glasses, pipes, and tobacco. In this situation he ordered himself to be immured in a tower of such dimensions as he prescribed, where he proposed, he said, patiently to await the event. All this was done; and the tower, still enclosing its tenant, remains as a monument of his impiety and profaneness."

ST. PINNOCK.

Although this parish has its name graced with the prefix of saint, no records were ever known to have preserved his history. The name is in general supposed to be secular,—to be founded upon local circumstances,—and to have no immediate reference either to its church or tutelary guardian. At a time when Cornwall teemed with saints both native and imported, it seemed dishonorable for any district to be

without one. Where a real one could not be procured, an artificial one might easily be found to supply his place. But even this easy mode was still capable of improvement. The word saint placed before the ancient secular name of a parish, completed the manufacture; and imparted at the same time an air of pious antiquity to the whole, which ensured veneration, without exposing the alteration to the suspicions of novelty.

The situation of St. Pinnock is in the deanery and hundred of West. It lies about eight miles east-north-east from Lostwithiel, and about four west-south-west from Liskeard. Trevillis and Connon are the principal villages in this parish; and indeed the latter of these is little more than a few scattered cottages, having scarcely any connexion with one another.

A manor called Trevillis, was, so early as the days of Richard II. in the family of Willington. It was afterwards in moieties, between the families of Mohun and Robartes, about the year 1620; and finally, in the Robartes's exclusively, from whom it descended to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, the representative of that family, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Penvrane belonged to a family originally called Silveston, and afterwards Penvrane, the name of their manor. This change in their name had taken place before 1226; since, in that year, they are thus designated. Towards the conclusion of the succeeding century, it passed (in marriage most probably) to the family of Colyn. By Elizabeth, daughter of John Colyn, it was brought as a marriage portion to the Treffry family; since which time, it has been connected with Place estate, and it is now the property of J. T. Austen, Esq. by whom, not many years since, the barton was sold to Mr. Raby.

St. Pinnock contains two estates called Bodrane; one of which belonged to an ancient family of this name, and afterwards it became the property of the Hobbyns. At present, one of these estates belongs to H. M. Grylls, Esq. of Helston, and the other to Mr. Bate. The advowson of the rectory was formerly annexed to the manor of Penvrane; but this at present claims only one third of its ancient privilege, which is vested in Mr. Austen. Another third belongs to J. Tillie Coryton, Esq. and the other to the Rev. Joseph Pomeroy of Bodmin, who purchased it of the family of Bate. Tregow is an estate, which formerly belonged to the family of Robartes; it was afterwards the property of Sir James Laroche, Bart. and it now belongs to Mr. Samuel Rundle. Several other estates might be mentioned in this parish; but they contain nothing either in their history, extent, situation, or appearance, to distinguish them from others of a similar description, which every parish will afford. Nothing remarkable has ever occurred in St. Pinnock, to render it particularly memorable. It has neither been the scene of warlike exploit, nor the theatre of scientific research; and therefore it contains but few materials for history.

POUGHILL.

The name Poughill, or Pouguill, is simply Cornish, and signifies *the country frequented with gulls*, unless it be a deviation from Pouguillan which implies the low country; which latter term, from the situation of the parish in the county, does not seem to be very applicable. It is not unreasonable, however, to conceive that its name might have been derived from the former circumstance, as it lies in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton, stretching in part on the margin of the north channel, and being about one mile from the town of Stratton, in a direction that is nearly north-west.

The manor of Poughill, to which it is probable that the name was primarily applied, is nothing more than a simple royalty, extending over the whole parish, without having any lands, or claiming any rents. This royalty was given at a very early period by Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, to the abbey of Clive in Somersetshire, in which connexion it seems to have continued until the Reformation, when it became the property of the crown. By James I. it was sold to George Salter and John Williams. But in the days of Dr. Borlase it was the property of Mr. John Stanbury of Broomhill. After this it belonged to John Cunyngham Saunders, Esq. an eminent surgeon in London, who has rendered himself famous by instituting a hospital for people afflicted with disease in the eyes. Of this gentleman it was purchased by Thomas Trood, Esq. late of Broomhill, whose property it still remains.

Mear estate, which was for some time the property and residence of Richard Martyn Bradden, Esq. now belongs to Mr. Bridgman near Okehampton in Devonshire. Burshill, which is the property and residence of Mr. John Bryant, is said to have belonged to his ancestors of the same name for many generations. The barton of Hollabury was lately the property of the Rev. Charles Dayman.

Flexbury in this parish was for some time the property of the Rev. Charles Dayman, by whose trustees it was sold to Mr. Ralph Cole. But some dispute arising about the title, the mortgagee was induced to assert his claim, to secure his property. This mortgagee is Mr. Rogers, of Antony, near Saltash. Broomhill, which was the property and residence of Thomas Trood, Esq. was sold by him about eight years since to Mr. Veale, who now lives on this estate. Reeds has within these few years been built by John Vikry Jose, Esq. for his own residence. By Mr. Digory Jose of this parish, who died about ten years since, the sum of £100 was given by will to the poor of this parish; and also £100 to the poor of the parish

of Lesnewth. By the late Mr. George Tinney of Cleave, in Morwinstow, the sum of £2 per annum was given to the poor of Poughill; the management of which was placed in the minister and churchwardens for the time being. This sum, together with others of a similar description, given to other parishes, is made payable out of an estate called Well in Poughill.

The great tithes of this parish, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the priory of Launceston, have been sold in parcels. Those of Flexbury, Hollabury, Coumbe, and Coumbe-Parks, are the property of George Boughton Kingdon, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

Poughill has been rendered famous in the annals of this county for the memorable battle which was fought near the town of Stratton during the civil wars, between the Earl of Stamford, who commanded the parliamentary forces, and Sir Beville Grenville who directed the royalists. The position on which the forces of the former were drawn up in close battalion is an oblong hill capable of containing 4000 men. This was protected by two batteries raised on the summit for its defence. Sir Beville attacked the army thus drawn up, in four places at once, and in the event obtained a complete victory; since which time it has borne the name of Stamford hill. To commemorate this victory, a monument was erected on the spot in the year 1713, on which was placed the following inscription. "In this place the army of the rebels, under the command of the Earl of Stamford, received a signal overthrow by the valour of Sir Beville Granville, and the Cornish army, on Tuesday the 15th of May 1643." This monument, after standing many years, was taken down, and the tablet containing the inscription was carried to Stratton, and placed in the front of the market-house. But, subsequently, to this when some alterations were made in that building, it was again removed and placed in the front of the Tree Inn, where it still remains.

It is said by William of Worcester, that in a contest between Lord Bonville and the Earl of Devon, Nicholas Radford who acted as counsel for the former, and who lived in this parish, was maliciously assassinated in 1437 in his own house, by Thomas eldest son of the said Earl, who afterwards succeeded to the title of his father.

POUNDSTOCK.

Poundstock seems to have derived its name, from an ancient manor in Doomsday Survey, under the name of Ponpestock. It was then one of the 288 manors, which belonged to the Earl of Moreton; but the import of the term is exceedingly doubtful. The situation of this parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. Its nearest town is Stratton, from which it is distant about six miles, in

a direction that is south-south west. From Launceston it is about thirteen miles north-west, and from Camelford it is eleven, bearing almost due north. Among its villages, Tregoll is the principal, though it has several groups of cottages; among which may be reckoned Coppet-thorn, Penhalt, Treskinnick-cross, and Trewint. A fair is held at Pound-stock on the Monday before Ascension-day, which has been established from time immemorial. For this ancient privilege, it is probably indebted to the ancient Earls of Cornwall, in consequence of a manor of this name, which appears to have been connected with that of Launcells, under which, according to Exeter Doomsday, it was formerly held. In addition to this, the great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the college of Slapton in Devonshire, and a fair might have been granted, in grateful remembrance, by the interest of this religious house. These tithes, after the Reformation, became the property of the Arundell family, of whom they were purchased, about the year 1780, by George Browne, Esq. whose grandson is the present proprietor. John Dayman, Esq. is patron of the vicarage.

On the manor of Woolston, which had long been in the Grenville family, they had a seat in the reign of queen Elizabeth. But when the male branches of this family became extinct, and the property was divided among the co-heiresses, this was carried to Lord Gower, with whose family it remained until the year 1770; when it was sold to the Rev. James Cotton, of whose representatives it was purchased by the Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville, the present proprietor, about the year 1794. The old mansion of the Grenvilles has been pulled down, and a farm house erected on its site. Lord de Dunstanville has also the manor of Penlean, which came to his ancestors from the Heles, about one hundred and forty years since.

Trebarfoot was long the seat of an ancient family of this name; from whom it passed by an heiress, (the male branches having become extinct) to the Burgoyne family. In this family, it continued until the year 1804, when a life interest in it was conveyed by Mrs. Venning, heiress of the Burgoynes, to the Rev. Charles Dayman, vicar of this parish; and the fee in reversion was given to his nephew, Mr. John Dayman, of Padstow. Penfowne, which was anciently the seat of a family thus named, having been previously mortgaged, was sold under a decree of Chancery, in 1759, to Mr. Prideaux, of Dartmouth; of whom it was afterwards purchased by the Rev. Charles Dayman, by whom it has since been sold to his nephew Mr. John Dayman of Padstow. Calmady, which was the original seat of a family thus named, is now the property of their representative, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. who resides at Leawood, in Devonshire.

The manor of West-Widemouth, which had been granted by Reginald Earl of Cornwall, to William Botterell, or Bottreaux, about the time of Henry II. passed

by successive female heirs to the families of Hungerford and Hastings. It was afterwards purchased by one of the Grenville family of Stowe; and being joined to the Kilkhampton estate, it is now the property of Lord Carteret.

PROBUS.

This valuable parish, which is frequently mentioned in the records of antiquity, is situated in the deanery, and in the west division of the hundred of Powder. The church town stands on some elevated ground on the great southern road leading from Plymouth to Falmouth. From Grampound it is about three miles west, about three north from Tregony, and five east-north-east from Truro.

It seems to be admitted by general consent, that this parish is indebted for its name to an ancient saint called Probus; and from the name of St. Probus being connected with that of Grace, it is concluded that he was a married man. The parish feast serves to keep alive their names; but of their history very little or nothing is known. But this ignorance of the personal history of Probus, will not throw any doubts upon his existence, since other evidences ascertain the fact, and prove his great antiquity. We may therefore justly conclude, that St. Probus flourished during the early period of Christianity, long before the Normans visited the British shores.

It seems indisputable that there was a collegiate church of secular canons in this parish dedicated to St. Probus, before the Conquest. "The manor, says Dr. Borlase, which the canons had here, is called *Lanbrabois* in Doomsday, erroneously for Lan Probus, (or the church of Probus) and was held by Edward the Confessor himself, so that it must have been granted to the canons by Edward the Confessor, or by those who immediately succeeded him. The church was given to the bishop and church of Exeter by Henry I." says Tanner, "but I find by Henry I.'s charter, that he only restored it to St. Mary and St. Peter's church, in Exeter, for the absolution of his sins, and the good of his soul. There were five prebends here. Henry de Bolish was made dean by the Bishop of Exeter, in 1258, who by his instrument of donation, dated 1268, granted the perpetual patronage of the prebends of Probus to the Bishop of Exeter and his successors for ever. In 1312, Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, established a partition of the tithe corn, between the treasurer of his church and the prebends here. In an instrument in which this was done, five prebends are named, each of whom had a salary, which in the whole, amounted to £16. 9*s*. 4*d*. The endowment of the treasureship in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII.

was valued at £22. 10*s*. 0*d*. per annum, and to the treasurer of the church of Exeter the patronage of this church still belongs."

It appears says Mr. Whitaker, "that the college of Probus was at Mr. James Huddy's, Trenithan-Chancellor so called, to distinguish it from Trenithan-Bennet, about a quarter of a mile from the church. There were formerly eight chapels in the parish of Probus; one at Golden, lately taken down; another at Hallnoweth, long since destroyed, (a cross only remaining where the chapel stood;) a third on the point of a high rock in Trenowth-wood, still called Chapel rock, the foundations of which have been lately dug up; a fourth at Helland, now converted into a barn; a fifth at Trelowthas, some handsome cut stones having been lately dug up where the chapel formerly stood; a sixth at Treworgey, where part of the ruins are still remaining; a seventh in the church yard now converted into a school-room; and the eighth at Tregellas. There were several very fine wells of water fronted with cut moorstones, which about eighty years since, the Rev. Mr. Smith, the then vicar, directed to be pulled down, in order to pave the church. This was done to all excepting one at Ventongledder which still remains."

We have seen from Dr. Borlase, that the manor of Probus had been at the disposal of Edward the Confessor; and consequently at that time it belonged to the demesnes of the crown, and was probably one of those manors which belonged to the ancient sovereigns of Cornwall, when they were reduced by the Saxon invaders. "Then" says Mr. Whitaker, "an English family I apprehend settled upon the lands, and held them from the crown of England. This, or the successors of this, at the Conquest, I take to be the family which is called the Wolvedons before, and apparently bears an English appellation. They settled for some time I apprehend in the bottom, and near the church; even long enough for the present hill of Golden to take from their tongues the English denomination of Wolvedon, or Wolfhill, being covered with a wood, and haunted by Wolves. On this very hill they afterwards erected their house, and in process of time derived their denomination from it."

This ancient family of Wolvedon, or Wulvedon of Wulvedon alias Golden, continued to retain it in their possession, from this early period mentioned above until the year 1512; at which time the last male heir died, as appears by his epitaph now in Probus church.

When this event took place, the heiress of this family carried their large and ancient possessions to the Tregians of Tregyans in St. Ewe; who on this marriage removed to Golden, and made it their family seat. On his accession to this vast property, Mr. Tregian demolished the venerable mansion of the ancient Wolvedons, and erected a building that was then both modern and elegant in its stead. This

edifice, of which the ruins still remain, was erected in the days of Henry VIII. It was in building when Leland visited this county, for he mentions it as "richly begun and amply, but not ended." The house at Golden must therefore be much older than Probus tower, this having been erected in the reign of Elizabeth. The Tregians, though established here in wealth and splendour, were soon, however, compelled to feel a dreadful reverse of fortune, and painfully to witness the instability of all earthly greatness. In the year 1577, Francis Tregian of Golden, being then only twenty-eight years of age, was charged with the crime of harbouring Cuthbert Mayne, a Romish priest; and being found guilty of recusancy, was seized, immured in a prison, had all his estates seized, and found himself with his family hurled in an instant from affluence to beggary. Of this man's sufferings, an account has been given in the preceding volume.

The estates of this deeply injured man, which consisted of several manors, and other property, then worth £500 per annum, were given by queen Elizabeth, to Lord Hunsdon, by whose widow they were sold in 1607 to Francis Tregian, son of him from whom they had been violently taken about half a century before. They did not long however remain in the possession of this family, for by this gentleman, or his yonuger brother Charles, most of these estates, including the manor of Treworgy and the barton of Golden, were alienated to John Vincent. By Ezekiel Grosse, Esq. the barton of Golden was purchased of the Vincents, and made his residence. The daughter and heiress of Grosse married the ancestor of James Buller, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor of these estates. Of this once elegant, but now dilapidated mansion, the principal remaining parts consist of a venerable gateway, and an ancient chapel. This chapel is on the left side of the gateway, but on the right, it is reported by tradition, that the chaplain's apartment stood, within which was a small room half under-ground, with no light into it except through the opened door. This little room which had two stone seats within it, is equally reported by tradition to have been the confessional of the family. Under the ruins of an old tower, an ancient dungeon is also shewn, to which the descent is by some winding steps, in which it is said Cuthbert Mayne, the Romish priest was concealed, and discovered. Golden has long been occupied as a farm-house.

The parish of Probus contains the site of several ancient encampments and fortifications, of which the square enclosure at Golden is the most remarkable. Of this fortified ground an account has been given in the preceding volume. This venerable earth-work which contains about seven Cornish acres, and another camp about a mile to the north, beyond a deep gully, on a tenement called *Caerfosu*, which signifies the encampment on the dyke or foss, Mr. Whitaker attributes to the times of the Romans and ancient Britons, when they contended for the empire of

the county. Besides these, there are several ancient encampments in this parish; but with the exception of one at Golden, all are nearly circular. At Helland, Resparva, Trewithan, and a little to the south of the church-town, some of these venerable memorials remain. In a large enclosure called Sorn-field, lying before Trewithan-house, which, previous to its enclosure, was long the theatre of games, such as wrestling and hurling, between contending parishes: tradition reports a desperate battle to have been fought between the Cornish and the Danes, not far from Caerfosu camp. The same tradition also asserts, that from the blood of the Danes who fell in battle, sprang up in Sorn-field the plant called Dane's-wort or Dwarf-elder. But this traditionary report is little more than an idle tale. In many parts of this parish Dane's-wort abounds, where no Danes were ever suspected to have been; nor does this plant grow in greater plenty, or thrive with more luxuriance in Sorn-field than in several other parts.

It is not improbable however that many desperate battles have been fought here between the inhabitants of contending parishes; for though they professedly met for the purposes of recreation, they frequently continued their savage play, until it ended in blood. The confused narrations of these barbarous encounters, mixing with the traditions of the cruel Danes, might have become so blended together, until all discrimination was lost in confusion. To a Cornish ear, the name of Sorn-field or Sworn-field as it is generally called, carries in its sound, something that borders on fierce determination,—on muscular energy exerted in all its force,—and on the solemnities of war, or the presages of some great event. The appellation is said to have been derived from an adjoining estate, called Sorn or Dorn, and all the ideas of indignant frowns which it suggests have been derived from foreign associations.

Probus, which had been rendered famous for the number of its chapels, the celebrity of its collegiate church, and the appropriation of its revenues, was not without its correspondent privileges. In the year 1320, permission to hold a market on Mondays, together with two fairs, each to last three days, one on the festival of the nativity of John the Baptist, and the other on that of St. George the martyr, was granted to the treasurer of the cathedral of Exeter. The market has long since been discontinued; but Probus at present has four fairs, the profits of which all belong to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Of these fairs, two are vested in him in right of his manor of Lan-Probus, the ancient property of the college, and afterwards of the church of Exeter. Of the remaining two, one is said to have been granted to the parish soon after the Restoration, in consequence of the particular loyalty of its inhabitants during the civil war. The other was purchased of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, but both had belonged to the family of Williams. These are all large fairs for horses and horned cattle, and are held April 5th and 23rd, July 5th, and September 17th.

TREWITHAN THE SEAT OF SIR C. HAWKINS, BART.

The manor of Trelowthas belonged anciently to the family of Bodrugan, until the attainder of Sir Henry, when it was granted, with their other estates, to the ancestor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Tredenham was both the property and the original seat of the Tredenhams, who removed thence to Kellis in Cornelly, and afterwards to Tregonan in St. Ewe. This manor was purchased of the Tredenham family by Henry Hawkins, D. D. ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. the present proprietor.

Treworgy-house, the manor of which belonged to the ancient Wolvedons, and passed from them to the Tregians with Golden, was successively the seat as lessees, of the families of Williams, Harris, and Bone. This is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Buller. Carew speaking of Williams, who most probably was of Treworgy, says, " here also dwelleth one Williams, a wealthy and charitable farmer, grandfather to sixty persons now living, and able to ride twelve miles in a morning, for being witness to the christening of a child, to whom he was great-great grandfather." This Williams was ancestor of those branches which lived at Carvean, Treworgy, and Trehane in this parish, and at Truthan in St. Erme. They were several times sheriffs of the county. Carvean is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Buller.

Trehane belonged at an early period to a family of this name, from whom it seems to have passed to the Scawens, as the latter sold it to John Williams, Esq. of Carvean, who built an elegant house upon the barton, which became his residence. The male branches of this family becoming extinct, it was acquired in marriage with a co-heiress of Williams by Dr. Stackhouse, brother of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, M. A. author of " The History of the Bible, and the body of Divinity." In this family it has ever since continued: and it is now the property and residence of William Stackhouse, Esq. by whose father it was acquired. This family originally came into Cornwall from the county of Durham.

The manor of Trenowth belonged to an ancient family of that name, which became extinct about the year 1520, the co-heiresses marrying Boscawen, Borlase, and Herle; since which time the manor has been sold in lots. The barton, which was inherited by the Herles, was for some time their seat. This is now a farm-house, and, with the estate, is the property of the Rev. George Moore of Garlinick, which is in its vicinity. In 1753, the manor of Hellan was purchased of the Wollcombe family by John Roberts, Esq. This is now the property of his nephew Matthew Roberts, Esq. whose pleasant residence is at Lamellan in this parish. Trethower, which was for some time a leasehold seat of the family of Huddy, is now a farm-house belonging to J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. as parcel of his manor of Grogoth.

Trewithan, the seat of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. stands on a rising ground, facing the public road leading from St. Austell to Truro. Its views are commanding, and it is a conspicuous object from many places at a considerable distance; but its

aspect is unfavourable, being directed towards the north, and exposed to the violence of storms which blow from that quarter. The grounds in its vicinity however, render it pleasant, and the trees, which in several directions surround this mansion, impart to it a degree of correspondent dignity. The barton of Trewithan, on which this extensive mansion stands, was purchased of Courtenay Williams, Esq. early in the last century, by Philip Hawkins, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor. This family is said to have been originally of Nash-court in Kent. They came into Cornwall in the year 1554, and settled at Trewinnard in St. Erth, which still belongs to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. who was thus created in the year 1791. In their descent, the branches of this family have formed marriage alliances with the co-heiresses of several of the most respectable names in this county.

In 1688, a grammar-school at Probus was founded by Mr. John Williams of Treworgy, and endowed with a salary of £10 per annum. This is said to have formerly been one of the principal seminaries in Cornwall. But the salary being insufficient to support a qualified person as the master, it has long since been given up as a grammar-school, and nothing is now taught but reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is another school for reading, in Probus, endowed by the late Mrs. Hawkins with the interest of £100.

The church-town of Probus, though it contains many houses, has not one of any magnificence; but this deficiency is amply compensated, in the lofty and elegant tower, which is generally considered as the first architectural ornament in Cornwall. Some few houses bear evident marks of great antiquity. "Probus towerwas built," says Carew," within compass of our remembrance, by the well-disposed inhabitants." Now Carew's Survey, in which he thus speaks, was first published by him in 1602, at which time he was forty-seven years of age, as he was born in 1555; and consequently, as it was built within his remembrance it may be fairly estimated at about 250 years old.

This tower is wholly built of cut granite, and covered with lichens, which either from the nature of the stone, or its exposed situation, seem to thrive with wonderful vigour. Its height to the battlements is 108 feet. Each angle is sustained by a double buttress, diminishing in size as they ascend, and terminated at each stage by a foliated pinnacle. The top of this building is embellished with embrazures, and with no less than forty pinnacles, disposed in eight clusters, which clusters rise to public view. The plinth, cornices, and upper story are decorated with a variety of sculptures, consisting of small figures, foliage, fleur de lis, animals, and other objects. On the north and south sides are three Gothic niches. In the south wall, towards the east end of the chancel, are several stones ornamented with different figures, and implements, that were probably designed as emblematical allusions to the trades

THE TOWER OF PROBUS, THE HIGHEST IN CORNWALL.

of such persons as were concerned in the building. The church consists of two long aisles, and a short one. It is neat and commodious, but cannot be compared with the tower which graces its western end. Besides the memorial already mentioned, this church contains a large marble monument to the memory of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. of Trewithan. It also represents a female figure reclining on an urn of variegated marble, and holding a medallion in her left hand. It has been said, that the tower of Probus ought in justice to their respective symmetry and beauty, to have been connected with the church of Truro. This tower is the highest in the county; and whether its form and proportions are contemplated at a distance, or its individual members inspected more nearly, all must admit its uniform pre-eminence. The Wesleyan Methodists have a tolerably large chapel in this place, which is well attended with a respectable congregation.

The feast of this parish, which is popularly denominated *Probus and Grace*, is kept in the beginning of July. "The husband and wife," says Mr. Whitaker, "I suppose were martyred together. But who was Probus? In Bedé's Martyrology, where as a Roman we might expect to find him, he does not occur. Tradition says they were married."

QUETHIOCK or QUITHIOCK.

The name of this parish, which in some ancient records is written Cruetheke, is purely Cornish, and is said to signify the place of weavers: but from what circumstance this term should thus be rendered applicable to this district, we have no means of knowing. No establishment of this trade in modern days has appeared to justify the appellation. Its situation is in the deanery, and middle division of the hundred of East. It lies about four miles south-west of Callington, and about the same distance almost due east from Liskeard. Exclusive of the church town, the principal village in this parish is Trehunest.

The manors of Trehunsey, Penpoll, and Hammet, and also the barton of Trecorne which was formerly deemed a manor, are now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. Penpoll and Hammet have long been in his family. Penpoll was formerly in moieties; one of which was in Corbett, by whom it was sold to Kekewich, of whom it was purchased by an ancestor of Mr. Coryton, before the year 1620; and the other in Francis Tregian, Esq. the younger, by whom it was conveyed to Sprye, of whom it was purchased by the Coryton family. The manor of Hammet, about the time of Henry IV. was held by the family of Bruyn. Trehunsey, which is now a

farm-house, was formerly a seat of the Chivertons. This has passed through the families of Chiverton, Batt, Gotley, and Rashleigh. Leigh was for many years the seat of a family of that name, but not long since became extinct. It is now occupied by Mr. William Hambly its proprietor. Holwood or Hollooghwood, formerly a seat of a younger branch of the Bond family of Earth, is now a farm-house the property of Mr. John Rogers, whose father purchased it of the representatives of the Bonds.

By one of the Coryton family, an alms-house was founded at Quithiock for the benefit of poor widows, but the endowment, if it ever had any, has long since disappeared.

So early as the year 1337, the great tithes of this parish were appropriated to a chantry at Haccomb in Devonshire. In the reign of Henry VI. the Courtenays appear to have been the patrons of that chantry. Sir Henry Carew, Bart. of Haccomb, who has descended from the Courtenays, is now proprietor of the great tithes of Quethiock. The Bishop of Exeter is patron. Dr. Borlase says in his MS. collections that there was formerly a chapel at Towen in this parish dedicated to St. Mary.

RAME.

The situation of this parish is in the south-east extremity of Cornwall, including within it that well known promontory uniformerly denominated Rame-head or Ram-head, from which the parish seems to have derived its name. It is in the deanery, and south division of the hundred of East; and measuring across Cremill Passage, it is about four miles from Plymouth Dock. Cawsand, which contains many houses and inhabitants, and the church town, which bears the name of the parish, are its only villages. Of Cawsand some account has been already given in connexion with Kingsand in the parish of Maker, to which it is so united, that both appear as only one town. The land of this parish extending from Cawsand to Penlee Point forms the western side of Cawsand Bay.

The Ram-head has long been celebrated, not only in the estimation of mariners, but in the ancient legends of ecclesiastical fame. "The second visit of St. Germanus in Cornwall," says Mr. Whitaker, "is corroborated by another tradition in the adjoining parish of Rame, which forms the western point of Plymouth Sound, in its denominating promontory the Ram-head, and of which, the church is dedicated to his memory still; that at Rame he departed out of Cornwall, thence, as the

CHAPEL AT RAME, CONSPICUOUS SEA AND LAND MARK.

gigantic language of romance speaks, striding across the channel, and as the history veiled in the mist of romance intimates, taking his departure for the continent from Plymouth Sound."

On the Ram-head are the remains of an ancient chapel, the dimensions of which are, within the walls, twenty feet long by ten feet wide, built of the common slaty stone of the neighbouring cliffs. Its walls and roof, which last is of the same materials laid horizontally, having its apex crowned with a coping of moorstone, have hitherto withstood the effects of time and weather, notwithstanding the exposed situation of the promontory on which it is placed. It appears to have had a large window in the east end, and two smaller ones in the sides, one in the north wall and the other in the south, but their caseings are quite demolished, and their openings almost level with the ground. The arched door-case with its jambs, which was in the north side, near the north-west angle, remains entire. It is also evident from the beam holes remaining in the walls within, that there had been a gallery at the west end of the building, with a staircase leading to a bell, once suspended within an arched opening at the west end. This venerable fabric serves at present as a conspicuous sea and land mark. The point upon which this ruin stands, rises with a steep ascent on every side into a perfect oblate cone. It is in general rocky, but partially covered with a fine turf sprinkled with tufts of short furze. On the north side, it is separated from the hill adjoining of which it is an offset by a narrow isthmus, the hill rising with an equal degree of acclivity to a much greater height, and uniformly covered with a turf of equal verdure and softness.

At a very early period the manor of Rame belonged to a family thus denominated. Tonkin says that "in the third year of Henry IV. Johanna de Rame held one great fee of Sheviock. I take this Johanna de Rame to be the person who married Stephen Durnford, Esq. who was sheriff of Cornwall in the seventh year of Henry V. and whose daughter and heiress Jane brought this lordship with a large inheritance to her husband Sir Pierce Edgcumbe of Cuttayle; andin their posterity it still remaineth, the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe being the lord of the manor, and in right thereof patron of this parish." The present Earl of Mount Edgcumbe now is, what Tonkin represented his ancestor to have been,—lord of the manor of Rame, and patron of the parish, or rectory. The barton of Rame, now called Rame Place, having passed through several hands, is at present the property and residence of Thomas Edwards, Esq. In the reign of Edward IV. the manor of Coombe belonged to the family of Bastard, but this has long since merged in that of Rame.

As the Ram-head is the nearest point of land in England to the Eddystone light house, Cornwall has an undoubted claim to this singular rock, and to the history connected with the building now raised on its summit.

MR. WINSTANLY FIRST CONSTRUCTOR OF THE EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

From time immemorial the horrors of Eddystone had been a subject of dreadful contemplation and alarm to all the navigators of Britain, and of other nations who found it necessary to visit this part of the southern channel. Its situation indeed was well known; but fogs and darkness frequently prevented mariners from knowing their proximity to it, until the vessels in which they sailed gave them the awful information, by striking against its projecting crags. The frequent recurrence of accidents pointed out the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent their repetition, and these calls became more imperious as commerce increased, and accidents grew more numerous.

In the year 1696, Mr. Henry Winstanly of Littlebury in Essex, a celebrated shipwright, and noted mechanic, was employed to construct a lighthouse on this formidable rock. This arduous work he undertook; and he completed it in the year 1700. Erected amidst furious elements, it stood until the year 1703; when some repairs were found necessary, as it had sustained considerable injury from the complicated assaults of winds and waves. To superintend these repairs, Mr. Winstanly visited the rock in person; and having finished his work, he expressed to his friends in Plymouth his confidence in the stability of the edifice, by a presumptuous wish that he might be in the light-house during the most violent tempest that ever blew, to notice what effects it would produce on the building he had constructed. Unhappily his wish was granted him. In the month of November, 1703, he was on the rock; and during the night which followed the day of his visit, a tremendous gale came on, such as had not been remembered for many years, which driving the waves with fury, their united force became irresistible. The particulars of this mournful night can never be known, so far as they relate to the Eddystone, no one surviving to become the historian of the tragical event. When morning appeared, the inhabitants of Plymouth and the adjacent shores anxiously looked towards the light-house, of which not a vestige was to be seen. It had been swept from its foundation during the night, and every soul within it had perished.

Three years after this melancholy catastrophe had happened, a second light-house was begun under the direction of Mr. Rudyard, a silk-mercer on Ludgate-Hill, assisted by Messrs. Smith and Northcott, shipwrights of Woolwich. This was constructed of timber. In July 1708, it was in such a state of forwardness as to be furnished with a light, and in the following year it was completed. Forty-six years this edifice braved the fury of every tempest, and fully answered all the purposes of its erection. At length in 1755, owing to some carelessness in the men employed, it unfortunately took fire, and was wholly consumed.

It is by this melancholy accident that we are furnished with one of the most extraordinary incidents, that is any where recorded in the physical history of man.

Three persons had been appointed to take care of the building, and to kindle the light every evening, and keep it burning during the night, who were on the spot when the catastrophe happened. While the flames raged on the summit of the building, one of these was looking up and literally gaping with horror at the sight. Just at this instant, a quantity of molten lead streamed from above, and entering his mouth ran down his throat. This man, surviving the conflagration, was taken to Plymouth, where he related the circumstance of the lead entering his throat to many, not one of whom would believe the fact, as all concluded that it was impossible he should survive the accident of the boiling metal he professed to have swallowed; and in this opinion they were confirmed by his testimony, that he had suffered but little inconvenience from what it was concluded, must inevitably occasion instant and agonizing death. The man however persisted in the truth of what he had stated, nor could any reasonings or arguments induce him to alter his opinion. At the end of eleven days he expired. To ascertain this fact, as he had continued to assert it, his body was opened by Mr. Spry, a surgeon of Plymouth, who actually found seven ounces of lead in his stomach. This extraordinary circumstance Mr. Spry authenticated in a well written account, communicated to the Royal Society, which was published in vol. 49th, page 477, of the Philosophical Transactions.

But notwithstanding the disasters of the two preceding light-houses, a third was undertaken the succeeding year 1756, by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton, who, following the simple dictates of nature, took the trunk of an oak tree as it rises from the earth for his guide. He noticed the manner in which its roots began to spread, the superior magnitude of the trunk near the ground, where these roots became incorporated, and the gradual diminution of the size as it began to ascend. Following this simple process, he prepared his materials of stone while on shore, and erected his light-house, that he might examine all its parts, their proportions, and connexions, before a single stone was carried to its destined spot. On the twelfth of June 1759, the first stone of this structure was actually laid; and on the ninth of October following "the plan's proud period stood accomplished!" From that time to the present hour, it has withstood the assaults of every winter's storm, and the convulsion of the elements; and perhaps it displays one of the proudest monuments which the world exhibits, of the triumphs of human art over the fury of the blast and the violence of the ocean. From the previous preparations that were made to facilitate this work, less time was necessary to give it actual completion, than would otherwise have been required. For although the workmen met with frequent interruption from high-tides, rough seas, and stormy weather, they were only one hundred and eleven days, and ten hours, from their laying the foundation to their finishing the astonishing fabric. By this work the name of Mr. Smeaton is crowned with immortality. What disasters may await it in future years, it is impossible even to guess. Hitherto it has defied the

rigours of more than half a century, and from the enormous stones which compose the foundation being dove-tailed into the solid rock, the building seems to be identified with the mass which supports it. Under these circumstances, it would appear that nothing less than a convulsion which should dislodge the rock, will ever be able to separate from it that fabric which the genius of Mr. Smeaton has taught it to incorporate and embrace.

To the building constructed by Mr. Rudyard and his assistants no blame whatever has been attached. It was formed of timber, which must always include its combustible qualities. Against the beating of tempests and the dashing of tremendous waves, it was a sufficient proof during the long period of forty-seven years; and when it was finally destroyed, it was by an element against which he had never professed to contend. Formed of timber, which in its nature must be less durable than stone, although no accident had accomplished its destruction, in process of time it must have sunk into decay; and succeeding centuries would have found it necessary to furnish new materials, which could only be done at a vast expence. These circumstances might have induced Mr. Smeaton to select materials, which no element in their situation could decompose, and his choice has been as judicious as his genius was brilliant.

The distance of this light-house from Plymouth is fourteen miles, and from the Ram-head between nine and ten. It stands nearly in a line between the Start Point and the Lizard, and is situated in latitude 50. 8. north, and longitude 4. 24. west from London.

The stone used in this building is Portland and Granite, united together by a strong cement, and by every contrivance that ingenuity could invent. Portland stone was found to be less expensive in working than any other but it could not be used exclusively, as a marine animal has been found occasionally to destroy it. Mr. Smeaton therefore used the Portland stone for the internal, and the Granite for the external part of the structure. The whole accumulation of matter, from the foundation to the height of thirty-five feet, is a perfectly solid mass of stones engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength.

Above this solid mass there are four rooms, one over the other, and above all a gallery and a lantern. The floors of these chambers are of stone, flat on the upper surface, but concave below, and these are kept from pressing against the sides which support them by chains originally let into the walls. These chambers, the lantern and gallery above, and the solid mass below, measure from the native rock about eighty feet. But notwithstanding this extraordinary elevation, the waves rising on the sloping rock break with such tremendous fury at its base, as to fly in all directions around it, and to cover even its highest parts with foam and water. A situation

more horrible than this must present, during a tempest, in which human beings, without having committed any offence, are destined to reside, cannot easily be conceived.

REDRUTH.

The large and flourishing town of Redruth, which, in connexion with the adjacent mines, gives importance to the parish, lies on the great road leading from Launceston to the Land's End. From the former it is about forty-nine miles and from the latter nearly twenty-eight; its distance from Truro is eight miles, and from London about two hundred and sixty-two. Taken in connexion with the parish, its population is considerable, the inhabitants in 1801 amounted to 4,924, and in 1811 to 5,903. It is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Penwith. Redruth Highway, Tolgoose, and Plaingwary, are its principal villages; but various hamlets and numerous cottages are scattered throughout the parish. Plaingwary, which is an ancient Cornish name, denotes *a place of play or pastime;* and some remains are still visible of an ancient round or circle, in which interludes, and dramatical performances were exhibited.

On the origin and import of the name Redruth, various opinions have been entertained; some ascribing to it a higher antiquity than any other town in Cornwall can boast, while others hesitate not to rob it of those venerable honors. Dr. Borlase describes the ancient town, as lying about half a mile across the brook which runs at the bottom of Carnbre-hill; and he asserts that it was anciently called Redrew, or more properly Ryddrew the Druid's ford, or crossing of the brook; and in this opinion he is confirmed by a grant of some fairs, which were secured to the Bassets of Tehidy at a very early period. Dr. Pryce adverting to this place, delivers is obbservations in the following manner.—"Redruth, Dredruith, the Druid's town, which it undoubtedly signifies, from its vicinity to Carnbre, that celebrated station of Druidical superstition. Redruth, Rydryth, is also the *Red-ford;* but that cannot be the name of the town, as there are deeds in the possession of Sir Francis Basset, Bart. where it is denominated Dredruith. This name is so very ancient as to be given to the situation of the town before the kingdom was divided into parishes; as old writings express thus, 'in the parish of Uny (St. Uny) juxta Dredruith.' In fine, though the parish is now, and has been immemorially called Redruth, its real dedicatory name is St. Uny; and therefore if I mistake not, the town claims an evident antiquity prior to any other in the county."

Dissatisfied with the preceding etymologies, which ascribe to Redruth its high antiquity, Mr. Whitaker deduces its name from a more modern source, and giving it

to Christianity, traces it to an old church or chapel which was erected subsequently to the commencement of the Christian era. "This chapel, he observes, as it is called, I consider as the original church of the parish, and the original cause of the town. The church was fixed here. Its parsonage house accompanied it. And the latter was called I suppose Redruth, or Dredruith. This name, however, was not given to it or the town as Dr. Pryce fondly imagines from Dredruith the Druid's town, from its vicinity to Carnbre that celebrated station of Druid superstition. How such a station could give name to a town two miles off, the limping faith of uninitiated antiquaries will find it difficult to say. Nor does the word Druid, though once the most respectable of all in the British vocabulary, retain any marks of honor in any dialect of the British at present. Christianity has swept away all the heathen ideas of the name. And the word now is stamped only with the impressions of magic and whoredom." Having made the preceding remarks, Mr. Whitaker traces the etymology of the term Druid, and from various sources gathers its concurring import, as including licentious ideas; after which he proceeds as follows:—"In this view of the word Druid, Dredruith as meaning Druid's town, must either have been so called before Christianity was settled here, or have been so denominated in the abusive sense. But as it is no Roman British town, it could not have been before Christianity; and the town will not allow itself to be considered as a town of magicians, or a town of harlots. It must have been called Dredruith from the channel on which it stood; Dretrot signifying the house on the bed or channel of the river.

"The town is not Roman British, and must therefore be of the middle ages. The parish is older than the town, because the town was not made the centre of it. But the parish itself could never be denominated as juxta Dredruith, because Redruth was a part of it. Though the parish is now, and has been immemorially denominated Redruth as Dr. Pryce tells us, its real name is St. Uny. The original church was therefore so dedicated. This shews itself decisively to have been the chapel of Mr. Tonkin, because the chapel stood at the bottom of the great street near the river, because the church is described in old writings, as near unto Redruth; and because the name of Redruth has been almost invariably referred, and is now found clearly to refer to the position of all upon the river. And so at last Dr. Pryce's dream, of this town claiming 'an evident antiquity prior to any other in the county,' is all dissolved into air. The town was no Roman one. The town was not considerable enough on the erection of parishes, to be made the centre of one. It was not even in being then. The church and parsonage-house were erected near the present site of it. They gave occasion to it. If I am not mistaken, the church was on the west side of the brook, and perhaps the parsonage-house on the east. Both drew houses near

them. Yet all was only a village, that took the name of the parsonage house,—the house on the channel. And all remained a village nearly to the days of Mr. Tonkin." The same authority states, that in this ancient chapel which was situated at the bottom of the great street near the river, service was performed twice a week within the memory of many who were living when Mr. Tonkin wrote. But the church has since been unroofed, and the bells carried to Trefusis, as it was situated in the Trefusis lands.

But whether a pagan or a Christian origin may be attributed to this town, it does not appear to have obtained any considerable consequence, until the discovery and working of the copper mines, which lie in its vicinity. So late as the year 1700, the number of its baptisms amounted only to 34; but in 1800 these had augmented to 196. In 1811 the number of its houses amounted to 844, and that of its inhabitants including the parish to 5,903. The advancement of Redruth from an inconsiderable village to a large and flourishing town, must be attributed to the preceding century, and to the few years that have elapsed of this. Redruth consists chiefly of one long street, which is situated on a declivity; but being in a central part of a large mining district, the general aspect of the country round, with the exception of some meadows near the town, and a few scattered spots, is bleak and dreary. The town itself is thickly peopled, and exhibits a pleasing scene of commercial intercourse, bustle, and activity. To the imperious mandates of haughty but local dominion the inhabitants of Redruth are total strangers. The concerns of trade nearly level all distinctions; and in proportion to the industry and care of the residents, they become enriched with the various expenditures connected with the mining concerns; while the town in return spreads through the district all the conveniencies and comforts which a retail trade can bestow.

The present church of Redruth is about a mile from the town, to which there is a neat and level walk. This edifice was rebuilt about the year 1700. The workmanship is neatly executed, but the church consists of a nave only, with a flat ceiling supported by pillars. Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which has been from time immemorial annexed to the manor of Tehidy. And as appertinant to this manor, Lord de Dunstanville claims the right of free warren over the whole parish.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a large meeting-house in this town, and another in the north of the parish. The Baptists and Quakers have also meeting-houses in Redruth, all of which are well attended with respectable congregations. In the year 1813, a large school-house was erected at the western extremity of the town by voluntary subscriptions, and a salary was raised for the master by the same means, for teaching the classics, arithmetic, and other branches of useful knowledge. But the subscriptions falling off, the school has in some degree degenerated from its

original intention, and it is now kept open by the master on his own account. There is a Sunday-school for about 200 boys and girls, attended by teachers, who render their assistance gratuitously.

So early as the year 1332, two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday were granted to William Basset, Esq. together with two fairs, each for four days, at Michaelmas, and at the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*. In 1502, John Basset, Esq. then Lord of Redruth, obtained a grant for a weekly market, and three fairs, to be held on April 21st, July 23rd, and October 1st. But after some years had elapsed, the markets were discontinued, while the fairs were retained. In Oliver Cromwell's time, Mr. Buller of Morvall procured a charter for a market on Friday, which grant is said to have been confirmed by Charles II. In the days of Mr. Tonkin, this market was continued, and its emoluments were enjoyed by the Buller family. The present markets of Redruth are held on Wednesdays and Fridays; the latter, being the most considerable, is well supplied with corn. The markets of Redruth may be ranked among the first in Cornwall. There are still three fairs, held on May 2nd August 3rd, and October 12th. These are abundantly supplied with cattle, which for number, few in the west of England can surpass; they also abound with various articles of manufacture, which rarely fail to find an extensive sale. The markets are amply furnished with all the conveniences and necessaries of life. These markets and the two former of the fairs are the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P. but the other fair which is commonly called *Roast Goose* fair, and is held in a place called Fair Meadow, belongs to Lord de Dunstanville. This was granted in the time of Henry VIII. to the Tehidy family.

The parish of Redruth contains many extensive and valuable mines, some of which lie near the town. These undergo the numerous vicissitudes which invariably accompany the uncertainties of such adventures. In some respects they differ from other mines in their dimensions, depth, and produce; but in general they coincide with those which have been particularly described in other parishes, so that a minute detail seems to be wholly unnecessary.

The manor of Tolgoose, or Tolgus, which belonged to the Wolvedons originally and afterwards to the Tregians, has long since been connected with the Golden estate in Probus. This is now the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P. who also possesses the manor of Treworgie in this parish. The barton of Tolgoose, which was for some time a seat of the Renfrey family, passed in marriage to that of Hussey. The house is now occupied by a farmer. This barton has furnished vast quantities of tin and copper.

The manor of Treleigh belonged also at an early period to the Tregians, and afterwards to the family of Erisey, of whom it was purchased by Pollard, whose

descendants became extinct in 1731. The manor and barton, on which is now a farm-house, were afterwards sold by their representatives to Mr. John Moore; and this property is now vested in the coheiresses of his descendant, the late John Moore Knighton, Esq. The manor of Treruff which is now the property of Lord Clinton, has long been in the family of Trefusis. The manor of Trefula, which was at an early period in the family of Haweis, passed from them to that of Coleshill by a female heir; and from the Coleshills in a similar manner to Arundell and Whittington, by the latter of whose co-heirs it was divided into severalties. A fifth, and a sixtieth part of this estate are now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. whose ancestor married a co-heiress of the Whittington family. The remaining part belongs to John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier-House. The barton house of Nether-Trefula which is now in ruins, was for some time the residence of the family of Haweis, to whom the greater part of the barton belonged. The part which belonged of late to Mrs. Ursula Haweis, is now the property of John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier-House. Treworgie, which was for some time a seat of the Howell's, was afterwards in the family of Haweis, who held it on lease under the Bullers about 200 years.

At a farm in this parish, and near the town of Redruth, there is a dwelling-house, which has long been reported to be haunted. Several tenants who inhabited it in succession, abandoned it after a short residence, alleging that their slumbers were so much disturbed by the nocturnal transactions of their ghostly visitants as to render their removal necessary. However, as the tales which they circulated were in general discredited, a new tenant was speedily procured as the vacancies followed in succession. Some time in the month of June 1816, the good woman of the house intimated to her husband, that on the falling of any heavy substance on the kitchen floor it produced a hollow sound. On hearing this he resolved to search into the cause of so extraordinary a circumstance; and having dug up the floor, he discovered, at some depth below the surface, two large flat stones, covering a kind of vault apparently filled with cinders. Having removed these, he found some black mould, intermixed with teeth and fragments of human bones. These were carefully preserved, and being submitted to the inspection of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, he concluded that they were fragments of some full grown person. Nothing has transpired that can tend to unravel this mysterious deposit. The house was again forsaken by its inhabitants, and we know not whether it be yet tenanted. It is singular, that the under surface of the stones which covered the vault had all the appearance of having been exposed to the action of fire.

On this phenomenon, if such it may be termed, but one opinion can be entertained, so far as the human remains will furnish evidence, and probable conjecture may be allowed to speak. It seems to have been the body of some person that had been

murdered and reduced to ashes, to conceal the fact. But by whom the fact was perpetrated, with what circumstances it was attended, or in what age it was committed, we must be content to leave unknown, until the earth and sea shall give up their dead

ROCHE or ROACH.

The parish of Roche is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. Its distance from St. Columb is five miles east south east, six from St. Austell in a direction that is north-north west, and about six and half south-west from Bodmin. Exclusively of the church town, its principal villages are Belovely and Tregoss; but these are inconsiderable, its whole population being but small. As this parish stands on that ridge of elevated ground which runs from one extremity of the county nearly to the other, its land is much exposed to storms, and is in general sterile and unproductive.

Roche is rendered interesting to the curious eye, from the singularity of its rock, the venerable walls of an ancient hermitage which still grace its summit, and the history of the anchorite who formerly honored its wild sublimities with his presence. The word Roche, which is utterly lost to the remnants which have been preserved of the ancient Cornish language, and is known only in the Bretoon, signifies *a rock*, and in its application we discover the name of a parish, derived from a singular phenomenon, which rarely fails to arrest the attention of travellers, generally denominated Roche Rock. The mass of rocks bearing this name, consists of three enormous piles of craggy stones, which seem to start out of a flat heathy plain, rising at least (including the building which has been erected on its summit) about one hundred and twenty feet in height, from the level plain which surrounds its base. This pile is encircled with various rocks of different dimensions, which strike the eye with all the magnificence that wild irregularity can be supposed to furnish.

On the brow of the central mass stand the ruins of a small building, partly formed by the natural rocks, and partly by stone walls, which inclosed two rooms one above another. The side and end walls still remain, but the floor and roof are destroyed; though it appears from the representation given by Norden, that in his days, the walls were honored with a covering. "In this ragged pile" says Norden, "may be observed five several works, the first of nature, who begat this stony substance; next of force, whereby the water at the general flood deprived it of her

earth-covering shelter, leaving it naked; the third of art, which raised a building upon so craggy a foundation; fourth of industry, in working a concavity in so obdurate a subject; lastly of devotion, wherein men in their well weening zeal would abandon as it were human society, and undergo the tedious daily ascent, and continuance of so cold and abandoned a place. To this may be added a sixth work; even of time, who, as she is the mother and begetteth, so she is the destroyer of her begotten children, and nothing that she bringeth forth is permanent." Dr. Maton describes these rocks as consisting of a white sparry quartz, mixed with schoerl, which appears in innumerable needle-like chrystals. From some fragments which still remain, it appears that the walls were originally plaistered on the inside, and the beam-holes, which are yet visible, mark the division between the two rooms. The lower room measures about nine feet by twelve. The ascent to this romantic habitation was formerly over stone-stairs, but these have long since been removed, in consequence of which the access is rendered difficult, but without being dangerous.

The wall consists of about twenty feet in length, ten feet in height, and about twelve in breadth. One part of it is cut by art out of the natural rock, about thirty feet high from the ground beneath; the other part built of lime and stone so strongly and curiously, that neither time, nor wind, nor weather has been able hitherto to disfigure it. In its garret over, as appears by the beam holes, there was formerly a lodge or chamber, which, with the roof, is fallen to the ground In this chapel wall towards the east, is a large moorstone window where the altar stood, with a moorstone door or durns on the south for entrance, and another door leading to the west, through which the spectator is brought out into a little garden plot that overlooks the country many miles round. Who built this chapel, whether the De Rupes lords thereof or others, is not recorded, nor at what time. But most certain it is that from this stone rock, or Roach, this chapel, church and parish have their denomination Roach.

That a place of so much antiquity, singularity, and fame as Roche Rock can boast, should be celebrated for some stupendous wonders we may easily conceive; and accordingly, many tales replete with prodigies and absurdities have been thrown into circulation. Among these, there is one which Carew has not hesitated to propagate. "Near the foot of Roche," he observes, "there lieth a rock level with the ground above, and hollow downwards, with a winding depth which containeth water, reported by some of the neighbours to ebb and flow as the sea." This groundless tale is still firmly believed by multitudes, although it is known with the most indubitable certainty to be a false report; since it has been repeatedly visited when not a drop of water has been in it, and no flux, or reflux, resembling the tides of the sea, was ever perceived by any eyes, except those of superstition.

CONAN THE HERMIT OF ROCHE ROCKS.

Mr. Whitaker, referring to the hermitage of Roche, and to its primitive inhabitant, arrests our attention with the following observations. "The Saxon sovereigns on the reduction of Cornwall in 936, very naturally nominated Cornish clergymen to be bishops of St. Germans, in order to conciliate the minds of their new subjects, and to conceal half of their subjection from them. The first who sat under the patronage of England, even Conan, was evidently a Cornishman, the name being apparently Cornish in itself. This prelate seems to have been a hermit before he was a bishop like Rumon; and in that parish of Roche too where his memory is still revered, his name is still fixed upon the church, and his well, his meadow, with his park, are still recognized to this day. He was assuredly the original hermit of that very rock which from him has so long lent its appellation to the parish, to which perhaps he retired occasionally from his house at Trefrank for a stricter sequestration, a more rigorous solitude, during the season of Lent, and from which his name of Conan has been nearly lost in the descriptive title of St. Roche, or Holy Man of the Rock. From this hermitage he was removed to the throne of St. Germans, the Saxon king imitating the Cornish in his nomination of a hermit for his first prelate, and on his death canonized by the partial veneration of his countrymen. But his name remains a family name in Cornwall to this day; Conan being only varied into Conon, or lengthened out into Conant, as it is now written, or even vitiated into Gonnet as it is now pronounced at Roche."

In the days of Mr. Tonkin, the well, the park, and the meadow of St. Conant were well known, though even then they were corrupted into St. Gonnet. But since his days these traditions have nearly all taken their flight, and nothing but St. Gonnet's park now remains. This is a field about an acre in extent, and about a stone's throw from the rock, at the western end of it. Mr. Whitaker, however, is of opinion, that the ruinated building, which now graces the summit of this rock, forms no part of the ancient hermitage, which formerly stood on it in the days of Conan; but is merely a chapel erected on the site of his hermitage at his death, and erected not long before the time of the Reformation. This he infers from the appearance of the walls, which have an aspect too modern to carry back our views more than a century prior to the Norman Conquest. Of the two rooms which constituted this building, the uppermost he admits to have been a chapel; but the under one he conceived to have been the residence of the chaplain, almost as much a hermit as St. Roche himself. Norden speaking of this rock as the residence of hermits, says, "It standeth upon the wylde moares, farr from common societie, fitteste for such votaries."

According to common opinion, this parish has derived its name from St. Roch, who was a native of Montpelier in France, of which city his father was lord. This

singular man, who from a prince became a pilgrim, after suffering considerable hardships, died at Rome in 1327, and he was known by some writings which were discovered about him at the time of his death. But it is morally impossible that this parish should have derived its name from him, since it was called Roche long before this saint was born. In 1291, it is called De Rupe from its remarkable rock, and was then dedicated to Conan; this parish can therefore have no relation to the noble pilgrim of France, to whom tradition dedicates the church.

But although we allow Conan to have been the primitive hermit, we must not suppose that he was the only celebrated character who inhabited this rock. This ancient saint was assuredly superseded by a modern one, who flourished, according to Mr. Whitaker, not long before the Reformation, and to whom the rock is indebted for that venerable edifice of which the ruins still crown its summit. This building is supposed to have been erected by one of the family of Tregorrick, on whose ground the rock stood. Nor could this building have been constructed at any remote period. From the valor of Edward in 1291, it appears to bear only the appellation of Rock, without knowing any thing of a saint's name. And the form of the building, and particularly of the windows, concur to fix this modern hermit so late as the year 1400, and it is not improbable that he was the last of the Tregorricks. Deprived of all male issue, he perhaps grew disgusted with the world, resigned up his mansion and estate to his daughter, and devoted the remainder of his days to poverty, to sequestration, and to prayer. And from the natural tendency of mankind to revere those virtues of self-denial and devoutness in others, which they are too indulgent to practise themselves, he became revered in his life, he was canonized after his death, and the parish took its denomination from its native saint, its saint of the rock, and its own saint Roche; preferring him to its old saint Conan, and for his sake attaching the name of saintship to its old name of Roche.

The manor of Tregarrick, or Tregorrick alias Treroche, belonged, prior to the Norman Conquest, to an ancient British family thence denominated Treroche, and afterwards De Rupe, or De la Roche. Of this family, Ralph de Rupe held in Cornwall by the tenure of knight service, three knight's fees of land in 1189. Another of this family according to tradition, was an officer in the Irish war under John John, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall; and when the latter became king of England, the former was again employed on a similar expedition, in which he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his royal master, that he was rewarded with the forfeited lands of various rebels. This enabled him to build the castle of Roche in that country in 1220, and to become the head of the distinguished family of De Roche in Ireland. It was the last male heir of the branch of this family which remained in Cornwall, who according to Mr. Whitaker, became a hermit in Roche,

inhabited its rock, and built the edifice, of which the remnants still remain. This event he supposes to have happened about the year 1400, though other accounts state the extinction of this family to have happened about the year 1357.

The manor of Tregorrick when the male branches became extinct, passed with an heiress in marriage to Blundell, who assumed the name of Roche. But in the reign of Henry VIII. this name also becoming extinct, the last male heir left four co-heiresses; three of whom married into the families of Fortescue, Penkevil, and Boscawen. This manor was inherited by the latter, from whom it has descended to the present Earl of Falmouth.

The manor of Tremoderet, which also at a very early period belonged to the family of La Roche, became afterwards the property of the Bodrugans. But on the attainder of Sir Henry, it was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in whose family it has ever since remained, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe being the present proprietor. A chapel with a cemetery formerly stood near Tremoderet, at Holy Well, the waters of which still retain some memorials of their former reputation. But time, which levels many distinctions, has nearly deprived the whole of their ancient honors.

The advowson which was in moieties between the families of Arundell and Kendall in 1620, is now vested in trustees, under the will of the late John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham.

The church of Roche, which was decayed and ruinous, has been lately enlarged and almost entirely re-built by the sole exertions of the present incumbent the Rev. Mr. Fisher; whose zeal and piety have been anxiously employed in soliciting the contributions of his own private friends for this benevolent purpose; but the principal part of the burden rests upon himself. He has also erected a new and commodious house of residence, and surrounded it with a garden and shrubbery laid out with no small degree of elegance and taste.

About fifty-two years since, a slab of tin weighing about twenty pounds, was found in the Goss-moors in this parish, which, from its appearance, seemed to be exceedingly ancient. This slab was found, about four feet below the surface, by some tinners who were searching for ore. It was about three inches thick, and its width and length were in proportion. In colour it bore a strong resemblance to lead; but on examination it was found to be very deficient in purity, its real metal when separated from the dross not amounting to more than thirteen pounds. A singular kind of ancient shovel was also found about the same time and place, but nothing could be found connected with either, that could lead to discovery of the age in which they were deposited or lost in this region of desolation.

Among the inhabitants of this parish, the remembrance of some extraordinary tales is still cherished with peculiar veneration. Many who are now alive most

positively attest, that about twenty-six years since they actually saw, and that during several days successively, both morning and evening, armies of beings resembling the inhabitants of Lilliput, drawn up in battle array, and noticed their marches, countermarches, and apparent encounters. These phenomena were so concious, that vast numbers of men dropped their labour, and mounted on such eminences as they could reach on various parts of the Goss-moor, to watch the movements of these hostile shadows. These spectators had no intercourse with each other, but were called from their labour by the singularity of the phenomena which appeared. The facts themselves they solemnly attest, and most firmly believe; and the particulars which they give in detail, plainly prove that the tales which they relate are not of their own invention. To account for appearances so extraordinary they make no pretensions; they only presume to state facts, without attempting to develope either causes or consequences. These they leave for the investigations of philosophy, which may smile at their credulity, without having the power to rob them of those ideas which they are positively assured that mere imagination could not possibly have suggested.

RUAN LANYHORNE.

This parish is rendered chiefly memorable for its ancient castle, and for affording a long residence to the late learned Rev. John Whitaker, whose name is well known in the literary world. Its situation is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. It is about two miles and a half south-west from Tregony, and about seven east-south-east from Truro. Exclusive of the church town, its only village is Treworga; but this is neither large nor populous. The name of this parish is said to have been derived from its ancient castle, which was exceedingly strong; and the term Lanyhorne implies *the iron church near the river*, dedicated to St. Rumon, whom William of Worcester mentions as "a bishop and an Irishman, whose remains were after some time removed to Tavistock, where they lie entombed in a shrine, between the choir and St. Mary's chapel."

The parish of Philley, Mr. Whitaker supposes to have been originally only a member of Ruan Lanyhorne; from which it was taken about the year 596, while both, not many years before, were incorporated in that of Veryan. "Originally, itself a part of Veryan, as is plain from several circumstances, namely, the extension of Veryan on two sides of it, and even the actual incorporation of Veryan into one manor with it to the present moment. It became emancipated; when he who held Veryan under the king, retired from the immediate vicinity of the king at Gwendraith

there, and transferred his manor house from the church town of Veryan to that of Ruan Lanyhorne. The whole royalty is now denominated the manor of Elerky and Ruan Lanyhorne conjointly; and the primary site of the house is still known by the appellation of Elerky. From this site the lord removed to the northern extremity of the parish, at some distance from Gwendraith and the sea, yet upon a tide rivulet and along its bank sloping sharply to the mid-day sun. On this position he built himself a house, regularly castellated in itself, provided with a dungeon for his manorial prison, and just resigned up to destruction when Leland came to visit it; he saying concerning the rivulet, that 'at the head of this creeke standeth the castelle of Lanyhorne, sum tyme a castel of an seven-eighth towers, now decaying for lak of coverture.' Some considerable ruins of it still remain, though the village has all been constructed with its stones.

"But the church was coeval with the castle, the lord in a just reverence for the rites of religion, erecting a church, and stationing a clergyman by the side of his castle, for the spiritual emolument of himself and his household; procuring a portion of the old parish to be sequestered from it for a new one,—procuring the tithes of this portion to be appropriated to a new rector, and liberally bestowing a large compass of land upon him for a glebe. The church being called Lan-y-horne, or the church at the angle, from its position upon a triangular piece of ground, lying reclined on the immediate margin of the creek, it has caused this to be denominated Lanyhorne pill or creek; the house to be entitled Lanyhorne castle; and the district, all nameless before, to be denominated Lanyhorne parish. Thus we find the church noticed in the valor of 1292, as *Ecclesia de Lanihorne*, immediately after the mention of *Ecclesia de Elerky*.

"But Rumon the Bishop of Cornwall and hermit of Nemea, being sainted, his name was fixed upon it, and the Lan-y-horn was dedicated to St. Ruan. Then the two names contended for preminence through several ages, and Lanyhorne and Ruan went on for a long time, as equal claimants for the right of denominating the parish; but the latter was plainly gaining ground upon the former. The parish is called in the last valor Ruon, or Lanyhorne; and the formal title is Ruan Lanyhorne at present. Thus does it bear triumphantly upon its brow, the signature of its relation to St. Rumon; a relation begun, when it began itself, commencing therefore in the seventh century with Philley and with Gerens, yet commencing some time before them, even much nearer to the Cornish episcopate about 614, and shewing St. Rumon to have been in all probability the very first bishop that ever presided over it."

Of the towers mentioned by Leland, as quoted above, six were standing within thirty years of Tonkin's writing, or since the commencement of the last century. These had stood all the beating rains and shaking storms of a region peculiarly

exposed to the watery turbulence of the Atlantic, for a century and half. "At last I suppose four of the six were thrown to the ground in that great storm of November, which came sweeping with so much violence over the Atlantic, which has made the year 1703 so memorable in our annals by its destructiveness, and the fury of which must have been peculiarly felt here. Two of its towers remained within the memory of some living in 1780. These were adjoining to the water. One of these was standing within the memory of Mr. Tonkin. This, tradition says, was round in its form, and it is still remembered by the appellation of the round tower. This was the dungeon or keep of the castle, in which the lord kept the prisoners of his baronial judicature. On what is now near the brook of Ruan, and what was formerly the very margin of the tide-way, stand some lofty remains, which always attract the attention of a surveyor, and in which is what tradition calls the *Dungel* or prison. The round tower was at least fifty feet high within the present century; and this was placed by tradition exactly where the remains are still, forty feet in height. A thick remnant of the castle shoots up into a kind of lofty gable end. In this is a couple of stone chimnies. Close to one of these, is a kind of funnel in the wall, about two feet wide, and five deep, that comes down from the roof, is closed up in the chamber above, is all open to the east in the ground-room; and descended lately by a hole in the floor to an unknown depth in the earth. Forty years ago, the boys called this funnel the Dungel, threw stones down the uncovered hole in the floor, listened with admiration to their rattle as they descended, and then ran away with terror. Since that time it has been gradually filled up, and it is now boarded over. Of this ancient and extensive castle many other vestiges still remain; but they are gradually diminishing, and their foundations in many places have already disappeared."

Closely connected in history with Lanyhorne castle, but in power as its formidable rival, stood the celebrated house of Trelonk. The feudal lords of these possessions occasionally seem to have engaged in bloody conflicts with each other, and the memory of these quarrels appears to have been preserved in the romances of tradition. By these tales it is reported, that the castle and Trelonk were inhabited by two giants, who in their dreadful encounters hurled stones of a prodigious magnitude at each other, in their fierce contentions for exclusive dominion.

That any lord should presume to become a rival of the tyrant of Lanyhorne castle may at first view naturally excite some inquiry. To account for this, Mr. Whitaker observes, that the term of Trelonk evidently means the *Long-house*, and that a *Long-house* was the appropriate title among the Britons for a king's mansion. In this view of Trelonk, the owner of it might well maintain a battle with the castellan of Lanyhorne; as he was independent of him, holding Trelonk only from the king

himself. Such a man therefore who had the honor to live in a royal mansion, to receive the king into his house, and occasionally to join him in his amusements, might easily bristle up his back with pride, and boldly meet the tyrant of the castle with his servants in arms. That these servants, dependants, or vassals, were exceedingly numerous, may be gathered from the echoes of tradition, which confidently report that there was formerly a city at Trelonk, and that a king resided in it. It adds also that this city reached from Trelonk to Reskivers near Tregony, and that it was denominated the city of Reskivay. But this report seems to confound Tregony with Trelonk, and to render the existence of a city stretching from Trelonk, of a very dubious nature.

But whatever may be thought of this city, although Mr. Whitaker seems inclined to admit its claims to existence, many circumstances concur to show that Trelonk was formerly a capital house, which might be the natural, though unequal, rival of the castle. The house is remembered about fifty years ago to have a narrow approach to it, with a wall on each side, and a room for a porter's lodge above, in the style of a castellated mansion; to have then had a gate and a wicket, with a small court before the whole. The barton is also remembered to have been set to different tenants, who resided in different parts of the same house. All the buildings are said to have constituted a small village. Many foundations of walls also have been latterly discovered about the present house, which is a recent structure, and stands below the site of the old mansion.

Not many years since, in a small enclosure covered with briars and brambles, the soil was found to be black earth for four or five feet deep; beneath which, a regular pavement (the area of a court) was discovered. About forty years ago were also found, what spoke to vulgar antiquarianism the existence of three different smiths' shops at Trelonk; but what only denoted, probably, the three different stations on the barton, at which the king's smith successively exercised his business, a quantity of cinders in the ground in three different places there, and fragments of iron among them. So closely does tradition unite with etymology, and discoveries incorporate with all, to show the greatness of Trelonk, as the antagonist of this castle, and the superior greatness of this castle still to its antagonist of Trelonk.* The celebrated barton of Trelouk is now held on lease by Mr. John Brown, under Sir William Lemon, Bart. in whose family it has long been vested.

It has been supposed by the late Mr. Whitaker, that Ruan Lanyhorne was formerly a market town, and that its privileges sprang up under the auspices of its

* Whitaker on Tonkin, Vol. II. p. 79—92.

ancient royalty, and its formidable castle. In the year 1335, a market was granted to John Archdekne, to be held at a place called Shepestall, which some have supposed to have been in this parish; and when Thomas Archdekne was summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. he is described as of Shepestall. It is well known that this ancient family had their residence and also considerable possessions in this parish; and a field not far from its borders still bears the name of Little Shepestall; but the name of the ancient seat seems to have been forgotten. The manors of Lanyhorne and Elerky, which extend into this parish, and that of Veryan, belonged to the Archdeknes, whose principal residence was some time at Lanyhorne castle. These manors, which were formerly held under the honor of Launceston, by the annual payment of a brace of greyhounds, after being divided, and passing through various families, became the property of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. in whose family they still remain. The manor of Ardevora, which belongs to Sir William Lemon, extends over part of this parish. Treviles, which was formerly a farm-house, was purchased many years since, by the late John Luke, Esq. and fitted up for his own residence. This is now the seat of the Rev. Mr. Peter.

The church of Ruan Lanyhorne is small, and has only a contracted area encircling it; but it is competent to the magnitude and population of the parish. Yet small as this church at present is, it was formerly much smaller. It primarily consisted only of a nave about twelve yards in length, and five and a half in breadth, with a chancel of seven yards and a half long at the eastern end, and a square tower at the western, and with a side aisle on the south. The tower, according to tradition, was formerly double its present height. Prior to the year 1788 it had three bells; but in that year, two of these were cast into one of about a thousand weight. Its two bells still remain. "When the church was built," says Mr. Whitaker, "I cannot say positively. It is probably coeval with the base court of the castle. Only it was built before the castle, though perhaps only just before. It was assuredly built on the establishment of a Saxon and a Devonshire family within the parish, and on the intended erection of a castle. This was about 986 I suppose, the grand era of the reduction of Cornwall by Athelstan." Admitting this great antiquity of the church thus assigned by Mr. Whitaker, we must suppose from its contracted dimensions, that many other places of public worship originally existed, otherwise it will be difficult to reconcile the existence of a city in its vicinity with the general diffusion of Christianity at that period.

In this sequestered retreat, on the banks of the Fal, secluded from the tumultuous revels and oppressive cares of the fashionable world, lived about thirty years the late Rev. John Whitaker. This profound antiquary, acute critic, and able historian, was the intimate acquaintance of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson; and in early

life, the associate of Edward Gibbon, Esq. and Mr. Macpherson, against both of whom it was his lot to direct his literary artillery. The stream of his learning was wide, deep, and clear, though tinctured occasionally with an acrimonious impregnation. His style is manly, nervous, and splendid; his accuracy great, and his industry unrivalled. He has enriched our history with new facts, cleared our antiquities from many obscurities, and has unravelled many perplexities which hung around the records of ancient times. But his valuable publications would be read with more uninterrupted pleasure, and with increasing information, had he not unfortunately forgotten, that the realm of letters, though a republic, should always be characterized by courtesy. All writers should remember that Athens was the seat of politeness, as well as of learning; and that the olive-tree, the emblem of peace, was the favourite plant of the goddess of wisdom. The rectory of Ruan Lanyhorne is in the patronage of Corpus Christi College in Oxford.

RUAN MAJOR.

This parish is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and is about eight miles from Helston, which is its post town. Its name is said to imply *the great river*, or, *a district lying on the banks of the great river*, having its church dedicated to St. Rumon. This parish, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was taxed in Doomsday Survey with several other parishes, under the appellation of Lizart.

The manor of Erisey is partly in this parish and partly in Grade; and Erisey House is so situated as to have part of its buildings in each of these parishes. The manor house, which was the seat of the Eriseys for many generations, was rebuilt about the year 1620. This has for some considerable time been occupied by a farmer. The family of Erisey became extinct in the male line, about the year 1722; when this property passed in marriage with an heiress to Colonel John West. Since that time it has been purchased by the Boscawen family, and it is now the property of the Earl of Falmouth. About two thirds of the barton are in this parish, and the remaining third is in Grade. The barton of Penhale which is a parcel of the manor of Erisey also belongs to the Earl of Falmouth. In the central part of this parish there are some remains of an ancient chapel, but of its history nothing is at present known.

The patronage of the church belonged at an early period to the Carminows, from whom it passed to the Reskymers. It is now vested in the heir of the late Rev. William Robinson, in whose ancestors it has been a considerable time. Ruan Major has little torecommend it to particular notice.

RUAN MINOR.

This parish, like the preceding, is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It lies towards the southern extremity of Britain, and is about ten miles nearly south-south-east from Helston. Cadgwith, which is a populous fishing cove, is its principal village. Its name in Cornish signifies *the less or little river*, with its church dedicated to St. Rumon.

Mr. Whitaker, quoting from Malmesbury, who has preserved the memorials of St. Rumon, says, "The scene of Rumon's retirement is fixed by his biographer, in terms that indicate the latter to have written, when his name was well known in the county. 'The Nemean wood in Cornwall,' he observes, 'was formerly very full of wild beasts. St. Rumon made an oratory for himself in the Nemean wood.' He intimates the wood to be not far from Falmouth harbour. In that vicinity, not very near indeed, but near enough for a man writing at such a distance, and to such readers, we find two parishes dedicated to St. Rumon. These are Ruan Major and Ruan Minor, one formerly included in the other, and both once included in St, Keverne; as were also Grade and Landewednack once. Near the church of Grade is an estate, which is known from tradition to have been the residence of St. Rumon, and is therefore denominated St. Rumon at present. And as the parish of Ruan Minor is merely a narrow lingula of land between St. Grade's tenements on the opposing sides of St. Keverne and Ruan Major parishes, so are both the Ruans, Major and Minor denominated expressly, 'The church of St. Rumon,' in the valor of Pope Nicholas. Here then, though all traces of the name have now vanished, was the Nemean wood of Cornwall, spreading all over the broad back of the peninsula. defying by its combined powers, all the blasts that now sweep this region with so much violence, and affording warm shelter for beast or man in the interiors of it. Here therefore was the oratory of St. Rumon, within the thickets of the Nemean wood. The thickets however had been cleared of the wild beasts when the biographer wrote the life of the saint; and the site exists only in part with any of its original wildness at present. Here, near to the site of Grade church, at the village still denominated St. Ruan from the fact, did St. Rumon live, having a cell for his habitation, and a chapel for his devotions; regardless of the wild beasts around him, seeing them perhaps in his walks, hearing them perhaps in his prayers, yet beholding them probably to flee the face of this strange intruder on their privacies."

The manor of Tretheves, or Trevose, Lucies, and Rosswick, partly in this parish, but chiefly in Grade, was in ancient times in the Carminows; but on the partition of the property between the co-heiresses of this family, this manor was allotted to

Trevarthian, whose heiress brought it to the Reskymers. In 1620, this was in the possession of John Reskymer. It afterwards became the property of Bellot, of which family it was purchased in 1704 by the Robinsons, who had a seat at Cadgwith. By this family the manor was sold to Mr. Fonnereau, of whom it was purchased about the year 1780 by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. who is the present proprietor.

The advowson of the rectory, which had originally been connected with the manor, was retained by the Robinsons, when the lands were alienated, and to this family it still belongs. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, rector of this parish, who died in the month of April, 1814, was known as the author of a valuable tract entitled "Plain reasons for the belief of a Christian," and some other works. A singular custom has prevailed from time immemorial in this parish, for the rector, whenever a certain field is tilled, to take from it as his tithe, as many sheaves as a horse can carry away on his back. This custom is only known by prescription, but is admitted without dispute.

ST. SAMPSON, or GOLANT.

When St. Petrock landed in Cornwall in 518, he not only found a church erected at Padstow, discovered a hermit living at Bodmin, and fixed himself there in the same character with three others, but he lived with them thirty years. During his residence there, and early in it probably, he found that in the very neighbourhood, one Sampson, conspicuous like Petrock for his piety, had chosen himself a place in which he lived as a hermit too, his hermitage being in the present parish of Gullant or Glant assuredly, since to St. Sampson the church there is dedicated, and as the ecclesiastical appellation of the parish is St. Sampson. Golant or Glant, as it is generally pronounced, the common name now given to this parish, is derived according to Carew from the Gallants of Fowey, who sought to eternize their memorable deeds after the Greek and Roman manner, by investing the town of Golant with that appellation. In the first valor the name of this parish does not appear, whence it is probable that it was only considered as part of Tywardreath, for thus it is mentioned in the second, "St. Sampson's alias Golant, or Glant, Cur. Pri. Tywardreath, Prop." It is also called S. Sampson, or S. Sampson's, in an ancient rate for the payment of fifteenths in Cornwall mentioned by Carew, p. 91 and 95.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder; it is about three miles and a half south-south-east from Lostwithiel, and

about two and a half from Fowey. Its lands, which stretch along on the banks of the river leading from Lostwithiel to Fowey, are particularly delightful. Its principal village bears the name of the parish.

The great tithes of St. Sampson were formerly appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, of which parish this was only a chapelry. In 1507, an agreement was made between the inhabitants of these districts respecting a cemetery at the chapel of St. Sampson's, from which period it is not improbable that the latter became a distinct parish. By queen Elizabeth the great tithes were granted to Thomas Kendall, Esq. who sold his interest in them to the family of Barret. At present William Rashleigh, Esq. is impropriator of St. Sampson, and patron of the curacy.

The manor or honor of Lantyan, or Lantine, was among the ancient possessions of the Montacutes Earls of Salisbury, who had a castle in the vicinity; the site of which is called castle Dore. William of Worcester mentions this castle as being then, (about 1470) in a ruinous condition. He calls it "Dirford near Golonant. During the civil wars, this ground was occupied by both parties; and from an ancient MS. in the Bodleian library at Oxford, it appears that king Charles, while his camp lay at castle Dore was supplied with provisions from the house of Mr. Hext. On the attainder of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1541, the manor of Lantyan fell to the crown. The Rashleigh family were possessed of it so early as the year 1620, and it now belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

Pencoit, Pencoid, or Penquite, synonymous words which signify *head or chief wood*, or, *head of the wood*, is a name given to, and formerly taken from the once natural circumstances of the place. From this place was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed De Pencoit. And here lived John de Pencoit who was probably a tailor, as he held an acre of land in Lamellyn of five shillings price, about the time of Henry III. and Edward I. This acre which contained sixty statute acres, became his on condition that he should make and keep the king's grey coat when he came into Cornwall, which was due out of Cabulion from Peter the son of Ogeri. From the family of Penquite or Pencoit this estate descended to the Barrets, who came out of Normandy with the Conqueror, and in this family it continued in the days of Hals. On the extinction of this name, it was carried by an heiress to the Prestwoods, who possessed it so late as the year 1734, of whom it was purchased by the Rashleighs. It is now the seat of Thomas Graham, Esq. who holds it on lease under William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly. Great Torfrey, which was sometime a seat belonging to the family of Couch, was purchased of them in 1804, by the late Mr. Slyman, who continued to hold it in his occupation during his life. Little Torfrey was also purchased by this same gentleman.

SANCREET, SANCREED, or SANCRED.

The parish of Sancreet which is more extensive than important, is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about three miles and a half west from Penzance, and about six and a half north-east from the Land's End. Its population is not extensive; but it has several villages, the principal of which are Bejouans, Bosvennen, Botreath, Sellan, Trenuggo, and Tregonnebris. Its name is said to have been derived from some ecclesiastical circumstances, and to imply *the holy creed*, or, *holy belief*; from whence it may be easily inferred, that its name must be subsequent to the introduction of Christianity.

The only manor known in this parish is called Tregonnebris. This is the property of James Buller, Esq. M. P. by inheritance from Mr. Grosse. Bosvennen, which was formerly considered a manor, belonged in the reign of Edward IV. to the family of Phelip. This has long since been destitute of any manorial rights; the property belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar; and the barton house is inhabited by a farmer. Driff, or Drift, which was an ancient seat of the family of Trewren, is now occupied by a farmer, and is the property of Mr. Alexander Marrack, and Mr. Peter Harvey. The barton of Botreath, and that of Sellan, are also occupied by farmers. The former of these belongs to the family of Usticke, and the latter to the heir of the late John Borlase, Esq.

The great tithes have been from time immemorial appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. Of three ancient chapels in this parish, some remains are still visible. Chapel Uny in the hamlet of Brahan, another in the small village of Bosence, and a third on what is still denominated Chapel Downs. Of Euny's Well, some account has been already given in the former volume; and of the miraculous cures performed by the virtue of its waters, the reports of tradition will furnish us with innumerable tales. The chapel of St. Euinus is closely connected with it, and among its ruins many stones much carved appear. These memorials of its former fame point out the opinions which were entertained by our ancestors, and show its ancient glory amidst the fragments which have survived.

SENNAN.

Sennan is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith, and may be considered as the most westerly parish in England. It is about eight miles and a half from Penzance, and stretches on the lofty cliffs which present a barrier to the surges and

storms of the Atlantic. Its principal villages are Mayon, Penrose, and Trevear. Mayon, called by Martyn, Mean, is the last village towards the Land's End, and as such it is designated by a sign suspended over the door of a house of entertainment, on the eastern side of which it is said to be "The Last Inn in England," and on the western is inscribed, "The First Inn in England." This house, in which good accommodations may be found, derives its chief support from travellers, who from motives of curiosity, visit this western extremity of the British shores; to inhale the spirit wafted from the Atlantic ocean, and gaze on the wild sublimity, which earth, and sea, and sky present to the optic sense. In this village is that remarkable stone, which Dr. Borlase called Table-Mean, on which, according to tradition, three kings once dined together. The surface of the ground near the Land's End, is said by Dr. Berger, to be 391 feet above the level of the sea.

It is asserted by Dr. Borlase, that there is a place in this parish, about half a mile north of the Land's End, in which the traces of salt works, carried on in the last age are still to be seen; and tradition says, that the manufacture miscarried not through any deficiency of materials, or incongruity of situation, but through the neglect and dishonesty of the workmen, or persons employed.

Sennan is said to have derived its name from Sinninus, an abbot who had been at Rome with St. Patrick, and who came hither with Germochus and Breaca, from whom Germoe and Breage parishesare denominated. Landing at Hayle they separated from each other, when Sinninus retired further into the west than any of his companions, and took up his abode in the district which now bears his name, but which was formerly included in the parish of Buryan. This is at present a parcel of the deanery of Buryan, to which it is a daughter church, and of which the dean receives the tithes. Dr. Pryce supposes that Sinninus on his landing near Hayle, was murdered by Theodorick, and that Breaca and others built this church to commemorate his name. His festival, as a martyr, is celebrated on the 30th of June. Hals says, that in this parish are the ruins of an old free chapel, called Chapel-Idne, or the Narrow Chapel.

Some time in the year 1750, as one John Roberts was searching for tin at a place called Velindreath in this parish, he discovered at the depth of thirty feet, an entire skeleton of an animal about the size of a deer, lying on its side; and near it, in a line parallel with its vertebræ, was a prostrate oak tree, twenty feet long, and about the magnitude of a common man's waist. On the branches were numerous leaves, the impression of which was visible in the earth, on which they were spread. The tree was exceedingly hard in its knots, but so soft in other parts, that the shovel stuck into it. Unconnected with the skeleton, though near to it, lay part of a deer's horn, two feet and a half long, thicker than a man's wrist with the branched antlers annexed to it.

One of the knobs though thicker than a man's fist, as soon as touched, crumbled into dust. A tooth was taken from the skeleton and preserved. About three years afterwards were found several pieces of deer's or elk's horn. The stratum in which they lay was first the shelly sand of the shore, nine feet deep, and then a sandy earth intermixed with stones. It appears probable that from the sudden subsidence of the shelving part of the hill, the animal and the tree were hurried away in one direction, and overwhelmed in the same instant. In what age this event happened it is impossible to say; but both the tree and the animal suggest very different ideas of the adjoining surface from those which may now be gathered from it.

The manor of Mayon belongs to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and Dionysius Williams, Esq. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the barton of Penrose was a seat of the family of Jones. This is now the property of the Earl of Falmouth. The barton of Treveare was for some time the seat of the family of Ellis. A part of this estate belongs to ——Thackworth, Esq. and the remainder, which was purchased by the late Rev. Edward Giddy, is now the property of his son Davies Gilbert, (late Giddy) Esq. M. P. Both of the houses on these estates are occupied by farmers.

SHEVIOCK.

Walker in his observations on Hals, says, "The church of Sheviock was founded and endowed by those knightly gentlemen, lords of the barton and manor of Sheviock, surnamed Daunye, or Dawnye; so called from the manor of Stanacomb Dawney in Devonshire, whereof they were lords; heretofore privileged with the jurisdiction of life and member." Carew, adverting to this place, observes as follows:—"The next parish upon this river is called Sheviock, some time the ancient Dannyes' inheritance and inhabitance; by whose daughter and heir, the same, together with other fair possessions, descended to the Earles of Devon. In the church there lie two knights of that name, and one of their ladies by her husband's side, having their pictures embossed on their tombs in the side walls, and their arms once painted round them; but now by the malice, not of men but of time, defaced. They are held to be father and son, and that the son slain in our wars with France, was from thence brought home to be here interred. There runneth a tale among the parishioners, how one of the Dannyes' ancestors undertook to build the church, and his wife the barn adjoining, and that casting up their accounts upon finishing their work, the barn was found to cost three-half-pence more than the church; and so it might well fall out, for it is a great barn, and a little church."

MARKET AND FAIR ANCIENTLY HELD AT CRAFT-HOLE.

The parish of Sheviock is situated in the deanery and in the south division of East; it is about seven miles nearly west from Plymouth Dock, now called Devonport, and two miles south-south-west from St. Germans. The church is situated in a pleasant vale, encircled with farms and cottages, and enriched with lands that are remarkably fertile. The principal village in this parish is Craft-hole, which is called in ancient records, "Croftil Borowe." This village, which appears to have been formerly far more extensive than it is at present, enjoyed in ancient times the privileges of a weekly market on Wednesdays, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. James. These privileges were granted in 1314, to Nicholas Dawnye, who was then lord of Sheviock. The market has long since been discontinued, and its ancient fair is now known only in name; but in the room of the latter, there is a holiday fair of long standing, held on Easter-Tuesday, and a cattle fair of modern establishment, held on Lady-day. Carew, speaking of Craft-hole, describes it as "a poor village, but a much frequented thoroughfare, somewhat infamous, not upon any present desert, but through an inveterate bye-word, viz.—that it is peopled with twelve dwellings, and thirteen cuckolds; for as the dwellings are more than doubled, so I hope the cuckolds are less than singled." At Wrickle, Wrinkle, or Wrincle Cove, there is a small but ancient pier, to which boats and some diminutive vessels occasionally resort. A few dwelling-houses stand in the vicinity of the pier, and since the pilchard fishery has been established at this place, some suitable cellars have been built. The pier is the only shelter which boats or vessels can hope to find in this otherwise exposed cove, and here they are dry at low water. The entrance to this port, which is frequently exposed to a very heavy sea, is through a narrow passage, between dangerous ledges of rocks, which guard it on each side. To obviate the difficulties of entering this passage by night, lights are fixed in some field above the cliffs, which the mariners know must be kept in a perfect line with the course they are steering, when they are free from danger. In former years this cove was much frequented by smugglers, but of late this illegal traffic has been nearly annihilated.

The manor of Sheviock was anciently the property of De Alneto, or Dawney, of whom we have already spoken. Nicholas, one of this family, was summoned to Parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward I. In this family it remained until the fourteenth century, when it was carried by an heiress to the Courtenays. But on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, in 1538, it passed to the Crown; and in 1554, was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Walter Mildmay, by whom it was sold four years afterwards to Thomas Carew, Esq. in whose family it has ever since remained. It is now the property of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, the representative of that ancient family. The manor or borough of Craft-hole, which originally belonged to the Marquis of Exeter, and was forfeited on his attainder, became from that time

connected with the dutchy, until the year 1798; when, under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Act, it was purchased by the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, who is patron of the rectory.

From the style and architecture of Sheviock church, a considerable portion of it appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century. This is supposed to have been raised through the benefaction of Sir Edward Courtenay, who married the heiress of Dawney, and whose monument is under the south window of the south transept. There are also some other monuments of great antiquity, said by Carew to belong to the still more ancient possessors of Sheviock,—the Dawneys; who were probably interred within the precincts of the ancient edifice, which was demolished when this church was erected. These venerable memorials of mortality still remain, but they bear the marks of much time and age.

SITHNEY.

The parish of Sithney, which in common pronunciation is called Sinney, is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier; it borders on Helston, although its church is nearly two miles from this borough. In addition to the church town it has several villages, the principal of which are the following; Gwavas, St. John's, Lanner-vean, Millingoos, Penrose, Porthleaven, Higher and Lower Prospidnick, Tregoose, Trevarnoe, and Truthal. This parish is sometimes honored with a sainted prefix, but nothing is known of the person to whom the church is said to have been dedicated, nor is his name to be found either in the calendars of reality or of imagination. The name Sith-ney is said to imply *the Bishop's land;* and correspondent with this appellation, the Bishop of Exeter is still patron of the vicarage.

On the eastern extremity of this parish adjoining to Helston, stand the remains of St. John's hospital. This is said to have been founded by one of the Killigrews. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist,—was distinguished by the appellation of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Jerusalem,—and was appropriated to the benefit of such as were sick or wounded in the Holy War, and to the entertainment of Christian pilgrims or travellers, who came from that city, it was subject to the master of St. John's hospital in London, as were all others of a similar description throughout England. Dugdale says, that at the time of the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £12. 6*s*. 4*d*. per annum. In the days of Dr. Borlase there was an inscription on a tomb-stone in Sithney church, sufficiently legible to shew that it had been erected to the memory of Bernard Penrose, prior of St. John's hospital, [who

died in 1532. This tomb-stone still remains, but the inscription is nearly obliterated. Dr. Borlase also mention in his MS. collections, that a coffin was discovered, some few years prior to his writing, at Higher Penrose, with an inscription on it, stating it to have been that of the above-mentioned Bernard Penrose. There was formerly a free chapel at Truthal, with a cemetery. This chapel has now totally disappeared; but its ruins were visible in the days of Tonkin the historian.

The manor of Truthal is said by Hals, to have belonged to the knights hospitallers; but this is thought to have been a mistake, as no mention of such possession is made in a catalogue of their property. It is more probable that it belonged to the hospital of St. John's near Helston, since in this connexion it continued until the Reformation. But when this event took place, it was granted to the family of Nants or Nance, who were succeeded in the possession by the Arundells of Tolverne. The first of this family who claimed Truthal was John Arundell, who, distinguishing himself in the cause of Charles I. was, after the Restoration, made deputy governor of Pendennis Castle. From the Arundells, Truthal passed to Richards, of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Justice Buller, in whose grandson it is still vested. But the manor house, which has been long deserted by its wealthy inhabitants, is now occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Fenton, or Venton Vedna, was at an early period the property of the Lowers. From these it passed to Sir Edward Dering, Bart. of whom it was purchased in 1768 by Sir William Lemon, Bart. A considerable portion of the lands belonging to this manor has long since been the property of John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose. The manor of Treworlas belongs to the family of Trelawny of Coldrinnick. The manor of Trannack belongs to the Earl of Falmouth; but Mrs. Cumming as heiress of the Penroses, has a moiety of the tenement. The manor of Prispidnick was purchased, a few years since, of the Arundells by Christopher Wallis, Esq. In 1690, the manor of Penventon, which had long been the property of the Killigrews, was sold in parcels. At present, three fourths of this manor belongs to the Duke of Leeds, and the other fourth to Miss Ormsby. The manor of Antron, which formerly belonged to a family of this name, was carried by an heiress in the reign of queen Elizabeth to the Paynters, of whom it was purchased in 1670 by the Hoblyns. By the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, this manor was sold to Messrs. Grylls, Borlase, and Scott, solicitors at Helston; and the barton to the late John Rogers, Esq. who commanded one of his Majesty's packets. Capt. Rogers resided at Antron Lodge, and died there, anno 1821.

The manor of Penrose was from an early period the property, and its barton the residence, of an ancient family of this name, who are said to have been seated here before the Conquest, and who did not become extinct until the year 1744. The

PENROSE, THE SEAT OF JOHN ROGERS, ESQ.

word Penrose signifies *the head of the valley*, or, *the hill of the heath*. On the death of the late Mr. Penrose, this manor was inherited by his niece Mrs. Cumming, to whom it was bequeathed by his will. This lady in 1770, sold the estate to Hugh Rogers, Esq. father of John Rogers, Esq. the present proprietor. The ancestors of this family are said to have descended from a younger branch of Rogers of Lank; the elder of which became extinct about the year 1620. The more immediate ancestors of Mr. Rogers of Penrose have married the heiresses of Bawden and Bishop. The present Mrs. Rogers is a sister of Lord de Dunstanville.

Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq. is delightfully situated on the margin of a little creek, that shoots up in a vale on the western side of the Loe Pool. It is embosomed in woods, and sheltered from almost every wind that blows. The Loe is seen expanding its waters through the vistas which the embowering trees afford, stretching up the valley towards the foot of Helston, and leading downwards to the sea, from which it is separated by an enormous bar of sand. In 1771, this lake was measured, and found to contain 168 statute acres; but it materially varies in its watry dimensions according to the seasons of the year. In the winter season, it generally rises up to the foot of Helston town, overflowing the turnpike road leading to St. Johns, and inundating the houses in the vicinity of it; which renders it necessary "to be broke." The manner in which this is performed has been already described. *The Gap* made across the bar of sand by the discharge of such a vast quantity of water, is of large dimensions, and sometimes continues open for several weeks,—thus permitting the influx and reflux of the sea: on which occasions, boats have been known to enter the Loe Pool.

These circumstances, with that of rocks having been seen at the bottom of the chasm, very naturally suggested the idea, that a pier might be built, which would, with other proper erections and flood gates, prove effectual to remove the sand, and thus open to the Atlantic a most desirable haven already formed by nature. This subject engaged the serious attention of some discriminating persons about fifty years ago, and it has been resumed as matter of conversation several times since that period. This is quite reasonable,—for, when the Loe rises to the foot of Helston, it presents a delightful sheet of water, winding through the valley three miles in length, and most readily suggests to any common thinking observer, what a very commodious, safe and delightful harbour it would be, if the bar of sand were removed so as to keep its entrance open. During the rising of the Loe, boats belonging to John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, have several times approached to Helston: and in the winter of 1822—3, Frederick Rogers, Esq. R. N. made his passage most completely in his pleasure yatch, when he fired her guns as a salute. Tradition,

positively asserts, and some existing circumstances (although there are none to confirm it) seem to indicate, that this was a sea-port at a former distant period.* It is not unlikely, but it may become a harbour at some future day which cannot now be anticipated; but this, it must be allowed, will greatly depend upon the efficiency of the harbour now forming at Porthleaven,—and of which we shall speak bye and bye. The Loe Pool abounds in water fowl, and is replenished with a peculiar species of trout, of which an account is given in the description of this lake.

According to Hals, the Treville family formerly held lands near Helston on the tenure of providing a boat and suitable nets for the king's use whenever he should visit Helston, and be disposed to fish in the Loe Pool. Trevarnoe was formerly a seat belonging to a family of that name. This is now the property and residence of Christopher Wallis, Esq. Gwavas was for some time the seat of a family thus named, but which is now become extinct. One moiety of the barton belongs to John Rogers, Esq. the remaining moiety belongs to William Carlyon, Esq. he having purchased a portion of it, which was the property of the late Mrs. Veale the representative of the Gwavas family, of her devisees.

The parish church contains memorials for John Arundell, Esq. the first of that family who possessed Truthal 1671; and for Richard Hoblyn, Esq. of Antron 1692. The great tithes which were formerly appropriated to the rich college of Glaseney, were after the Reformation in the family of Paynter. These now belong to Admiral Spry.

The shores of Mount's Bay have from time immemorial been remarkable for numerous shipwrecks that have happened on them, attended with scenes of peculiar distress, which none but those who have witnessed such disasters, or have personally suffered from them, can fully describe. From November 1806, to November 1810, no less than eleven ships were wrecked within the immediate vicinity of Porthleaven in this parish. The property thus irrecoverably lost, exceeded £300,000; and what added most painfully to this series of calamities was, upwards of 250 persons were drowned. Among those ships thus wrecked was the Anson frigate, when her commander with more than one hundred of his crew perished, together with property amounting to £80,000.

These serious disasters, with many others of a similar nature, excited a wish in the benevolent, the wealthy, and the enterprising, to devise some method for preventing a recurrence of such calamities. From the observations which were

* Brookes's, and Walker's Gazetteers both say "below this town (Helston) is a harbour, where the tin ships take in their lading."

made on the peculiar situation of such vessels as were driven on shore in the day time, it instantly occurred to the enlightened mind, that if a harbour could be found, or be made in this part of the bay, safety would in all probability be afforded to ships in distress; while at the same time it was obvious, that such an asylum would soon become a trading port also, and materially facilitate commerce, by particularly accommodating the inhabitants of the large and flourishing town of Helston, and the adjacent country with articles, without the vast expence of land carriage that is now necessarily attendant on the freight of goods which are imported at the accustomed places,—distant at least ten miles.

Full of these views, the eye in ranging along the coast discovered two inlets, one at the mouth of the Loe Pool, and the other at Porthleaven. Of the advantages and disadvantages attending each, a comparative estimate was taken, and the preference was finally given to the latter, where it was calculated that a harbour might be formed, which would probably answer every intended purpose. To promote this end, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1811; subscriptions were set on foot; shares were taken up with avidity; and the arduous operations commenced. From that time to the present, the work has been going onward, at an expence already incurred of £60,000: although, from the effects of tempests and other causes, it has met with many obstructions, which still leave it in a state of incompletion.

Porthleaven, where this harbour is now making, is situated in a valley, which divides the two parishes of Breage and Sithney. It is full a mile from the bar at the mouth of the Loe Pool, and nearly three miles from Helston. The coast from Porthleaven to Gunwalloe, which extends about three miles, presents a dangerous bed of shingles, interspersed with a few small ledges of rocks, without having a single inlet for a ship in distress to be thrust, however great her peril. Embayed on this dangerous coast, the mariners, unacquainted with the beach, frequently run their ships ashore as the only hope they have of preserving their lives. But on touching ground, they find their vessels unable to withstand the violence of the surf and heavy breakers, which (especially if the tide be flowing) very soon reduces the firmest ship to a perfect wreck. To these calamities, the opening between the neighbouring hills, and the sheet of water which the Loe Pool presents, have no doubt in part contributed. This at a distance has all the appearance of a harbour opening to receive the weather beaten bark, and it is only when she has advanced too far to retreat, that the unfortunate mariner, who is a stranger to the coast, discovers his melancholy mistake. The lights which will be rendered permanent at Porthleaven, when the harbour shall be finished, will serve as a beacon to vessels in distress, and in proportion as their characteristics obtain publicity, a recurrence of similar disasters will become less frequent.

ADVANTAGES OF A HARBOUR AT PORTHLEAVEN.

In forming the excavation of this harbour to admit the tide, several memorials of art were discovered, which plainly indicated that in former ages the passage was open, although for many generations the valley has been choked with sand. Near the bottom of the accumulated soil, the anchor of a ship was taken up, but it was so decayed by age and rust, that its flukes soon fell off. A stone trough was also discovered, buried deeply in the sand; and the foundations of some ancient buildings were likewise brought to light. These indications show, that in former ages, vessels found security in this vale.

Among the advantages which have already resulted from this undertaking may be enumerated, the security which it has afforded to such vessels as have entered it in seasons of danger, and the facilities which it has furnished to pilots, to assist ships when in distress, which were not aware of the full extent of their calamitous situation. Of this several instances have already occurred. Calculating upon the happy results of this harbour, when completed, many habitations have been erected in its vicinity; and since its commencement, the population has been nearly doubled. Coals and timber brought near to the places of their consumption, may be estimated also among the benefits which have been experienced by the whole neighbourhood.

But the benefits thus enjoyed, are less in magnitude than those which are seen by the eye of anticipation, when the work shall have attained completion. The situation is said "to command incalculable local advantages, being formed by nature for security, and affording facilities for the construction of a harbour, sufficiently extensive and deep to contain vessels of a large class." Porthleaven is situated so far to the eastward in Mount's Bay, that vessels can easily approach it, what ever their bearings may be, when they can reach no other port.

It also lies in the midst of an extensive, populous, and wealthy mining district; and is commodious for Helston, the inhabitants of which have now to fetch most of their imported commodities by land, from a distance of ten miles. The adjacent country abounds with fire engines erected on the mines, which cause a great consumption of coals, timber, iron, and lime. These with various other articles of merchandise, will, with the facilities of a harbour, find a ready market in large quantities. To this may be added, the extensive pilchard fisheries which will probably be established when the means of curing the fish are provided, and the boats are furnished with places of security; and also the re-establishment of smelting houses in the vicinity; together with the exports of metal, of clay, and of granite to the various ports in which they find a market. Such spirited exertions as have been displayed in the formation of Porthleaven harbour deserve every encouragement and they will, it is to be hoped by every friend of humanity, be crowned with ultimate success.

Bnt whatever advantages may have resulted or may hereafter result from Porthleaven harbour, the origin of this vast undertaking may be traced up to the loss of the Anson frigate, and the individual energies which that calamity called forth. This melancholy catastrophe took place on the 28th of January 1807, on the Loe Pool bar of sand. Among those who conspicuously distinguished themselves on this sad occasion, in rendering assistance to the unhappy sufferers, the following names deserve to be recorded: Mr. Tobias Roberts of Helston, who received from the Humane Society a silver medal, and another from the Navy board, accompanied with a letter of thanks. Mr. William Foxwell, who also received a silver medal; William Richards, his servant, Mr. Charles Courtis, and Mr. John Triggs, all of Mullion; Mr. Peter Hendy, Mr. William Hendy, Mr. John Lukey, farmers, and Renatus Triggs, a labourer, of Gunwalloe; Henry Cowles, a fisherman of Porthleaven; and Mr. Henry Prideaux, of Sithney; who with several others, received from the Humane Society, one guinea each, as an acknowledgment of their truly meritorious services. It was by Mr. Tobias Roberts, after this event took place, that the scheme of forming this harbour was first projected. With this view, he repaired to London, in 1809, and laid the foundation of that company, by whom this vast undertaking has since been conducted.

But the harbour at Porthleaven is not the only memorable event, to which the loss of the Anson has given rise. The seamen who perished on this melancholy occasion, awakened the social feelings of humanity by their death, to provide some means for the interment of bodies, thrown on shore by the waves, congenial with the dictates of Christian principles. Prior to, and at that period, it was customary to bury such drowned seamen as were found on the neighbouring coast (and, as we believe to be customary on all the coasts of this kingdom) without shroud or coffin, at one extremity of the village of Porthleaven, which from this circumstance, was called Graves'-End. On this spot several houses have since been erected, so that no traces of any ancient sepultures appear. But in consequence of the length of time which many bodies lay unburied after they were found, and the indelicacy which frequently attended such modes of interment, an act was passed soon after the loss of the Anson, providing Christian burial, in consecrated ground, for all persons who had been unfortunately drowned. This bill was framed by the late Thomas Grylls, Esq. and brought into Parliament, by John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. one of the members for this county; and, both in its principle, and its operation, it does honor to the heart which conceived it, and to the head which arranged its various clauses.

MANOR OF MANATON BELONGED ANCIENTLY TO A FAMILY OF THAT NAME.

SOUTHILL.

The parish of Southill, which furnishes nothing remarkably interesting, is situated in the deanery and middle division of the hundred of East. It lies about three miles nearly north-west from Callington, and about eight in a direction that is nearly north-east from Liskeard. Its name seems to have been derived from the circumstances of its situation, and to imply nothing more than may be discovered by every eye. To Northill the name stands contrasted, so that both mutually serve to explain each other.

From this parish is denominated the great manor or franchise of Callilond, or Kalliland, to which the church was formerly appendant. This manor, which had formerly a very extensive jurisdiction, and which at present is far from being diminutive, originally belonged to the baronial family of Stafford. In the days of Richard III. this manor became divided, one third passing to the crown, and the other two thirds passing with an heiress of the Stafford family in marriage to Willoughby, Lord Broke. The part which was vested in the crown was afterwards granted to John Coryton, Esq. of Newton. In 1620, this portion belonged to the Granvilles; but it is now the property of Richard Strode, Esq. The two thirds which passed to Lord Broke are now vested in Lord Clinton, who is patron of the rectory.

The manor of Manaton, which belonged to an ancient family of this name, furnished them with a residence for many generations. This family on removing from Southill, which they did at an early period in the last century, took up their abode at Kilworthy, near Tavistock in Devonshire. From this place they retired to Burn near Stratton in Cornwall, where the last male heir died, and a head-stone now preserves his memory in Stratton church-yard. Several branches of this family were buried under the chancel at Stratton. The name is still known in several places in Cornwall. The widow of Ambrose Manaton still lives at Stoden, near Stratton. The patronage of the living of Barnstaple was in the Manatons in 1734, and the late vicar of this parish married a Manaton. His son, who is curate of Minster near Boscastle, the Rev. Sampson Manaton Marshall, is now the proprietor of Burn estate, and of other lands which formerly belonged to the Manatons. The manor which bore the family name, was until lately held conjointly between Peter Hill, Esq. who had three eighths, and Mr. Wortley, who held the remainder, as mortgagee under the Manatons. The part that belonged to Mr. Hill, which includes the barton, was sold in 1813, to Mr. John Kinsman. The old mansion of the Manatons' is in a ruinous condition, and a farm house stands on the barton, which is the property of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.

ST. STEPHENS near LAUNCESTON.

This parish is so closely connected with Launceston, that both parishes frequently pass under the same common denomination. According to Dr. Borlase, "The church of St. Stephen, near Launceston, was collegiate, and in the college were secular canons before the Conquest. It was given to the Bishop and church of Exeter by Henry I. and suppressed by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, about 1126. The canons were then removed from the hill into a more retired situation under the castle, about half a mile nearer to the town, where Warlewast founded a priory for canons of the order of St. Austin, and dedicated it to St. Stephen, as the college had been before." Hals says, that it was originally founded and endowed by the Earls of Cornwall, long before the days of William the Conqueror. This priory was the richest in Cornwall, being valued in the days of Henry VIII. at £354. 0*s.* 11*d.* It had the privilege of a sanctuary. The prior and eleven canons subscribed to the supremacy in 1534. When the dissolution took place, this house fell into neglect, and its decay gradually followed. Not many years since, there were considerable remains of these ancient conventual buildings; but those have been wholly destroyed. Leland mentions them "as being in the west part of the suburbs under the hill, by a fair wood, about an arrow-shot from the castle, north-ward." When Leland visited Cornwall, Sir Gawen Carew had the custody of the priory. The immediate site is now the property of Mr. Hill. It seems probable, that it was the town of St. Stephens, or Newport, to the burgesses of which, various privileges were granted by the name of Launceston; since there were co-temporary charters then extant, to the burgesses of Dunheved, which was then the name of the present Launceston. Of the borough of Newport an account has been already given in the preceding volume, under the article—Boroughs. The principal villages in this parish, are Dutson and Higher Truscott.

There are three fairs in this parish, which are held May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th; these are well supplied with horned cattle and sheep. The present church was re-built at the expence of Charles Cheney, Lord Viscount Newhaven, M. P. for Newport, as appears by an inscription at the entrance. The nomination of the minister is vested in the inhabitants.

The manor and barton of Newhouse, which according to Norden, formerly gave residence to the family of Langford, have been until lately the property of the Molesworths; but within these few years, this estate has been purchased of Sir. A. O. Molesworth, Bart. by Thomas John Philipps, Esq. of Newport-House, together with the great and small tithes of the parish. By Mr. John Horwell, who died in

1717, a school was founded for the education of twelve poor boys; the master of which has a salary of £15 per annum. The Duke of Northumberland is the principal feoffee. Twenty-five pounds per annum are also paid professedly for the poor, out of Cargentle estate, in this parish. This sum was recovered in a suit at law of the present Mr. John Edgcombe's father, who occupies this estate.

George Warmington, late of Camelford, gent. who died in 1727, bequeathed a field of about seven acres, lying in the parish of Werrington, directing the rent, after paying ten shillings per annum to the incumbent curate for preaching a sermon on the 11th of March annually, to be distributed among the poor of the parish. For a considerable time, this field has been rented by Mr. Digory Downing, for £9 per annum, out of which the poor have one shilling's worth of penny loaves given to them every Sunday. All the surplus seems to have been deposited in some leaky vessel, as nothing more is to be found. The oldest and nearest relatives of the donor have always had the management of this charity. This field has lately been let to Mr. Holman a farmer, for £3. 2*s*. 0*d*. per annum. For Mr. Warmington, there is a tomb erected on the south side of the church-yard at St. Stephens, near the gate-way. Through the bounty of this gentleman there is no church-rate in St. Stephens, he having given the tenement of Hysicott in Werrington parish, for the repairs of the church; and if the rent arising from this tenement should be found insufficient, the remainder was ordered to be paid out of Radford estate, also in Werrington parish. The late Sir Jonathan Phillips gave £6 per annum, to be paid to the poor of St. Stephens, by the occupier of Newport-House. Of this donation there is a memorial in the church, and also a monument for the family of Bewes.

Before the memory of any person now living, the parish chest was stolen by some person unknown out of the church, and carefully concealed from all observation. But some few years since, as it was found necessary to repair the house in which the curate now resides, this long lost chest made its appearance. It was found carefully walled up under the seat of one of the parlour windows. Great were the rejoicings made on this discovery, and it was carried in triumph through the streets, as an invaluable prize; being supposed to contain the donation deeds of many extensive charities. But, unfortunately, on being opened, it was found to be empty. This emptiness, however, plainly discovered the reason why it had been stolen.

ST. STEPHENS in BRANNELL.

This parish is situated in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about five miles nearly west from St. Austell, and about seven nearly north-east

from Truro. Its name like that of the preceding parish, is derived from St. Stephen, to whom its church is dedicated.

St. Stephens in Brannell is at present with St. Dennis a daughter church to St. Michael Carhayes, and is regularly consolidated with it, although several parishes interpose between them, thus preventing all physical connexion. For this singular union and separation Mr. Whitaker accounts in the following manner. "The manor of Carhayes, I suppose, was originally a royal one. The house was therefore the occasional seat of our Cornish kings. It was a seat peculiarly frequented, I also suppose, for the sake of the adjoining forest of Brannell. And the donation of Brannell by William the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Moreton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall, proves it to have been in the hands of the crown at that time, and intimates it to have been a part of the Cornish demesnes originally. The lands that had belonged to the Cornish crown would certainly be attached to the English on the suppression of kings, and would assuredly be conferred on the earldom, when the kings were succeeded by the earls. In this condition of the parish and the forest, any house that was raised in the forest for the temporary reception of the king, was necessarily considered to be as much in the parish as it was in the manor. When the other houses were built, and a perpetual inhabitancy took place in them, a chapel was naturally erected for the participation of the inhabitants in divine offices; and the rector of Carhayes was called upon to officiate in person, or by proxy at it, as the king happened to be present or absent. And he had the tithes of this newly cultivated part of the woodland, to repay him for his trouble or his expence. In this manner did St. Stephens go on to form a new kind of parish, by encroaching upon the royal woodland, and by peopling these gloomy deserts. Considered first as a chapelry to Carhayes, it was valued with it in 1291. It afterwards became parochiated, and is valued as a distinct parish in the valor of Henry VIII. But before the period of this second valor, St. Dennis which was wholly unknown in 1291, had risen upon St. Stephens, just as St. Stephens had risen upon Carhayes before. The daughter of Carhayes thus became the mother of St. Dennis. And the wildest and remotest part of this ancient forest of our kings, coming to be peopled, and requiring a new church for its inhabitants, St. Stephens stands in the new valor accompanied with the chapel of St. Dennis."

The manor of Brannell was granted by king John to Richard Earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans. By Richard it was given to Richard de Cornubia, or Cornwall, his natural son by Joan de Valletort, widow of Sir Alexander Oakeston. William de Cornwall of Court in this parish, is mentioned by Prince as first prior of Bewley; and afterwards in 1272, abbot of Newham in Devon. He is represented as living to a great age, and as dying in the year 1320 blind and decrepid. From

the family of Cornwall it passed by successive female heirs to the families of Hendower, Tregarthyn, and Tanner. By this latter it was mortgaged to Sir John Barber, who afterwards purchased the equity of redemption of the heiresses of that family. By Sir John Barber this manor was sold to Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc, from whose name it has passed to Lord Grenville in right of his lady, sister of the late Lord Camelford. The ancient manor house at Court, which was formerly inhabited by several families of note, has been totally demolished. The Tanners were the last family who resided in it. Godfrey de Cornwall, a carmelite friar who distinguished himself as the author of several learned works about the year 1300, is said to have been born at Court.

The manor of Bodinneck, which belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, passed from this family to the Courtenays. Some considerable time afterwards it was in the family of Pye, by whom it was sold to John Tanner, Esq. M. P. for Grampound. This gentleman made Bodinneck his residence. This is now a farm house, the property of Lord Grenville. The manor of Tolgarrick, which has for many ages been in the Trevanion family, is the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. of Carhayes. The barton of Trenague was the original residence of the Tretheweys, who have flourished in comparative affluence in this parish for many generations. Some branches of this family had seats at Mellidor, Penhale, and Tregargas, which are at present all farm houses. Mr. Samuel Trethewey of St. Stephens is the representative of this ancient family. Rosugga in 1620, belonged to the family of Robartes. This place which was for many years a seat of the Truscotts, is now a farm house, held on lease under Lord Grenville.

St. Stephens in ancient times was famous for yielding tin in its various streams; and many curious specimens of ore have been occasionally found by the workmen. But nothing remarkable at present distinguishes the adventures in this parish from those of others that are less celebrated in the records of antiquity.

In the church is the tomb of Hugh Wolridge, a physician of some eminence, who died in 1652, in the 30th year of his age. The rectory and vicarage are held by the same incumbent. Lord Grenville is patron. The tower of St. Stephen's church had formerly one of its pinnacles remarkably high; but this was thrown down by lightning some years since, at which time the church was much damaged. The repairs which have been since made, have placed all the pinnacles at an equal height.

The only articles for which the parish of St. Stephens is at present rendered remarkable, are its china clay, and its china stone; which form a principal ingredient in the produce of all the Staffordshire potteries. This clay is a decomposed granite, the felspar of which has lost its property of fusibility. Its qualities were accidentally

discovered about sixty years ago; since which time it has been made an article of considerable traffic. A gentleman named Cookworthy of Plymouth, who was well known in the chemical world, happening to be at Fowey at the founding of some bells, was furnished for the first time with an opportunity of observing the peculiar properties of this clay from the appearance which it assumed in the moulds in which the bells were cast; and from this circumstance was led to establish a porcelain manufactory at Plymouth. But unfortunately his efforts were not crowned with success. A second attempt was afterwards made at Bristol; but this also proved abortive. Its fame becoming known, the late Josiah Wedgewood took a track of ground in which this article was found, and after repeated efforts had the felicity to find his experiments on its various properties attended with complete success.

This china clay is produced in the vallies under the granite hills about St. Stephens. The clay arising from the decomposition of felspar, the mica of which is white, begins to appear about six feet beneath the surface, and continues on an average to occupy a depth of about three fathoms. When taken from its native bed it is cast into a pit under a waterfall, about four feet high, in which it is kept in a state of agitation, that all its parts may be exposed to the action of the stream. In this dissolved state, the masses of granite which are not decomposed, fall to the bottom of the pit; while the lighter and more valuable particles floating on the stream, are carried into another pit connected with the first; and from the second into a third, in each of which the clay receives additional degrees of purification. After standing for some time in its last reservoir, the clay sinking to the bottom, leaves the water pure and transparent on its surface. This water is then drained off and the sediment at the bottom in the last reservoir is the article of trade. The residuum of the first pit is of no value; that of the second is preserved for use, but its quality is inferior; the most valuable deposit being in the last. The clay being dried to a consistency that would be required for the making of bricks, is then packed into casks of about five hundred weight each, and then carried in carts to Charlestown, from which port it is shipped for Staffordshire and Wales. The clay when perfectly dry resembles the finest flour, neither can either the sight or touch distinguish the one from the other. Of this similarity a base advantage was taken about ten years since; a considerable quantity having been procured to mix with flour. The nefarious practice was however after some time detected, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no one will so wickedly ever attempt this impure mixture again.

According to general estimate it is supposed that about 1200 tons of this clay are on an average annually shipped from Cornwall. It consists of about two thirds of silex, and one of argil. The clay-pits or works belong to different proprietors, on some of which several pieces of curious machinery have been erected. One of

these works is rented by Messrs. Spode and Wolf of Staffordshire, at £900 per annum; and their manufactories consume the principal part of the general produce. At various times it has been in contemplation to erect the porcelain manufactories on the spot where the clay is found; but from he general calculations, the result has appeared in favour of the present mode, since the expence of importing coals, and carrying he porcelain to market from Cornwall, would be attended with more expence than is now occasioned by the exportation of the clay from the county.

Closely allied to the clay is the white granite which is raised from quarries in large lumps, in which state it is carried to the port and sent to the potteries. This may be considered as clay unpulverized, and in a state wholly unprepared for use, and consequently its real value is comparatively less on this account. This is exported as china stone in such lumps as are rendered portable, but otherwise in the same state as that in which it is taken from the ground. This stone, on its arrival at the mills, is reduced to dust, and purified for use, and is said to yield a beautiful enamel.

St. STEPHENS near SALTASH.

This parish is rendered particularly interesting from containing within its precincts the ancient borough of Saltash, and the celebrated fortress of Trematon Castle. Of the elective franchise of Saltash we have already spoken under the article Cornish Boroughs; and of Trematon Castle an account may be found in the preceding volume. Since the account of Trematon Castle has been published, some additional information has been received respecting it from a gentleman, who for many years had an opportunity of inspecting its venerable remains in all their parts, and of minutely comparing its history with existing facts. Of these particulars the most important are the following.

In an ancient manuscript in the British museum it is stated that Trematon was formerly called Trematern, which in the Cornish language, signifies "King's Town," from the Cornish words, *Tre*, a town, and *Matern*, the king. The round tower or keep was formerly plaistered over on the outside. This fact has lately been discovered by removing part of the ivy on the west-north-west side to repair the wall, where the plastering was sound and firm, and as hard as the stones on which it was laid. Instead of beam holes being in the top of the wall, there are projecting stones on which the beams formerly rested: not far below which is a tier of holes to receive other beams. Hence it is supposed that there was another circular wall within, which received the ends of all the beams, and formed a sort of well in the

centre, from which both light and air might have been received. Under the first or uoper apartment was another tier of cells for prisoners, which cells were aired by holes of about four inches diameter, carried transversely through the wall, so as to admit of no light nor any communication from without. These air holes may now be seen in their original state. Richard Earl of Cornwall, to whom Trematon had been bequeathed, dying without issue, it became the property of the king, who at the creation of the dutchy of Cornwall, 17th March, 1337, granted it to his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, and to the Dukes of Cornwall for ever.

But although Trematon was thus added to the dutchy, and consigned over to the Dukes of Cornwall for ever, many dutchy manors were made the sport of royal caprice, and several individuals were doomed to suffer from their instability. In the 16th of Elizabeth, 1574, the manor of Portlooe was sold to Henry Welby, Esq. and George Bligh, gent. In the 44th of Elizabeth, 1602, Leigh Durant and Bonyalva were sold to Francis Harriet and S. Shelbury, gents. for £1165 and rents. In the same year, Tinten, Bucklawren, Carnedon Prior, Climsland Prior, and Stratton Sanctuary were sold to Francis Lord Norris, Rowland Lytton, Esq. and Thomas Bellot, gent. for £5901 and rents. The manors of Eastway, Northill, Tregamere, Landreyne, and Treverby Courtenay, were sold to Michael Stanhope, Esq. and Edward Stanhope, L. L. D. for £1370 and rents. And in 1595, West Anthony, Trelowin, and Landulph, were also sold by Elizabeth, to Gallia Merrick and Henry Linby, Esqs. afterwards knights, as appears by the Prince's case, 8th of Coke's Reports. All these manors were afterwards recovered by Prince Henry in 1606, and the sums paid for them by their respective purchasers, irrecoverably lost.

It is related by Carew, that during the commotions which took place in Cornwall in 1549, Sir Richard Grenville held Trematon Castle for some time against the rebels; but that being decoyed from his retreat under the pretence of holding a parley with their leader, they took possession of the castle, plundered it of every thing they deemed valuable, ill-treated his lady and her attendants, and sent him a prisoner to Launceston gaol. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century, this castle does not seem to have been occupied by either of the contending parties.* A survey of the dutchy of Cornwall, bearing date 1337, describes a hall in this castle with a kitchen and lodging-chamber, as being built by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

Another survey made in 1650 by order of Parliament describes this castle as so much out of repair, that scarcely any thing was left but the walls on the south side;

* For the description and general history of this castle, see Volume I. page 210—213.

and that there was on that side an old ruined house in which the keeper dwelt, and kept the prisoners arrested in the honor. Hals, however, speaks of this prison as being in his days in use for all places within jurisdiction of the honor, which extended into Devonshire. A modern house has lately been erected within the bas-court by Benjamin Tucker, Esq. surveyor general of the duchy of Cornwall. The privileges connected with this castle are both numerous and extensive; but of these our prescribed limits will not permit us to give any detail. Carew says, that the Lord Warden was steward of Trematon Castle by patent, that Anthony Rous was bailiff by inheritance, and that himself was keeper by lease. The manor of Trematon is connected with the castle, and in the history of the one we perceive that of the other.

The parish of St. Stephens, juxta Saltash, which lies about a mile west-south-west from this borough, is situated in the deanery, and in the south division, of the hundred of East. The principal villages within its precincts, exclusive of the church town which contains many houses, are Burraton, Carkeel, and Trematon. The church is a spacious fabric, built with thin layers of stone, and is covered with slate. It consists of three aisles, and has a high tower attached to its west end. In this place all the baptisms and burials of the parish, including Saltash, take place; and within the church are several monuments to the memory of the Buller family of Shillingham. In a porch at the entrance of the church-yard is a stone bearer, called a *leach-stone*, in which the coffins are rested which are brought hither with bodies for interment. In its shape it bears some resemblance to a coffin. Several church yards in Cornwall are provided with similar stone bearers. Of an ancient coffin of lead with an inscription on it, found nearly three hundred years since, we have given an account in the preceding volume.

The borough of Saltash is situated on the banks of the Tamar, about four miles from Plymouth Dock, now called Devonport, and about 219 miles from London. It was formerly one of the principal entrances into Cornwall; and during the civil war was subjected to numerous vicissitudes of fortune. It was first garrisoned by the Parliament, but surrendered without opposition to Sir Ralph Hopton, in the autumn of 1642. In the following year it was seized and fortified by General Ruthen, after his defeat on Bradock Downs; but it was soon after taken by assault by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton. A garrison was again left in it in the month of May, 1643, but on the approach of the Earl of Essex it was again given up in July, 1644. On the capitulation of Essex it was seized by Sir Richard Grenville, but in the October following it was again compelled to surrender to a detachment from the garrison at Plymouth. After this it was again recovered by assault under Sir Richard Grenville, but was finally conquered by the Parliamentary forces in 1646. Such are the changes which war occasions!

Carew speaking of this ancient borough says, that "in old writings it is called Villa de Esse; Esse his town and such gentlemen there have been of ancient descent and fair revenues. The word Salt is added thereunto because it standeth on the sea, and to distinguish it from other places of the same name." It is seated on the declivity of a steep hill, and consists of three streets which every shower washes clean. The foundation of the town is a solid rock, and the buildings are composed of the native stone. The houses rise one above another in quick ascent, to the summit of the hill, on which stands the chapel and the mayoralty house. The latter was erected about forty years ago. It is supported by several pillars; and the market is held in the area beneath. On the brow of the hill is a conduit, or covered spring. The streets are narrow and the houses but indifferently built. In the days of Carew, this town contained between 80 and 100 houses. In 1801 the number of houses was 160, and that of the inhabitants 1,150. In 1811, the former were 190, and the latter 1,478, according to the returns made to Parliament at these periods. The town, however, with this increase of houses and inhabitants, although the corporation is said to be enriched with its privileges, presents to the spectator but an indifferent appearance; but for this some compensation is made by the interesting views which it furnishes of Maker heights, of Plymouth Dock, now called Devonport, of Torpoint, and of the ships lying at anchor in the Hamoze.

Carew says, that not long before his days "the neighbouring ministers successively bestowed their pains in preaching in Saltash on market days, and the bordering gentlemen yielded their presence. Sermon being ended, the preachers resorted to one ordinary, and the gentlemen to another. This afforded commendable effects to many works of love and charity; but with retorted blame from one to another, it is now wholly given over. He also adds that there is a well in this town whose water will never boil pease to a seasonable softness. Here likewise the great carrack which Sir Francis Drake surprized in her return from the East Indies unloaded her freight, and, through a negligent firing, met with an improper ending."

Mr. Whitaker asserts, that "the town existed prior to the Conquest, that it was almost coeval with Athelstan's church, probably with the erection of the priory of St. Germans, or with the cession of the manor to the prior and the bishop." To the castle of Trematon there was a market attached, when Doomsday Survey was taken, which was probably held at Saltash, the tolls of which are said to have then amounted to "three shillings per year." This sum may excite the smiles of the modern reader, but the tolls were only of minor importance, when compared with the other advantages. This market, which had been held upon Sundays, is mentioned as a new market of the earls, which had been prejudicial to the abbot's market at St. Germans. There is still a small market for butcher's meat on

Saturdays; and Browne Willis states, that the burgesses claimed another on Tuesdays, but that it had been discontinued. On February 2nd, and July 25th, there are fairs at Saltash for horned cattle and sheep, and there are also fairs held on each Tuesday before every quarter day; which latter fairs are probably the remains of their ancient Tuesday's markets. Leland mentions "Asche as a praty quik market-town, the towns-men of which use both merchandise and fischery." And Norden says, that in his day "the towne increased daily in merchandise and wealth; that there then belonged to the town some eight ships, besides small boats; and that the haven was capable of any burden."

The tolls of the markets and fairs belong at present to the corporation, who hold also the manor of Asseburgh under the dutchy, and who on that account are entitled to the ferry over the Tamar, to the privilege of dredging for oysters, to the right of taking inquest on all persons drowned, and to certain tolls arising from the anchorage and clearance of foreign vessels. The aggregate of these tolls in 1714 amounted to £300 per annum, as appeared from a chancery suit which took place in the above year. In 1393, the assizes for the county were held at Saltash. The registers of the see of Exeter speak of some chapels formerly in this town which were dedicated to St. Faith and St. John the Baptist. There is at present a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the minister of which is nominated by the mayor. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have also places of worship in the town. There is a free-school said to be founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £7 per annum, payable out of the dutchy revenue.

There is no endowed alms-house in this parish; but Mrs. Ellen Mabbot in 1771, gave certain lands, now let at £70 per annum, the rent of which is to be given to certain poor widows, at the discretion of the proprietor for the time being of the mansion of Earth, (which probably then belonged to Mrs. Mabbot, as the last of the Bond family who possessed Earth,) and the minister of the parish. Sir John Hayward, knt. of the city of Rochester, having given in 1635, his manor of Minster in the Isle of Sheppey to be sold, and the money to be applied to the relief of the poor, as the discretion of his trustees should direct,—and this trust having devolved on J. F. Buller, Esq. of Shillingham,—he laid out the sum of £120 in lands at Shillingham, now producing £14 per annum, for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

"At the foot of Saltash," says Carew, "there abutteth upon the sea a rock called Ashtorre, alias Esses Torre, which is invested with the jurisdiction of a manor, and claimeth the suits of many gentlemen, as his freeholders in knight service." This manor, which extends its jurisdiction into several parishes in Cornwall and Devonshire, belonged formerly to the ancient family of Fleming in Devonshire,

barons of Slane in Ireland. By the sons of a sister, and one of the co-heiresses of the Fleming family, it was sold in the sixteenth century to Thomas Wyvell, Esq. from whose family it passed by a female heir to the ancestor of Francis Wills, Esq. of Saltash, the present proprietor.

The manors of Shillingham and Hornacot were held at an early period by Martin de Ferrers, from whom it descended, by his daughter Joan to his great-grandson John Bonville. By Lord Bonville the manor of Shillingham was sold to Jasper Horsey, clerk, who settled it together with Combe, a parcel thereof, on a chantry founded by himself. More than two centuries have elapsed, since the manors of Shillingham and Trehan, together with Combe farm, have been in the Buller family. The elder branch of this family becoming extinct on the death of James Buller, Esq. in 1710, the Shillingham estate passed to the Bullers of Morval; and it is now the property of James Buller, Esq. of Downes near Crediton. Of the old mansion of the Bullers at Shillingham there are at present scarcely any remains, but the ruins of the old chapel still appear.

The manor of Carkeel, which formerly belonged to the family of Nicholls, and afterwards to the Wyvells, is now vested in the executors of the late Mr. Frederick Dansey, who purchased it of Stephen Drew, Esq. The manor of Notter was purchased in 1551, of William Clopton by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose nephew Peter Edgcumbe, Esq. sold it in 1590, to Richard Carew, Esq. author of "The Survey of Cornwall." It is now the property of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. A manor in this parish, called the Sanctuary Manor, is held on lease under the church of Windsor, by Mr. Thomas Edwards, together with the great tithes which were sold to Mr. Edwards by the Rev. John Buller, who had presented himself to the vicarage by virtue of his lease. The church of St. Stephens was given to Windsor college by the Black Prince, and the patronage of the vicarage is now vested in the dean and chapter of Windsor. The manor of Trevollard, which had belonged to the family of Tross,—and Wyvelscombe, were purchased by John Buller, Esq. of whom they were inherited by his brother Sir Edward Buller. The manor of Torrpike was purchased of Mr. Wills, together with Wyvelscombe, the ancient seat of the Wyvells, by Sir Edward Buller, by whom they were both sold to Mr. Robert Billing, the present proprietor and occupier.

The barton of Earth, which is called a manor in a record of 1620, at which time it is said to have been held under the manor of Bigbury in Devonshire, was in ancient times the property and the seat of the ancient family of Earth, by whose heiress, when the male branches became extinct, it was carried to the Bonds. This is now a farm house belonging to the devisees of the late Mrs. Connock. A chapel formerly stood on this barton. Ince, or Innes, was at an early period in moieties between John de

Innes, and Thomas de Stonehouse. The whole was afterwards in Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, who had purchased a moiety of William, Marquis of Winchester, they having been co-heirs of Willoughby, Lord Broke. Innes is now the seat of Edward Smith, Esq. who purchased it of Pendock Neale, Esq. of Nottinghamshire.

Burell has been the seat of a family of this name for many generations. This residence can be traced back prior to the reign of Edward II. at which period one of them married the co-heiress of Woodland. The present possessor is Arthur Burell, Esq. but he is not known to have descended from the ancient family, who formerly had their seat here. Stocketon-House, which was built about the year 1770, by Stephen Drew, Esq. is now the property of the Hon. Vice-Admiral de Courey, by whom it has been improved for his own residence. Weard-House, which was built by Admiral Harrison, who distinguished himself in the Monmouth in the year 1747, and died in 1759, is now the property of Capt. Harrison of the artillery, but is let to occasional residents. The situation of this house is commanding and pleasant, furnishing fine views of the Tamar and the adjacent scenery.

STITHIANS.

The parish of Stithians is situated in the deanery, and east division, of the hundred of Kirrier. It lies five miles north-west from Penryn, and four south-south-east from Redruth. The name of this parish, according to Hals, is derived from Bishop Stidio, who is said to have translated his see from Bodmin to St. Germans, about the time that the Danes consumed Bodmin with fire. The existence of this bishop Mr. Whitaker seems to admit, but he denies that the parish now under consideration is indebted to him for its name. "To these" (Bishops) says he, "we are inclined to add the Stidio of the false list, as a third; because his name seems too Romanized to be Saxon, to lengthen out in the Roman mode from Stidio into Stidionis, and in this form to be fixed upon the church of St. Stedian alias St. Stythyan, within our deanery of Kirrier. Yet on full examination we cannot admit it; nor can the list receive any support from a coincidence so apposite, and an analogy so inviting. The church of Stythyan is denominated from a female saint, and is therefore called in the valor of Pope Nicholas, 'the church of Sancta Stediana.'"

At a place called Kennal-wood in this parish, some gunpowder mills have within these few years been erected, which produce about 120 tons per year. The annual consumption of this article in Cornwall which is chiefly confined to the mines is calculated at about 4000 barrels. Before the manufactories of Cornwall were

established, gunpowder was imported from London at a price which amounted to nearly a fifth part more than the present market price. A paper mill has also been established in the same wood by Mr. Tucker. The place in which the powder mills are established seems to be formed by nature for security, and to furnish all the facilities which such hazardous employment can require. A large capital is embarked in this concern, and the business is conducted under the firm of Messrs. Sampson and company.

The manor of Kennal belonged so early as the reign of Edward II. to Matthew Penfern, and afterwards to the Carminows, by one of whose co-heiresses it was carried in marriage to the Arundells of Lanherne. From that time until the year 1800 it passed with Lanherne estates; but in the above year it was sold by Lord Arundell to three brothers named Bath, who are the present proprietors. On the south borders of this manor there is a fine stream of water called Kennal River. It rises in the parish of Wendron, and in running on to Kennal turns a number of grist mills, and a hammer mill. At Kennal it works an extensive paper manufactory. Farther on in Kennal-wood it turns six water wheels, some very large; and works an hydraulic machine for manufacturing gunpowder. To work this machinery the river falls eighty-four feet perpendicularly, and is constantly turning runners upwards of 22 tons weight on gunpowder. The river afterwards passes on to Ponsanooth, where it turns a number of grist mills, three fulling mills, spinning jennies, carding machines, and works a large paper manufactory. At Wheal Magdalen mine it works a large water engine and a mill; and at Perran Wharf, where it falls into the tide, it turns two grist mills, a machine for lifting water, a saw mill, a large hammer mill, a boring mill, and some turning lathes. This river from its source to its union with the sea runs about five miles and a half, in which short distance it turns thirty-nine water wheels all in active and full employ. It may be doubted, if within the same short distance another such stream can be found in England.

The manor of Roseeth is the property of Thomas Hocker, Esq. as devisee of the late Thomas Reed, Esq. The barton of Trethcage which formerly belonged to the family of Morton, and afterwards to the Pearces, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Curgenven, widow of its late proprietor, Capt. Curgenven of the royal navy. The barton of Penalurick, which was formerly the seat of a family of this name, is said to have passed to the family of Skewish, by whom it was sold to John Hals in the reign of James I. It was purchased of Hals by William Pendarves, Esq. This barton on which are two farm houses, is now partly the property of Stephen Usticke, Esq, as devisee of the late Sir Michael Nowell, and partly of Thomas Hocker, Esq. as devisee of Mr. Reed, unless lately sold. The bartons of Treweek and Tresavern

belonged formerly to the family of Haweis, of whom they were purchased by Mr. James Brown the present proprietor.

Lord Falmouth is impropriator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage, which is consolidated with Perran-Arworthal. The church of Stithians was given by Edward the Black Prince to the abbey of Rewley near Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Nettlebed.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND.

The parish of Stoke-climsland seems to have derived its name from an ancient and celebrated manor, the site of which is still well known in this district; but with its import and primitive derivation we are not intimately acquainted. This parish is situated in the deanery and north division of the hundred of East; it is about nine miles south-south-east from Launceston, and three almost due north from Callington. Burraton, Drawcombe, Lidwell, Luckett, Polhilsa, Stoke, Tutwell, Underhill, and Venterdon may be reckoned as its principal villages.

The manor of Stoke-climsland is one of the franchises enumerated by Carew, as belonging to the ancient possessions of the dutchy of Cornwall, to which it is still attached. During the feudal times the tenants of this manor, like those of several others, were placed under some tyrannical restrictions, for without leave being first obtained of the lord, they were not at liberty either to send their sons to school, or to give their daughters in marriage. Some of these ancient forms still remain; but the improved condition of civil society has rendered them obselete, and prevented a revival of their spirit from being possible, so as to reduce it to practice. Another manor called Climsland-Prior, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Linkinghorne, belonged originally to the priory of Launceston. In that union it continued until the days of Henry VIII. when it was annexed to the dutchy, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. On the borders of Hingston-Downs lies a part of Carrybullock, or Kerribulluck, which was formerly a park belonging to the ancient Dukes of Cornwall, but was disparked by Henry VIII. "But best brooking that name," says Carew, "it has now lost its quality, through exchanging deer for bullocks." This name Mr. Whitaker supposes to have been derived from Caer-Bulack, or Principis Domus, or Prince's Town, or Inclosure," thus carrying it to the purposes of its primitive designation. The estate called Kerribullock is now held on lease by the family of the late Weston Helyar, Esq.

Aldren, which was for many years a seat of the Knights, belonged afterwards to the family of Cock. Climson belonged formerly to the family of Doidge, who had

their seat there. Burraton was a seat of the Lampens, and afterwards of the Harris's of Mount Radford their representatives in the female line. Lower Hampt was for some time a seat of the family of Phillipps. All these are now farms belonging to Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. Holwell, another seat of the Lampens and Harris's, is at present a farm house belonging to Mr. Richard John Parsons. Middle Hampt is the property of Thomas Kelly, Esq. in right of his wife. Higher Hampt, which belonged to the family of Pengelly, and afterwards to that of Harrison, is now the property and residence of Mr. William Mason. Combe-Head, which was for some time a seat of the family of Calmady, is now occupied by a farmer. Whiteford House, the seat of Sir W. P. Call, Bart. was purchased of Mrs. Prowse, by his father Sir John Call, Bart. This had previously been in the family of Addis. The church contains some monuments for the family of Knapman, who had formerly a seat in some part of this parish.

The rectory of Stoke-Climsland, which may be reckoned among the most valuable ones in this county, is in the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The parsonage house and the lands connected with it, are well suited to the value of the benefice, furnishing every accomodation and conveniency which a retired situation can afford. The Wesleyan Methodists have lately erected a commodious place of worship in this parish.

STRATTON.

The situation of Stratton is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred to which this parish imparts its name. This circumstance denotes its great antiquity, and discovers that in former ages it presented no contemptible figure on the rolls of fame. Dr. Borlase thinks this town to have been of Roman origin, not merely from its name, which signifies *Street*, *Highway*, *or*, *Valley-Town*, but because it includes every other concurring testimony. "Stratton," he observes, "is not at present a considerable town, either for trade, extent, fortification, or beauty. Yet formerly it was of such high account, as to give name to the hundred in which it stands, which is more than any town in Cornwall was of figure enough to do, when the county was divided into hundreds, about the year 900.

Stratton is at present nothing more than a small market town in the northern part of the county, lying about 18 miles from Launceston, and 223 from London. In former years the road leading from Devonshire into Cornwall lay through Stratton, and was much frequented; but since the recent formation of the turnpike, it has been nearly abandoned, and the town has suffered in proportion to the privations it

has sustained. It still retains its ancient market, which is held on Tuesdays by prescription, and is plentifully supplied with corn and provisions; and it has also three cattle fairs, held on May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th. Stratton was formerly much famed for its fruits, its gardens, and its garlick. In some of these respects, it still claims a pre-eminence; but the articles at present raised are insufficient to give it celebrity, or to ensure its former fame. Not far from Stratton, there are two small square forts, which appear to be of great antiquity. One of these is at Binnamy, where some old brass coins were found, not many years since; and the other is at Whalesborow. These forts are supposed to have been erected so early as the times of the Romans.

In more modern times, Stratton has acquired a considerable degree of notice from a celebrated battle which was fought in its vicinity during the civil war, in which the forces of Charles were crowned with a signal victory. It was in consequence of this victory, that Sir Ralph Hopton was created Lord Hopton of Stratton, and after his death king Charles II. who was then in exile, created Sir John Berkeley—Baron Berkeley of Stratton. This title became extinct in 1773; but in 1797, Lord de Dunstanville was created Baron Basset of Stratton, with remainder to his daughter and male issue.

Besides the town of Stratton, the principal village in this parish is Bude, a small sea-port, containing only a few cottages, which furnish lodgings for such families as frequent the coast during the summer season for sea air and bathing. Bude is still denominated *a haven*, although at present it is little more than a sandy creek, for vessels of diminutive burdens. It however bears evidences of having been formerly a commodious port. The ground running up the vale from the mouth of the creek, until it comes within half a mile of Stratton, is all a flat marsh, and evidently made so by the earth and gravel washed down from the adjoining hills. The river, which is a copious stream, is always charged with slime, when augmented by any sudden flood. Neither can this adventitious matter be thrown off into the sea, on account of the sands blown in by the northern winds. The sands and slime have considerably accumulated during the last century. It is highly probable that the haven of Bude was quite open when the Romans frequented these parts of Cornwall.

The trade of this place has however considerably increased of late years, notwithstanding the inconveniences of the harbour. The chief articles are, coals and limestone from Wales, and groceries from Bristol. Its exports are timber, bark, and corn, principally oats. The harbour at present is best adapted for vessels from 50 to 60 tons burden, but occasionally vessels from 80 to 90 tons enter into it. In the year 1813, a vessel of 90 tons burden was built here for the domestic trade of the port. From Bude haven vast quantities of sea-sand are carried for manure, not only

into the neighbouring parishes, but also into some parts of Devonshire, to the distance of twenty miles and upwards.

The manors of Stratton and Binnamy belonged at an early period to a family called Blanchminster, and Whitminster. Towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century, these estates were carried by an heiress to Sir Richard Haweis, whose daughter married, first, Sir John Tresilian, chief justice of the King's Bench, and, then Sir, John Coleshill, to whom Guy de Blanchminster rector of Lansalloes, released in 1393, all right in the manors of Stratton and Binnamy. From this family they were carried by an heiress to a younger branch of the Arundells, which becoming extinct, they were divided among its numerous representatives. These manors having been purchased by the Grenvilles, have since passed with the Kilkampton estate, and they now belong to Lord Carteret. William of Worcester mentions Binnamy castle as a seat of the Coleshills, in the days of Edward IV. This castle is said to have been built by Ralph de Blanchminster, about the year 1335. Dr. Borlase describes this house as being situated about half a mile from Stratton, and a furlong from the ancient causeway made by the Blanchminsters. Of this venerable mansion no remnants remain.

At a very early period, the manor of Efford, or Ebbingford, belonged to the family of Waumford; from whom it passed to the Durants. By an heiress of this latter family it was carried to the Arundells of Trerice; since which time it has been connected with the Trerice estates, and it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. Part of the mansion is a farm house, and part was occupied by the late Wrey J'Ans, Esq. When Leland visited Cornwall, Efford was the residence of Sir John Chamond, who had married the widow of Sir John Arundell the brave naval officer, and mother of John Arundell then living at Trerice. Carew calls Efford "the pleasant seated house of Mr. Arundell, who by his great charges builded a salt water mill athwart this bay, whose causey serveth for a convenient bridge, to save the way farers former trouble, let, and danger."

In the church of Stratton there is a monument of a knight with his effigies in armour, supposed to be intended for one of the Blanchminsters. There is also a monument of John Arundell, Esq. dated 1561. In the parish registers is preserved the following singular instance of longevity:—"Elizabeth Cornish, widow, buried March 10th, 1691. This Elizabeth Cornish was baptised in October, 1578. Her father's name was John Veale. She was when she died in the 114th year, having lived one hundred and thirteen years four months and fifteen days." It appears by the register that in the year 1547, one hundred and fifty-three persons died in the small town of Stratton of the plague. In 1729, out of forty-nine persons who were buried, forty-two died of the small-pox.

DONATIONS TO THE PARISH OF STRATTON.

The great tithes of Stratton, together with a manor called Sanctuary, belonged prior to the Reformation, to the priory of Launceston. But this manor to which the advowson of the vicarage is attached, was, after this event, annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The spot which bears the name of Sanctuary, and gives name to the manor, is near the church, and now occupied by a few cottages. The great tithes, which since the Reformation belonged to the Waddons, have since been sold in severalties. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting house at Stratton. In ancient times there was a chapel on a little hill at the mouth of Bude harbour, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael, and another at Efford dedicated to St. Leonard.

It appears that some lands of considerable value were given by one of the Blanchminsters for charitable purposes to this parish. The intended object has, according to modern usage, been understood to be the church and poor. But by many some serious doubts have been entertained, if the poor have not an exclusive claim to this stream of benevolence. This circumstance gave rise to some letters which were published in the West Briton newspaper, about ten years since, in which a writer who signs himself Justitia advocates the cause of the poor. The same donor also gave £2. 8*s*. 0*d*. per annum, payable out of the tithes of Egloskerry to the vicar of Stratton, for preaching four sermons in Egloskerry church. These charities were placed under the guardianship of certain men called feoffees and eightmen. At present there is only one eightman, and six feoffees; four only of whom reside in the parish. The lands given to the poor, and which wholly lie in the parish of Stratton, are now let at £113. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum. In addition to these lands, there are some others which lie in the parishes of Stratton, Week St. Mary, and Tresmere, which were given exclusively to Stratton church. These are at present let at £53. 5*s*. 0*d*. per annum. A donation of land now let at £7 per annum, was also given to the church of Egloskerry. The rents of these lands payable to the poor are distributed among such as are not actually chargeable on the parish.

From an epitaph which is still extant in Stratton church it appears, that more than a century has elapsed since the question has been agitated relative to the just appropriation of the donations bequeathed to the poor. This epitaph is inscribed to the memory of Mr. John Avery, a schoolmaster, who was one of the eightmen of the town; and who by his spirited exertions recovered from misapplication some benefactions, and directed them to their proper use. This epitaph in six homely triplets holds him out as an example worthy of being imitated by all his successors.

A canal has been begun at Bude, which is intended to be continued on to Plymouth, in which the shareholders are expected to be amply rewarded.

ANECDOTE RELATIVE TO THE FAMILY OF MORTH OF TALLAND.

TALLAND.

This parish is in the deanery and hundred of West, including within it the borough and market town of West Looe, and part of Polperro; from the former of which its church is about a mile and a half distant, and from the latter about one mile. Of these towns some account has been given under the parish of Lansalloes, and the article Cornish boroughs, in the preceding volume. Its name Talland, or Tal-lan, is said to signify *the high church;* and, consequently, this parish must have received its present appellation since the introduction of Christianity.

The manor of Talland belonged for many generations to a family called Morth, or Murth, who possessed the barton and resided on it in the days of Carew. Relating to this family, that author records the following anecdote.—"One of their ancestors within the memory of the next neighbour to the house, called Prake, burdened with 110 years of age, entertained a French miller, as that people for such idle occupations prove more handy than our own. But this fellow's service proved commodious in the worst sense. For when not long after his acceptance, wars grew between us and France, he stealeth over into his own country, and returneth privily back again with a French crew, surpriseth suddenly his master and his guest at a christmas supper, carrieth them speedily into Lantreghey, and forceth the gentleman to redeem his enlargement with the sale of a great part of his revenues." The manor of Talland is now the property of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq. of Ashbury in Devon, by inheritance from the family of Morth. Some parts of the old mansion which remain are occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Kilgarth was at an early period the property and seat of a family of this name. By an heiress of Kilgarth this estate was carried to the Beres in the reign of Henry VI. and by an heiress of Bere to the grandfather of Sir William Beville. By a co-heiress of Beville it was brought to Sir Bernard Grenville, by whom it was sold to the Hallets, and by a co-heiress of the Hallets it was carried to Thomas Kendall, Esq. who left an only daughter. This lady, dying unmarried, bequeathed it to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, Archdeacon of Totnes, and grandfather of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, the present proprietor.

The manor of Kilmenorth belonged to Sir Robert Tresilian prior to his attainder; but on this event it was granted to John Hawley who married his daughter and heir. By an heiress of Hawley, it was carried to the Copplestones. This estate which is no longer deemed a manor, belongs at present to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, whose manor of Trelawn, or Trelawny extends over a considerable portion of this parish. Kilmenorth was purchased by the Trelawnys of Mr. Cosserat. The barton house which still remains, is occupied by a farmer.

A CELL OF BENEDICTIN MONKS FORMERLY ON A BARTON CALLED PORT-LOOE.

The manor of Portalla is described in an ancient survey dated 1512 as belonging to Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and its value is said to be £5 per annum. Another manor called Kylhack, value £6 per annum, belonged to Richard Coode, Esq. Neither of these manors is at present known, and the name of Kylhack is become extinct. There are however several tenements bearing the name of Porthalla, or Partalla, one of which belongs to the manor of Murchlarnick in Pelynt. The others are connected with the manor of Trelawny.

The barton of Hendresick, was in the Bodrugans so early as the reign of Edward I. from which period it has probably belonged to the Trelawny estates. It is now a farm, the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny. The family of Morth are said to have had a seat at Hendresick at an early period, at which time it is likely they held it as lessees under the Bodrugans, or Trelawnys. Pollvethan, or Polvellan, of which Colonel Lemon held a long lease under the corporation of Looe, was the seat of the late John Lemon, Esq. M. P. It is a neat Gothic cottage, encircled with beautifully ornamented grounds, commanding a fine view of Looe river. This house was built in the year 1786, and the grounds were rescued from the surrounding wastes. This is now by Mr. Lemon's bequest, the property of John Buller, Esq. of Morvall.

The advowson of the rectory which belonged originally to the priory of Launceston, is said to have come to the Kendalls by their match with Hallet. The patronage of the vicarage is now vested in the Rev. Nicholas Kendall; but the great tithes belong to Mrs. A. Wilson of Camberwell in Surrey. For an account of the manor of Port Looe, alias Port Pigan, which includes the town of West Looe, the reader is referred to the article—Cornish boroughs in the preceding volume. The town of West Looe contained 82 houses, and 376 inhabitants in 1801, and in 1811, the former amounted to 93, and the latter to 433. The Calvinists have a meeting house at West Looe, and the Wesleyan Methodists have one at Polperro. At this latter place there is a charity school for boys endowed with the interest of £200, given by Capt. Kendall. There is also a school for girls endowed with the interest of £100, given by Mrs. Mary Kendall.

On a Barton in this parish called Port-looe, nearly opposite Looe Island, there was formerly a cell of Benedictin monks, which cell called Lammana, was subject to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which it appears to have been given by De Solenny. Of this chapel there are still some remains. In a subsequent age this primitive grant was confirmed, together with the Island of St. Michael de Lammana, to the monks of Glastonbury. Another grant by Richard Earl of Cornwall is preserved, permitting the monks to farm out the church and the Island of Lammana, which is most probably Looe Island. It appears also that about the middle of the thirteenth

century, the abbot Michael leased it out to the sacristary of the convent. But the Reformation put a period to these transactions, and nothing now remains but the ruins of the chapel, and the fading memorials of its ancient history.

TAMERTON.

This parish, which is generally denominated North Tamerton, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Devonshire, is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It is about ten miles from Launceston, and six from Holsworthy in Devonshire. Its principal villages are Alvacot, Headon, and Venton, but all of these are inconsiderable, the whole population not much exceeding 400 souls. This parish has no market; but at a place called Dolsdon, there are fairs for all sorts of cattle, on the 9th of July, and the 1st of October. The parish, according to Dr. Borlase, derives its name from the Tamar, which swells in its vicinity to an important river. *Ton* signifies to bear, carry, or to bring, and when connected with the *Tamar*, it may import the district which bears or carries the Tamar.

The manor of North Tamerton was given by Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall at a very early period, by whose successor, Roger Earl of Cornwall, it was given to Gervase de Horningcote; after which it became the property of the Carminows. In 1620 it appears to have belonged to Tristram Arscott, Esq. and at a subsequent period to the Rolles, of whom it was purchased by the father of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart. the present proprietor. At an early period, the manor of Hornacot belonged to a family of that name. It was afterwards the property of Sir John Fitz Knight, by whose daughter it was carried to Sir Charles Howard; and afterwards in the family of Courtenay, of whom it was purchased by the grandfather of George Frederick Collins Browne, the present possessor. This gentleman has lately erected for his own residence, at a place called Hornacot, a genteel house, denominated *Woodley Cottage.*

The manor and barton of Wilsworthy, in this parish, have been in the family of Martyn for many generations. This property now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Waddon Martyn, rector of Luffingcot in Devonshire. Norden speaks of Ugbere, or Ogbeere, as being in his days the seat of William Lovice. This is now a farm house the property of G. W. Owen, Esq. of Tiverton. Vacye was for some time the seat of a family of this name; but it is at present the property and residence of George Call, Esq. by whom it was purchased of Hugh Cann, Esq.

The church of Tamerton contains a monument for Leonard Jones, Esq. receiver general of the dutchy. This gentleman, who died in 1576, resided at Ogbeere before William Lovice. The church also contains several memorials for the family of Vacye. The principal ornament which it contains is a richly decorated pulpit, embellished with Gothic tracery, quarterfoils inclosing shields, &c. and over it is a richly ornamented Gothic canopy, with gilt decorations on a blue ground. The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock. From being a perpetual curacy, it was endowed and made a rectory through the exertions of the incumbent in the early part of the last century. But the great tithes which were then united to the cure, were made subject to the payment of a fee farm rent of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum to the crown. The late Wrey J'Ans, Esq. and the Rev. John Pyne Coffin were alternate patrons of the benefice. At Hornacot there is an old chapel, but it is in a dilapidated condition, and its history is nearly unknown.

ST. TEATH.

This parish, which is known under the various appellations of St. Etha, St. Thetha, or St. Teath, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg. Its distance from Camelford is about three miles, and from Bodmin it is nearly eleven. The principal villages in this parish are Delemere, Meadrose, Pengelly, and Treligoe.

St. Teath seems to be indebted for its name to one of the large sainted family that came from Wales at an early period, and took up their abode in Cornwall and Devonshire. "Teatha," says Mr. Whitaker, "appears to have been a daughter who fixed her hermitage in the parish immediately adjoining to St. Endellions, the three sisters ranging in a line along the sea, but at a little distance from it east and west. Immediately after the church of St. Endellion in the first valor, we have *Ecclesia Sanctæ Thethæ*, a collegiate church of two prebendaries, now St. Tethe a mere vicarage. It thus shared the common fate of almost all collegiate churches, their opulence marking them out for plunder, and their reduction now being in proportion to their greatness before."

The manor of Tregardock, which was formerly in the Mohuns, passing with the Boconnoc estates, is now the property of Lord Grenville, who also possesses the manor of Danondozzle. The manor of Treroosel belonged originally to the priory of Bodmin; but after the Reformation it was for several generations the

property of the Netherton branch of the Prideaux family. This was purchased under a decree of the court of chancery in 1783, by the late Rev. William Sandys of St. Minver, to whose representatives it still belongs. The manor of Delionuth belongs to Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart. Another manor called Newhall, held under Polrode in St. Tudy, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the family of Robartes.

The barton of Delabole, which joins the famous slate quarry of this name, has long been in the family of Trevanion, and it is now the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. Bodwen, which was an ancient seat of the Nicolls' family, and which was afterwards purchased by the Cheneys, has been wholly demolished. Suffenton, which belonged to the Bennets, is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Lyne of Mevagissey. Trewindle, which was for some time a seat of the Beales, and is now occupied by a farmer, is the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq. Trehanick, which was the seat of a younger branch of the Carminow family, furnished the last residence of this celebrated name in Cornwall; the male line becoming extinct in 1646, on the death of William Carminow of this place. On the extinction of the Carminows, Trehanick became the property of Sir James Smith, who died in 1681. In 1700, it was sold under a decree of chancery, and was afterwards in the Cheneys, whose co-heiresses married Beale and Fursdon. By a daughter of the latter it was brought to Mr. Lyon, of whom it has been lately purchased by Mr. Nicholas Male.

The church of St. Teath had formerly two prebendaries belonging to it, to whom the great tithes were appropriated. But since the Reformation, they have been annexed to the Trehanick estate, with which they regularly passed, until that barton was lately sold, when the tithes were retained by Mr. Lyon, in whom they are now vested. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

From a document which is preserved in the Archdeacon's court in Bodmin it appears, that William Carminow of Trehanick, who died in 1646, suffered severely from the depredations committed on his property during the civil war. This document is entitled "A true and perfect inventory of the proper goods of William Carminow of St. Teath, gent. being not plundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion. 'Imprimis, we prize his purse, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or cann be found unplundered, £5.'"

The celebrated slate-quarry of Delabole in this parish, a considerable portion of the fee of which is vested in William Hocken, Esq. of Trewanta-Hall in Lewannick, rarely fails to excite the attention of such travellers as visit this part of the county. Of this quarry Dr. Borlase has given a detailed account in his natural history; and if we make due allowances for its enlargement, through constant working, during half a century, the following description may be considered as still applicable.

DENYBALL SLATE QUARRY THE FINEST IN ENGLAND.

"The best covering slate which we have in Cornwall, and indeed in all England, perhaps the finest in the world is at Denyball, about two miles south of Tintagel. The whole quarry is about 300 yards long, and 100 wide. The deepest part from the grass is about 40 fathoms. The strata lie in the following order:—the green sod, one foot; a yellow brown clay, two feet; then the rock, dipping inwards into the hill towards the south-west, and preserving that inclination from top to bottom. At first the rock is in a lax shattery state, with short and frequent fissures, the laminæ of unequal thickness and not horizontal. Thus the rock continues to the depth of 10 or 12 fathoms, all which is good for nothing. Then comes in a firmer brown stone, which becomes still browner in the air. This is fit for slating houses, and the largest size for flat pavement, never sweating as the cliff slate, which is exposed to the sea air. This is called the top stone, and continues for ten fathoms deep, the stone improving in descent until it reaches about 24 fathoms from the surface, when it acquires a state of perfection which it retains with little or no interruption. From these caverns is raised what is called the bottom stone; which is of a grey blue colour, and of such a close texture, that on being struck it will emit a sound like a piece of metal. The masses are first raised rough from the rock, by wedges driven by sledges of iron. These contain from five to ten, twelve, or fourteen superficial square feet of stone. As soon as this mass is raised, a stone cutter with a strong wide chizel and mallet, cleaves it into its proper thinness, which is usually about an eighth of an inch; the shivers irregular, from two feet long and one foot wide downwards to one foot square; and sometimes dividing into such large flakes, as to make tables and tomb-stones. The principal horizontal fissures which divide the strata run from ten to fifteen feet asunder: they are no more than chinks or joints, and contain no heterogenous matter.

TEMPLE

However applicable the name of this parish might have been to it in former years, nothing can be more injudicious than its present appropriation, since the whole district contains no place of worship whatever, and only three cottages in which human beings reside. Its situation is in the hundred of Trigg, about six miles and a half from Bodmin, on the road to Launceston, in an extensive waste to which it has given the name of Temple Moors. On these moors there are such memorials of former industry and art, as may serve to remind us of the contrast which subsists between its ancient population and its present solitude. In one part there is a Druidical circle, consisting of ten stones erect, which bears a strong resemblance to

that which is figured by Dr. Borlase in his Antiquities, p. 98. And in the adjacent parts many such circles and fragments of circles appear, which furnish a strong indication, that a town of the ancient Britons formerly stood in this place. One remarkable stone called the four-hole cross, from being perforated with four holes, stands on the margin of the turnpike road, leading from Bodmin to Launceston. This had evidently been ornamented with various scrolls, now much defaced by time, and the action of the elements; but to what uses the stone was applied, it is in vain to inquire.

The church which was originally called *Capella de Templo*, has been in ruins about thirty years, but some of the walls are still standing. The bell which belonged to it was twice stolen, when the church fell into decay, and after the second theft, was irrecoverably lost. Since the demolition of the church, no divine service has been performed in the parish, which contains only eighteen inhabitants, and these are the servants of landholders, who live in less desolate regions. There is some tolerably good land in the vicinity of the demolished church, for producing wheat, oats, and turnips; but in most other parts, the soil corresponds in sterility with the scantiness of its population. The surplice duty of this parish is now performed by the rector of Blisland, and the baptisms and burials are entered in the registers of that church.

The manor and church of Temple belonged originally to the Knights Templars, to whom were given many peculiar privileges. This order was founded in the year 1118, when Godfrey de St. Omer, Hugh de Pagans, and several others offered their services to Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, to defend the pilgrims travelling thither from robbery and violence. Baldwin, to reward their services, bestowed upon them a house near the Temple, in consequence of which they were called Knights Templars. Their habit was plain white at first, to which a cross was afterwards added. They professed to observe the rules of St. Augustine. These Knights Templars were exempted from the jurisdiction and visitation of inferior prelates. Of this privilege this parish of Temple furnishes a striking instance; neither the Bishop of Exeter nor his cathedral officers ever visiting it, although the vicar or curate by ancient right or prescription legally married any couple who came to him without either banns or licence. These having their names entered on the parish register as a wedded pair, were considered as legally married in the eye of the law to all intents and purposes whatever. Temple was formerly the Gretna Green of Cornwall.

Carew, speaking of this parish and its privileges, says, it is "a place exempted from the Bishop's jurisdiction, as once appertaining to the Templers, but not so from disorder: for if common report communicate with truth, many a bad marriage

bargain is there yearly slubbered up." Tonkin adds, "Grass widows go thither to lie in, and be nursed." Temple also furnished a place of abode for those who sought a refuge from ecclesiastical punishment under its exempt jurisdiction. But with all these privileges, it has not been preserved from desolation. When the Knights Templars and their retinue deserted the place, their tenants, not having their possessions, followed their example. Their chapel was then suffered to fall into ruin; and although the living has been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty, the church is now wholly abandoned, and the country, become a barren waste, is consigned over to swell the deserts of the world.

The manor and dilapidated church passed with their preceptory of Trebligh. These are now the property of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. who is patron of the sinecure rectory.

St. THOMAS'S.

This parish is so closely connected with Launceston, that it has frequently been incorporated with it, although it is under a distinct patronage, and its church is served by a different clergyman. It lies in the same deanery, and in the same hundred, but is situated about half a mile north-west by north from Launceston. Besides the church town and St. Thomas's street, it has three small villages, namely, Kestle, Higher Trebursey, and Tregadillett. The church of St. Thomas was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston, but the estates in this parish are now tithe free. The parishioners nominate the perpetual curate.

The barton of Carnedon was purchased in 1690, of John Blighe, Esq. by John Cloberry, Esq. But in 1700, it was sold by trustees to Mr. Nicholas Clark, for the payment of debts which Mr. Cloberry had contracted. In 1715, it was sold by Mr. Clark to an ancestor of Thomas Bewes, Esq. whose property it still remains. Carnedon is now a farm house.

The barton of Tredidon belonged anciently to a family of that name; from whom it passed by successive heirs, to the families of Windsor and Jolliffe. In this latter family it remained for many generations, after which it was in the family of French. It is now the property and seat of George Collins Browne, Esq. who purchased it in 1805 of the Rev. Simon Webber. At a place called Kestle, or Castle Wood in this parish, there are the remains of an ancient fortification; but of its history very little is known. It was probably connected with the venerable castle of Launceston, and it may be referred to the same times, in which that celebrated fortress displayed its power and dominion over the neighbouring districts.

RICHARD EARL OF CORNWALL ACCUSED WITH HARBOURING DAVID PRINCE OF WALES.

TINTAGEL.

Having entered at large into the history of the ancient castle of Tintagel, in the preceding volume, and noticed the borough of Bossiney, or Tintagel, among the Cornish boroughs, the history of this parish will be contracted within narrow limits.

Tintagel is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and the hundred of Lesnewth. It is about three miles west-south-west from Boscastle, and nearly five due west from Camelford. Besides the small borough town of Bossiney, it contains the villages of Trebarwith, Tregatta, Trenow, Trevenna, and Trewarmet. There is an annual fair at Trevenna for horned cattle, on the first Monday after the 19th of October.

Hals speaking of Dun-Dagell says, "for the etymology of this compound word, it signifies *the safe secure*, or, *impregnable fort or fortress;* and the manor contiguous therewith was privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet and other marks of grandeur over the adjacent country, still pertaining to the Duke of Cornwall." Pryce asserts, that Tintagel signifies "the castle of deceit." But whatever local diversities in opinion may subsist, it is admitted by all, that to the manor and castle of Tintagel this parish is indebted for its name. In Doomsday Survey this place was taxed under the name of Duns-cheine; and in the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294, it is called *Ecclesia de Dundagell, alias Bosithney.* So early as the days of Richard I. this place gave name to a family long since become extinct, who were thence denominated De Dundagell. In 1245, Richard Earl of Cornwall was accused with harbouring his nephew, David, Prince of Wales, who was in a state of rebellion, at his castle of Tintagel. In the reign of Richard II. Tintagel Castle was made a state prison, and John, Earl of Huntingdon, was made constable of it in 1388. On being thus turned from a palace to a prison, it restrained, says Carew, "one John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual penitentiary." Thomas, Earl of Warwick was also confined in this castle some time in the year 1397. A fee of ancientry belonging to this castle was cancelled as unnecessary by Lord treasurer Burleigh.

The manor of Tintagel was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the Earl and Dukes of Cornwall. It was annexed to the dutchy in the reign of Edward III. and it is now held on lease by the Hon. Stuart Wortley. The manor of Menedeglos, or Menedews, and that of Tregatta, belonged at an early period to the family of De la Hyde. Menedews is now the property of John Bray, Esq. of Trebray in this parish; and Tregatta belongs to Mr. Nicholas Marshall, and Mr. William Cock. The manor of Trenowith, which belonged originally to the ancient family of Bottreaux,

became the property of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of Duporth. The manor of Trethevy, which belongs to Lord Clinton, has been for many generations in the family of Trefusis. Another manor called Trecarne is the property of the Hon. Colonel James Stewart. Trevillet, which was formerly a seat of the family of Wood, is now a farm house. The property in the vicinity of Trevenna, belongs chiefly to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, James Archibald Stewart Wortley, Esq. M. P. for Tintagel, —— Symonds, Esq. and H. Thomson, Esq. captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia.

In the castle of Tintagel there was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Julian, and in some other parts of the parish there were chapels dedicated to St. Piran and St. Dennis. The parish church, which was dedicated to St. Simpporian, was formerly appropriated to the abbess and convent of Fontevralt in Normandy. This church, having passed in the same manner as Leighton Busard in Bedfordshire, was given by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windsor. The dean and chapter of this church still possess the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage.

There is a charity school at Tintagel supported by the mayor and free burgesses of the borough, who pay a salary of ten pounds per annum to the master.

TOWEDNACK.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about two miles and a half south-west from St. Ives, but has very little to recommend it to historical notice. Its population is not large, but it has several villages and hamlets scattered over its surface, among which the following are the principal: Amalibria, Amalvear, Amalwidden, Bossow, Breja, Nancledry, Skilly-waddon, and Trevidgia. The name of this parish is purely Cornish, and implies *the white roof, or, white dwelling near a port.* This name was probably derived from some local circumstance, which is less conspicuous at present than it was in former years.

Hals, speaking of this parish, takes notice of two considerable intrenchments, which he attributes to the ancient Britons, in which they fortified themselves against their invaders in former ages. The names of these fortifications are Castle-an-Dinas and Trecragan, the latter of which is situated upon Trecragan-hill. Of these venerable intrenchments, some of the ruins are still visible.

The manor of Amalibria, which belonged to the family of Noy, was conveyed by Humphrey Noy, Esq. to his son-in-law Davies. In this family it has ever since

remained, and it is now the property of his descendant, Davies Gilbert (late Giddy), Esq. M. P.

The church, which is a daughter to Lelant, is called in old records the chapel of St. Ewin. In connexion with Lelant it continued until the time of the Reformation, having its dead buried in the consecrated ground of its parent parish. But in the year 1541, it had a church yard of its own, sanctioned by ecclesiastical authority; since which time, it has been deemed a separate parish. The benefice is, however, still united to Lelant. Connected with this parish, it was either given or confirmed by Robert de Cardinham, to the priory of Tywardreath, so early as the reign of Richard I. after which it became appropriated to the college of Crediton in Devonshire. In the seventeenth century it was vested in the family of Maynard, and was inherited by the Hobarts. It was afterwards sold by the Earl of Buckinghamshire to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq. and it is now the property of his descendant, William Praed, Esq. who is impropriator of the great tithes of this parish and those of Lelant.

TREMAINE.

Tremaine, sometimes spelt Tremean, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. Its distance from Launceston is about seven miles in a direction that is nearly north-west. Trussel, or Trusel is the only village within its precincts, and this is far from being considerable, as its whole population does not much exceed 120 souls. Its name, like that of the preceding parish, is of Cornish extraction, signifying *the stone town, the river, or, passage town;* but from what circumstances the name was rendered peculiarly appropriate, we have scarcely any means of knowing. The greater part of this little parish is included within the manor of Penheale in Egloskerry.

The manor of Tremaine, from which the name was probably transferred to the parish, belonged to the family of Treise, by whose heiress it was brought to the father of the late Sir John Morshead, Bart. Castle Milford, the ancient seat of the Treise family, which descended to Sir John Morshead, was sold by that baronet to Mr. John Jolliffe, the present proprietor; but the old mansion is now occupied by a farmer.

The church of Tremaine, originally incorporated with that of Egloskerry, of which it is still a daughter church, was consecrated in 1481, under the name of "the chapel of Winwolaus of Tremene," having a cemetery adjoining. This was the period when in all probability, it became a separate parish. The benefice, which is united to that

of Egloskerry, is in the gift of the crown. The great tithes which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston are at present the property of George Welsh Owen, Esq. In 1808, the late Mr. Langford of Lesnewth was patron of this curacy, but its perpetuity is in the same patronage with that of Egloskerry.

TRENEGLOS.

The name of this parish is of Cornish etymology, and signifies, according to Dr. Pryce, nothing more than simply *the church-town*. This circumstance forbids us to look back for the origin of its name prior to the introduction of Christianity. Its situation is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. It is distant about eight miles both from Launceston and Camelford. From the former its bearing is nearly west-north-west, and from the latter east-north-east. The principal villages in Treneglos, are Cayse, and Treglith, or Treglitha.

The manor of Downeckney, anciently called Donnegny, belonged soon after the Conquest to Richard, who was steward of the household at the time of Doomsday Survey; from whom it passed by descent to the Dinhams and Cardinhams. This manor, after passing through various families, is now in a divided state. The greater part, which had long been vested in the family of Symons, was sold by their representatives to Mr. Spettigue, whose son-in-law, William Braddon, Esq. of Treglith, inherited this portion in fee, and held the remainder on lease. A moiety of what remained belongs to Lord Clinton by inheritance from the Rolles. The other moiety is vested in the trustees of Miss Amy, daughter of the late Cotton Amy, Esq. who inherited it from the Gilberts. The part which belonged to Mr. Braddon has lately been advertised for the sale of his life-inheritance in it, the estate being entailed on his heir Mr. William Braddon of Polperro.

The church of Treneglos was given by Richard, steward of the household at the time of Doomsday Survey, to the priory of Tywardreath, in which connexion it remained until the Reformation. The great tithes of Roose Cayse, and a field on Trebrake belong to the vicar, but all besides are vested in the Hon. William Eliot, M. P. The patronage of the united benefices of Treneglos and Warbstow, is in the Prince Wales as Duke of Cornwall.

TRESMERE.

Tresmere, which is a Cornish name, and signifies *the great town*, or, *the town near the lake*, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East.

It is about ten miles from Camelford in a direction east-north-east, and about six west-north-west from Launceston, which is its post town. Exclusively of the church town, Treburtle is its only village. The whole population of the parish does not much exceed 150 souls, and these are employed chiefly in agricultural pursuits. Nearly all the land in this parish is included in the manor of Werrington in Devonshire, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, which was purchased of the family of Morice. During many ages prior to the Reformation, the tithes of this parish were appropriated to the priory of Launceston. But since that event they have been in the families of Molesworth and Manaton. Both the great and small tithes now belong to Edward Coode, Esq. of St. Austell. The curacy of this parish is in the gift of the crown.

TREVALGA.

Trevalga, or Trevalgy, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. It is about five miles nearly north from Camelford; but it has no village besides the church town. The name is of Cornish origin, and signifies, according to Dr. Pryce, "the town of defence, or the walled town near the river." What circumstances formerly existed to justify this appropriation, we have no means of knowing. But having no more than 20 dwelling-houses, and 112 inhabitants, it would hardly acquire its appellation of "town of defence" in modern days. Mr. Whitaker says, "the manor which has given name to the parish, has derived its own from Trev-Alga, the noble house; Alga in Irish signifying 'noble,' as in Inis-Alga, an old name for Ireland; and this affords an instance of the necessity of recurring to the kindred dialects of the British in explaining Cornish names." This etymology of the name, as being originally applied to a manor house, which it represents as noble, is certainly far more congenial to our views, than that given by Dr. Pryce, from which existing facts direct our judgments to revolt.

The manor of Trev-Alga belonged in the reign of James I. to James Welsh, Esq. Since that time it passed to the Bolithos, from whom it descended to Richard Stephens Esq. of Culverhouse, near Exeter, the present proprietor. The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the rectory. The farms and solitary dwellings scattered over this parish, can furnish no materials for history. They all partake of one general character, and leave nothing for description.

TREWEN, or TREWENN.

The name of this parish, which is Cornish, is said to imply *the fair town, or place of innocence;* but on what account, we have no means of ascertaining even by

conjecture. Trewen is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. It lies on the road leading from Camelford to Launceston; from the former of which it is distant nine miles, and from the latter about five in a direction which is nearly west. Exclusively of the church town its principal villages are Gospenheale, Pyper's-pool, Trenalt, and a part of Hick's-Mill. It has two annual fairs chiefly for colts, sheep and lambs. These are held on May 1st, and October 10th.

The manor of Trewen belongs to the Bishop of Exeter.

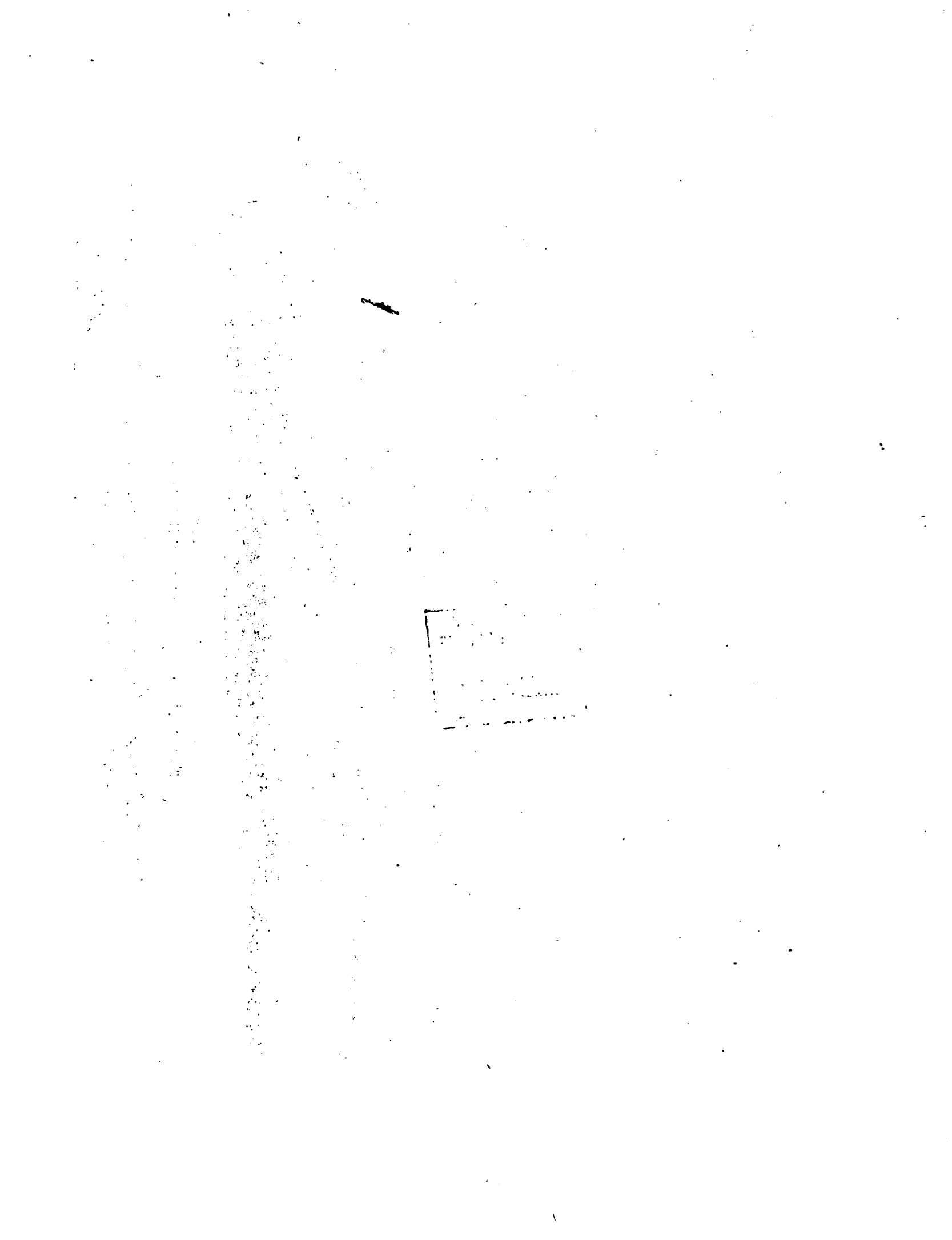
There is a barton called Menwenick in this parish, which, so early as the days of Henry IV. belonged to a family of this name, which family has long since become extinct. This barton, after passing through many names, is now the property of Mr. Digory Kittow. Against the north wall of the parish church there is a common stone with an inscription on it for Arthur Roe of Menwenick, who died in 1639; and another on the floor in the north aisle for Margaret Roe, wife of the above Arthur, who was buried in 1633. Divine service is performed in this parish only once every fortnight; but at this apparent neglect the parishioners are far from being satisfied, and not without very sufficient reason; but it is not always that just complaint is succeeded by an adequate remedy.

The great tithes of this parish, which is united to South Petherwin, were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans. But since the Reformation they have been vested in the university of Oxford, together with the patronage of the vicarage, in which they still remain.

TRURO.

The large and flourishing town of Truro, though of less antiquity than Tregony, Lostwithiel, and some other towns in Cornwall, may justly be denominated the metropolis of the county. Its central situation with respect to the commerce, and principal products of trade; its improved and improving state; the regularity and elegant appearance of its buildings; its advanced population; and the resemblance which its local regulations bear to those of our principal cities, equally contribute to justify its title to pre-eminence.

Truro is situated in a pleasant vale, at the conflux of the two rivers,—Kenwyn and St. Allen,—which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth Harbour. These rivers and the salt water at every spring tide, form a fine lake or body of water two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons, which land their cargoes at its wharfs, and quays. These local advantages have without doubt, been the principal cause of its rapid progress to its present state of superiority; and it may not be uninteresting





EAST VIEW OF TRURO

Dedicated by Permission to the Worshipful the Mayor & Corporation of the Borough of Truro.
By their obedient humble Serv.t W. Penaluna.

ANCIENT ROMAN ROADS MEETING TOGETHER AT TRURO.

to review some of the most prominent particulars connected with its various stages of improvement.

Carew speaking of Truro says, "the shape of the town, and the *etymon* of the name, may be learned out of this Cornish prophetical rhyme.—

'Tru-ru,
Trueth-eu,
Ombdna geueth try ru;'

which is to say, Truro consisteth of three streets, and it shall in time be said, 'Here Truro stood.' A like mischief of a mystery they observe, that in taking T from the town, there resteth *ru, ru*, which in English soundeth *woe, woe*. But whatsoever shall become thereof hereafter, for the present I hold it to have got the start in wealth of any other Cornish town, and to come behind none in buildings, Launceston excepted, where there is more use and profit of fair lodgings, through the county assizes. I wish that they would likewise deserve praise for getting and employing their riches in some industrious trade to the good of their country, as the harbour's opportunity inviteth them." The industry and enterprise which Carew thus recommends to the inhabitants have since his days been adopted by them, so that no exception can now be made in favour of Launceston. The disasters contained in the Cornish prediction have not yet overtaken it; and no probability appears that it will ever receive its accomplishment, unless by referring to its ancient contracted limits, and contrasting these with its present extent, we may say, "Here Truro stood."

Truro is situated in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder. It is about fourteen miles from St. Austell, twenty-two from Bodmin, forty-three from Launceston, and two hundred and fifty-five from London. It is surrounded on the south, west, and north, by Kenwyn; and on the east by St. Clements. Tonkin says, that it takes its name from *Tri* three, and *Ru*, a street, turned into Truro. Dr. Borlase however thinks that its name is derived not from its streets, but from the circumstance of the ancient Roman roads meeting together at this place. The etymon asserted by Tonkin, and adopted by Camden, Mr. Whitaker declares to be obviously absurd, and that given by Dr. Borlase he passes over in silence. "The town," he observes, "must have had a name long before it forked out into three streets, and, indeed, from the first moment of its existence as a town, as a parish, or as a manor. Truro takes its name from its castle. The town consisted at first probably of the street running from the foot of the hill, on a part of which the castle stood, and extending backwards with its yards and gardens to the western current. And this part of course adopted the previous appellation of the castle, and was called with it Tre-ve-reu, Tre-ureu, or Truru, Treuro, or Truro, the house or castle upon

ANCIENT CASTLE AT TRURO BUILT BY THE NORMAN EARLS OF CORNWALL.

the Uro, or Uru, the same denomination of a river with that of Vere in Hertfordshire." How far this derivation may be deemed correct, may admit of some doubt, especially as no river in the vicinity of Truro was ever known to bear the name of Uro, or Uru. We cannot therefore but conclude, that the etymology of the name is involved in much obscurity.

The exact time when the ancient castle was erected, of which nothing but the site and name at present remain, is not less clearly ascertained than the source whence the town derived its appellation. The castle, says Mr. Whitaker, is not mentioned in Doomsday; it was therefore later than the Conquest. It was built by some of the Norman Earls of Cornwall, and was one of the usual palaces, as it were, which they had in the county, subordinate to their grand capitals at Launceston, Trematon, and Restormel. The town must be still later than the castle. Yet it is noticed within a century after the Conquest. So nearly coeval was it with the castle.

This now demolished castle stood on an eminence on the more westerly side of the two currents. Leland describes it as "a castelle a quarter of a mile by west ou of Truru, belongging to the Earl of Cornwall, now cleve down. The site thereof is now used for a shooting and playing place." Such was its situation in the days of Henry VIII. but since that period, from the increase of buildings which has taken place, its site is now included within the town, at the head of St. Pancras (now Pyder) street. The ground still retains a portion of its elevation, and its name; but the earth on which its keep originally stood is daily diminishing by being applied to various purposes. This area or waste at present commands the whole place, furnishing some pleasant views of the adjacent country, and particularly of the arm or branch of the harbour.

This artificial mount marks the centre of the castle; it had probably the main tower upon it, and constituted the principal part of the whole. A small ward must have gone round it, standing on the natural ground, and forming the offices to this petty palace. This was plainly the origin of the town. Where an ancient earl's house was, however small in its extent, and however occasional its use, it naturally drew the traders of the country to it. The wants of such a lord's household, and the accompanying treasury of a kingdom in a county, created such a call for wares, and produced such a currency of wealth, as made it for a season the little centre of trade to all the adjoining country. And a town grew up in time, the weakly child of the castle at first, but able to subsist without the castle at last. Such, undoubtedly, was the origin of Truro. This lay upon the most westerly of the two currents. The westerly side of the town would therefore be the primitive and original part of it. Accordingly we see the White Friars' house constructed within it. From this current it extended,—it enlarged to the easterly one. The erection of a church on

TRURO CASTLE THE RESIDENCE OF RICHARD DE LUCY.

that side, when a district was taken out of Kenwyn parish, and the peninsulated ground between the two currents was formed into a parish of itself, drew it easterly with great power.

In the latter end of the reign of Henry III. a convent of Black Friars settled in Kenwyn street, the site of which is now occupied by tanpits. A nunnery of poor Clares was also situated where the late King's Head Inn stood, which was demolished when Lemon street was built. This nunnery, of which little more is known than the place of its existence, occupied that spot, where the entrance from Boscawen into Lemon street now opens.

The town thus starting into existence under the auspices of the castle was fostered by Richard de Lucy, "a person," says Dr. Brady "of great note in the reigns of king Stephen and Henry II. and who in 1162 was made justice of England.' This Richard actually resided in the castle, as he is stiled in an instrument of Henry II. "Richard de Lucy, de Trivereu." Protected by his power, the little town became incorporated, acquired an exemption from toll, extended its influence beyond its immediate precincts, and thus drew, from various sources, the industrious and enterprizing, to share its legal dignity and honors, and to swell the mass of its primitive population.

The buildings of Truro most probably began about the year 1100: the town was in all likelihood incorporated about 1130, and was made a free borough before 1140. It appears that in this latter year, or the fifth of king Stephen, Lucy resigned up the possession of the earldom, because in this year, Reginald Fitz-Roy, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry I. was made Earl of Cornwall. Reginald was therefore invested with all that Lucy had possessed. This he retained until his death, which happened in the year 1175. We accordingly find him extending his more than half royal graces to his borough of Truro, by granting it a charter, confirming all the privileges which Lucy had previously conferred. By Henry II. another charter was granted, which confirmed that of Reginald, as Reginald had confirmed that of Lucy, and all were re-confirmed by Edward I. in 1284. But since, in these charters, no mention whatever is made of the original dominion of Truro over Falmouth Harbour, it is concluded, that this right must have been specified in some peculiar charter, about the time of Lucy, or Reginald, as the fact is acknowledged in a record of 1622, by an ancient grant then said to be in the custody of the mayor and burgesses of Truro.

The market of this town, which is held by prescription, furnishes no marks by which its origin can be traced. So early as the days of Edward I. its claim to this privilege was certified and allowed; its origin therefore must be carried back nearly to the days of Lucy and Reginald, and most probably its establishment may be placed

among the privileges which they conferred. Truro has at present two markets, one on Wednesday, and one on Saturday, both of which are well supplied with all the necessaries of life, except corn, which is confined to the market on Wednesday. It has also four cattle fairs; the Wednesdays after Mid-Lent, and Whitsunday, on November 19th, and on the 8th of December. The fair held in November belongs to the lords of the manor of Truro, as high lords of the town. At this fair a glove is hung out in the same manner as at Chester. The lords claim a tax called smoke money from most of the houses in the borough. There was formerly another, called Coveridge money, but this is grown obsolete.

But Truro with all its local advantages and ancient honors, has not always been able to preserve that pre-eminent dignity, for which it is at present so justly celebrated. In the year 1410, the inhabitants petitioned parliament, that the rent payable to the crown, which had been £12. 1*s*. 10*d*. but was reduced to £2. 10*s*. 0*d*. by Richard II. for a term of years, might be continued thus reduced in perpetuity. And the reasons assigned for this request were, the great losses they had sustained from a raging pestilence, and from their invading foes. Truro, from its situation, was represented in this petition as the key and defence of that part of the country. But to such a condition was it reduced through the causes alleged, that the inhabitants, instead of being encouraged to re-build their houses, were meditating their departure, and preparing to quit the town. What particular effects resulted from this petition we have no means of knowing with certainty; but it is indisputably evident, that Truro was one of the decayed towns, to encourage the repairs of which an act was passed in the year 1540. And so far had it recovered from its languid state, that Norden, who visited this place in 1574, says, "there is not a towne in the west part of the shyre, more comendable for neatness of buyldinges, nor more discomendable for the pride of the people." The opinion of Carew we have already stated.

From the days of Carew and Norden, Truro has continued to advance with regularity to its present exalted state of improvement. It is inhabited by many of the gentry of the county, and the lands in its immediate vicinity furnish many delightful abodes. In 1801, the town alone contained 369 houses, and 2358 inhabitants, and in 1811 the former amounted to 400; and the latter to 2482. The suburbs, however, which apparently form a part of the town itself, are far more populous than the town. These suburbs include a considerable portion of the population comprized in the two parishes of St. Clement and Kenwyn, which two parishes contain together nearly 8,000 souls.

Truro, during the time of the civil war, was made the theatre of some important transactions. It was the head quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, soon after his arrival in Cornwall with the king's forces in 1642, and again not long before his surrender

A COINAGE HALL AT TRURO SO EARLY AS THE YEAR 1200.

to Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1646, in which place Fairfax had established his head quarters, before the treaty which is said to have been signed at Tresilian Bridge was ultimately concluded. Some time in the winter of 1645, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. took up his abode in Truro; and early in the year of 1647, he again resided here during several weeks.

Truro, as mentioned in the preceding volume, was made at a very early period one of the original coinage towns; and at this place, together with Helston and Penzance, the coinages have of late years almost exclusively taken place. The principal produce of tin is however coined here, and a greater quantity is annually exported from this town, than any other port in the county. The blocks of tin which are brought hither from various parts lie in unguarded heaps in the streets, their vast weight rendering it difficult to remove them, without an exposure to immediate detection. Hals, in his parochial history, mentions this town, as possessing a coinage hall so early as the reign of king John, about the year 1200. But its present hall, though far from being modern, cannot presume to boast such high antiquity. It stands towards the eastern entrance of the town, and marks the commencement of Boscawen street. Truro has also a manufactory for turning block tin into bars and ingots. The weight of the former is from eight to sixteen ounces; and that of the latter from sixty to seventy pounds. The bars are exported to the Baltic and Mediterranean, and the ingots to the East Indies. Considerable quantities of copper ore are sent from this port to Wales. The vice-warden's court is held in Truro, and also the Easter quarter Sessions, as already mentioned.

In addition to the various branches of trade connected with the mines carried on in Truro, a carpet manufactory was established here about thirty-five years since. This for some time put on a flourishing aspect; but after several years' trial it was abandoned. The same species of trade still however exists on a more diminutive scale carried on by Mr. Plummer, in connexion with his other branches of business. A manufacture of coarse earthenware is also carried on in this place; to which may be added a manufactory of tobacco pipes. Sculpture is likewise executed with no contemptible degree of ability by Mr. Isbell. The market house which originally stood towards the western end of Boscawen street has lately been demolished, and another erected in a more eligible situation for general accommodation, between Boscawen street and the western river. Over the old market house and town hall, there formerly stood a stone with the following inscription:—

"T. E. Jenkin Daniel, Maior.
Who seeks to find eternall treasure,
Must use no guile in weight or measure.—1615."

This stone, which ascertains the date of the demolished market house, is now incorporated in the new building. It is not in the nature of time to impair the import of permanent truth. The principal exports from Truro are tin and copper; and its imports consist of iron, coals, and timber, together with various species of goods from London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Sheffield.

The improvements made in Truro, of late years, have been very considerable, particularly since the passing of the lighting and paving act at Midsummer 1794. What now forms the principal street, was formerly contracted and disfigured by a row of houses stretching along from the coinage hall to the market house. These houses have since been removed, and what originally formed two narrow streets and a row of houses, now constitutes a spacious area, equally contributing to the elegance of the street, and to the health and accommodation of the inhabitants. Truro is well lighted with gas; the pavement is kept in excellent order; and flat pavements for foot passengers range along on each side of the principal streets throughout the town and its suburbs. The common charges are defrayed by an assessment on each house. To facilitate the communication between Truro and Falmouth, a new street has within these few years been made. It opens nearly in the middle of Boscawen street, and passes at right angles over the western river, across which a commodious bridge is thrown. The houses which decorate this new street called Lemon street are erected with much regularity and elegance; but the whole design is not yet completed in execution.

Among other objects which diversify the town, and reflect credit on its inhabitants and on the gentlemen of Cornwall, is a literary society, and a county library established here in 1792. This was originally instituted, and it is still supported and patronized by the nobility and gentry of Cornwall. The library consists of several thousand volumes of valuable works in the various departments of science, taste, and genius,, On the 12th of August, 1799, a county infirmary was opened in Kenwyn parish under the patronage of His present Majesty, the expenses of which are defrayed by subscription. This infirmary stands on a rising ground in the western suburbs of the town. It is an elegant and spacious stone building, and its situation has been selected with such care as to give to its inhabitants all the advantages of the town, without exposing them to any of its inconveniences. The regulations for the management of the sick, and for an active superintendence over the persons employed to attend them, are well adapted to ensure the success they promise. They are conceived with much judgment, and enforced with fidelity and care. This institution has been attended with most happy effects to the unfortunate sufferers, who have been admitted within its walls to partake of its benefits. Not far from the infirmary on the same declining hill is an excellent range of horse barracks,

with every necessary accommodation for their riders. These were erected during the late war; but being chiefly built of timber, the materials seem ultimately doomed to perish, like the temporary occasion which caused the buildings to be erected. In a part of Truro called High Cross, a theatre and an assembly room have been erected. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. Of its elective franchise we have already spoken under the article Cornish boroughs.

Mr. Henry Williams, a draper, who died in the year 1631, founded a hospital in this place for ten poor housekeepers. The house was erected the following year at the expence of £225 19*s.* 7*d.* The lands with which its founder endowed it, produce at present about £120 per annum. The objects exclusively selected by the corporation for this charity are widows,—to whom they allow four shillings per week each and clothes.

The grammar school of Truro has long been famed as a seminary of learning, and many men of considerable talents have received the first rudiments of their education in it. When it was first founded is involved in some obscurity, nor is it known of what its endowment consists. The salary was formerly £15 per annum, and a house for the master. But upon the house being given up by the master about the middle of the last century, the corporation increased the salary to £25 per annum. The same sum is now allowed to the usher. There are two exhibitions at Exeter college of £30 per annum for scholars of Truro school. These were founded by the charitable bequest of the Rev. St. John Eliot who died in 1760. One of the charity schools with an endowment of £5 per annum, established out of the same fund was fixed at Truro. A central school on Dr. Bell's plan, in which there are about 140 boys, and nearly 80 girls, in separate rooms, was established at Truro in the year 1812.

Samuel Foote the celebrated comedian, and dramatic writer, was born in Truro January 27th, 1721, in the house which is now the Red Lion Inn; this being the town residence of his father's family, the Footes of Lambesso. Sir John Arundel vice admiral of Cornwall, who took Duncan Campbell the famous Scottish pirate, is said also to have been born in this town.

The church of Truro now dedicated to St. Mary, but originally appropriated most probably to St. Pancras, is a spacious fabric, exhibiting a fine specimen of that elegant kind of architecture which flourished in England about the reign of Henry VII. This building unites the solemn solidity of the Gothic, with the luminous lightness of the Roman, and corresponds in architectural decorations with the church of Launceston. It consists of two aisles of equal dimensions, and one that is smaller. It has a modern steeple of very inharmonious proportions, no part of which corresponds with the body of the church. In the windows are several fragments of

HUMOUROUS BILL DELIVERED BY THE MASON WHO REPAIRED TRURO CHURCH IN 1614.

painted glass, and in one of them on the southern side, and the third from the east, is an express date of 1518, which seems to indicate the year when the church was erected. Hals says, that this church had no spire so late as the year 1736. In this church there is a large marble monument which commemorates the name of John Robartes, Esq. who died in March 1614. This is decorated with several figures, some of which, having been much injured by time, were repaired about twenty years since by order of Miss Hunt, now the Hon. Mrs. Agar, a descendant of the Robartes's, afterwards Lord Radnor, a family now extinct. These repairs gave occasion to the following humourous bill delivered by the mason who was employed.—

"To putting one new foot to Mr. John Robartes, mending the other, putting seven new buttons to his coat, and mending his breeches knees.

"To two feet to his wife Phillipa, mending her eyes, and putting a new nosegay in her hand.

"To two new hands, and a new nose to the captain.

"To two new hands, and mending the nose of his wife, repairing her eyes, and putting two new cuffs to her gown.

"To making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, and making a new great toe, mending the handle of his scythe, and putting a new blade to it."

The family of Robartes had a capital mansion in Truro, which is still standing near the north west corner of Boscawen street; but its front has lately undergone considerable alterations, which have taken from it the venerable hoar of antiquity. Sir Richard Robartes, Bart. was created Baron Robartes of Truro in the year 1624.

On the north side of the chancel is another monument, the inscription of which records the following particulars:—

"To the pious and well deserved memory of Owen Fitz Pen alias Phippen, who travelled over many parts of the world; and on the 24th of March, 1620, was taken by the Turks and made a captive in *Argier*. He projected sundry plots for his liberty, and on the 17th June, 1627, with ten other Christian captives Dutch and French, persuaded by his counsel and courage, he began a cruel fight with sixty-five Turks in their own ship, which lasted three hours, in which five of his company were slain, yet God made him conquer, and so brought the ship into Carthagena, being 400 ton and 22 ord. The king sent for him to Madrid to see him; he was proffered a captain's place, and the king's favour if he would turn papist, which he refused. He sold all for £6000, returned into England, and died at Lamorran 17th March, 1636.

"Melcombe in Dorset was his place of birth,
"Age 54, and here lies Earth in Earth.

George Fitz Pen alias Phippen, *ipsius frater hujus Ecclesiae Rector*, H. M. P."

There are at present two weekly newspapers regularly printed in Truro, "The Royal Cornwall Gazette" on Saturday, and "The West Briton" on Friday. The Royal Cornwall Gazette was first projected by Mr. Thomas Flindell, a native of this county, of whose typographical talents several excellent specimens had been given to the inhabitants of Cornwall; and with whose diversified literary abilities for

conducting it the various purchasers which it obtained within the range of its circulation were fully satisfied. This paper first started into existence at Falmouth, under the name of "The Royal Cornwall Gazette, and Falmouth Packet," in the year 1801; but after some time, having been discontinued for a season, it was resumed in Truro (to which place Mr. Flindell removed, in the month of July, 1803) under its present appellation.

Conducted on neutral ground, this paper was patronized and supported by men of different political creeds, from all of whom it received advertisements and various other contributions, by means of which it became the general organ of the county The ground of neutral independence being however abandoned by its editor on the political questions which were in agitation, the excluded party grew dissatisfied, withdrew their patronage and support, and called into existence a rival paper, under the name of "The West Briton." The editorship of this paper was consigned to the talents of Mr. Edward Budd, who had for some time prior to this event resided in Truro, and whose political sentiments coincided with those of the party under whose auspices "The West Briton" claimed its birth. The annunciation of this new paper operated upon the abettors and editors of the old as a public declaration of war. And as it was generally understood that only one paper could survive the conflict, by establishing itself on the ruins of its vanquished rival, the latter was considered to be to the former, what Carthage was to Rome; and the hostile editors were viewed as contending not merely for victory, and the dominion of political principle, but for existence.

To this fierce contention each party brought along

"Innumerable force of spirits armed."

The Royal Cornwall Gazette was sanctioned by power, and supported by the abilities of Mr. Flindell, who found in Mr. Budd, the editor of the West Briton, both the courage and the abilities of a Hannibal to oppose. The conflict was long and obstinately fought; and finally terminated in the removal of Mr. Flindell to Exeter, where he established a new paper, entitled "The Western Luminary."

The manor of Truro, or Truro-Burgh, is said to have belonged to Richard de Lucy, whose dominion in this neighbourhood we have already noticed, and who was chief justice of England, in the year 1161. About the time of king John, this manor was divided between the co-heiresses of De Lucy. One moiety, to which was connected the church of Truro, or Truro-Burgh, was carried to William de Briewere, a powerful baron, about that time. This was afterwards carried to the family of Haweis, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to the Coleshills and Arundells, until it became subdivided among the co-heiresses of the latter family.

ANCIENT BLOCK OF TIN FOUND BY SOME BARGEMEN DREDGING OFF ST. MAWES.

This estate was held of the honor of Launceston, by the annual rendering of an ivory bow. The other moiety passed from the family of Lucy, to that of De Riparies; from whom it passed, with the castle, to Thomas, son of Reginald de Prideaux. In the reign of Edward I. this estate and the bailiwick of the hundred of Powder were held in fee, subject to a rent of forty shillings, by Sir Thomas de Pridias, or Prideaux. From this family, this branch of the estate was conveyed to the Bodrugans, in or about the year 1366. But on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was granted by king Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose successor the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe still retains it by inheritance. This nobleman is patron of Truro rectory. The other moiety is thus divided;—Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. holds one eighth by inheritance from the Arundells, through the Whittingtons. The Hon. Mrs. Agar holds a fourth by inheritance from the family of Robartes, who possessed this portion in the year 1620. The Duke of Buckingham has also one eighth, which was purchased of the representatives of the Coleshills by the Vincents, from whom it passed to the Nugent family, with their other Cornish property.

The manor of Truro-vean, in Truro, and in the parishes of St. Clement and Kenwyn, belongs to Mr. Joseph Edwards by purchase from Lord Arundell. And the manor of Truro and Tregew in Truro and Kenwyn, which had formerly belonged to the Tregians, is now the property of the Earl of Falmouth.

Some time about the year 1812, as some bargemen were employed in taking up sand for manure in deep water off St. Mawes, they discovered in their dredge something which appeared peculiarly heavy, which upon examination was found to be an ancient block of tin about one hundred and half in weight, of the purest metal, and of a remarkably singular shape, being divided at its extremities for the convenience of lifting and carrying on horseback. Having no mark on it except an oblong hollow near one of its ends, it furnished no data either whence it came, or how long it had been deposited in its silent bed. It was much corroded, and so far as its appearance could furnish evidence, it seemed to have been originally cast in sand. From its having no mark which denoted the duty paid to the Duke of Cornwall, the inference is fair that it must have been deposited in the water before that event took place, but how long it is impossible to say. "If a conjecture were to be hazarded as to the period when this piece of tin was manufactured, I should fix it," says the gentleman from whom this information has been obtained, "in the days when the Phenicians visited the Cornish market for this article." Admitting this conjecture to be correct, this block of tin must have slipped into the water while putting on board a ship for exportation, and sinking to the bottom must have been given over for loss. This singular relic of antiquity is preserved in the office of R. A. Daniel, Esq. of Truro.

MANORS IN THE PARISH OF ST. TUDY.

ST. TUDY.

This parish, which lies in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg, is about six miles south-south-west from Camelford, and eight almost due north from Bodmin. Its principal villages exclusive of the church town are, Kelly-green, Penhale, Polshea, and Tamsquite. During the reign of queen Anne a charter was granted to Anthony Nicoll, Esq. and Edward Trelawny, clerk, for holding two fairs at the church town for sheep and cattle. These fairs still continue on the 20th of May, and September 14th. The name of this parish is said to have been derived from St. Udy, or St. Udith, the natural daughter of king Edgar by Lady Wolfchild who was abbess of Wilton nunnery in Hampshire, for to St. Udith this church was dedicated.

The manor of St. Tudy and Trelil, which extends into St. Kew and other parishes, belonged at an early period to the family of Nicoll, for whom there are several ancient monuments in the church. This manor, together with Penvose the seat of his ancestors, was sold by Anthony Nicoll, Esq. who died in 1678, to John Trehawke, Esq. and by the late Mr. Trehawke was bequeathed to Samuel Kekewich, Esq. the present proprietor. Penvose is now occupied by a farmer. The manor of Tinten, was at a very early period the property of a family of this name, who had their seat here, in the days of Edward II. and Henry IV. under the see of Exeter, from which it was afterwards severed. In the fourteenth century an heiress of this family married Sir Walter Carminow of Boconnoc, carrying with her to him the manor of her ancestors.

Tinten, or Thinten, having passed with Boconnoc estate to the Courtenays, fell to the crown on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter; and in 1540, was annexed to the dutchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The manor of Kellygreen belonged anciently to a family called Barrett, who had their seat on its barton. At a subsequent period this property was in the Wollocombes of Coombe in the parish of Roughborough, Devonshire. In 1763, John Wollocombe, Esq. conveyed this barton and all its manorial rights to William Pennington, Esq. of the priory, Bodmin. These now belong to Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. in right of his wife who was the niece of Mr. Pennington.

The manor of Polrode belonged at an early period to the family of Bloyow; from whom it passed by a succession of female heirs to the Tintens, Carminows, and Courtenays. This manor having been united to the Boconnoc estate is now the property of Lord Grenville.

Tremeer in this parish, which was an ancient seat of the Lowers, was the birth-place of Sir William Lower, who distinguished himself as a dramatic writer, and of Dr. Richard Lower an eminent physician in the reign of Charles II.

GEORGE FOX THE CELEBRATED QUAKER IMPRISONED IN LAUNCESTON GOAL.

This gentleman coming into Cornwall when George Fox, the celebrated Quaker, was a prisoner in Launceston goal, paid him a visit; and was so convinced of the truth of his doctrines that he embraced the principles for which he was imprisoned, and joined that community. Dr. Lower distinguished himself as an author in "a treatise on the heart," and was the discoverer of the Astrop-wells. Tremeer is now the property and residence of Mrs. Reed.

Hengar is a parcel of the manor of Penrose-Burden, which extends into the parish of St. Breward. Hengar, the manor house, was formerly the seat of the family of Billinge, alias Trelawder, whose heiress married John Trelawny, Esq. of Coldrinnick first, and on his death, Dr. Lower, before mentioned, by whom she had three daughters. After the death of Dr. Lower, Hengar became the property of his eldest daughter, who married first, the elder son of Sir William Morice, secretary of state, and after his death, Major General Trelawny. Hengar became afterwards the property of Dr. Lower's second daughter, who married the father of the late Col. Michel. Col. Michel, who thus became possessed of this estate, left it to its present proprietor, Matthew Michel, Esq. son of Capt. Matthew Michel, M. P. for Westbury, who, when captain of the Gloucester, accompanied Lord Anson, in his memorable voyage round the world, and who afterwards distinguished himself on the coast of Flanders, in the year 1746, as captain of the Worcester. Hengar is now the occasional residence of Mr. Michel.

For the family of Nicoll, there are several monuments in the parish church, bearing the dates of 1542, 1658, and 1678. There is also a monument for Samuel Michel, Esq. formerly captain in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, who died in 1786. These monuments have appropriate inscriptions. The colours or trophies of Col. Michel are suspended over the family pew in the church, which is a very respectable building. The dean and chapter of Christ church college in Oxford, are patrons of the rectory. There are some remains of ancient chapels still visible at Tinten and Kellygreen.

Of king Arthur's castle at Damelioc in St. Tudy, where Gothlios fortified himself against Uter Pendragon's soldiers, we have already spoken. The lands about this venerable fortress, have, since its first erection, been enclosed and cultivated, so that furze and brambles rather deface than entirely hide this treble intrenchment from the sight of spectators.

TYWARDREATH.

According to Dr. Pryce, the name of this parish, is derived from its situation, the word Ty-war-dreath signifying "the dwelling above the sandy beach." Leland

calls it Tywardreath, "the house on the sand," and in Doomsday Survey it is denominated, Tiwardrai; and the manor which bears this name, is said to have been given by William the Conqueror, to Robert, Earl of Moreton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall. Camden speaking of Trueardreath Bay, adds, "as much as if one were to say, a bay of a town on the sand;" and Carew observes, that "a little beyond Fowey, the land openeth a large sandy bay, for the sea to overflow, which, and the village adjoining are there through aptly termed Trewardreth, in English, 'the sandy town.'"

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Powder. It lies about five miles nearly east from St. Austell, three miles and a half south-south-west from Lostwithiel, and about the same distance north-west from Fowey. Exclusive of the church town, Polkerris is its only village. A few cottages are erected at Parr, and a few more at Tywardreath Highway; but they are hardly sufficient to claim even the undignified title of villages. Polkerris is a village of considerable antiquity. It is said to have taken its name from *Cirusius*, whose name is preserved on a monumental stone near four turnings, on the road leading from Lostwithiel to Fowey, of which an account has been given among ancient sepulchral monuments, in the preceding volume. Polkerris is situated on the margin of the bay; it has a small pier; is occasionally frequented as a bathing place; and has a branch of the pilchard fishery established within it.

It is uniformly admitted that an alien priory of considerable antiquity and fame was established at Tywardreath, consisting of Benedictine monks, and belonging to the abbey of St. Sergieus and Bacchus in Angiers; but at what period, and by whom it was founded, are points which have given rise to a diversity of opinions. According to one account this priory was founded before the year 1169 by Champernulphus, or Chambernon, of Bere, lord of the manor of Tywardreath; while another ascribes its foundation to the ancestors of Robert de Cardinham, perhaps Robert Fitz William. Another account says, that "this abbie was first founded by William, Earl of Morton and Cornwall, and was of the rule of Augustine and Benedict. It was afterwards re-edified and greatly augmented in its revenues by Robert de Cardinham, temp. Richard I. 1190, for which reason he is by some persons taken to be the founder thereof." Another account says "there is good reason to suppose that this priory was founded by Ricardus Dapifer, a man of considerable wealth and influence, who held the high office of steward of the household, either under the king, or the Earl of Cornwall. This Richard, who was the immediate ancestor of the Fitz Richards and Fitz Williams in the male line, and of the Cardinhams in the female line, held the manor of Tywardreath and twenty-eight others, under the Earl of Cornwall, when Doomsday Survey was taken.

According to this account, Robert de Cardinham, who married the heiress of Fitz William, confirmed to this priory the tithes of all the provisions of his household, except wine, honey, wax, pepper, and cummin; which tithes had been previously given by his great-grandfather William Fitz Richard, who is supposed to have been the son of Ricardus Dapifer already noticed, and who is mentioned as the earliest benefactor of the monastry in an old charter of Henry III. Among other donations made by Robert de Cardinham to this priory, were "all the lands and possessions of Edwy, provost of Hereford,—Edwy himself, and all his children." Of the churches and manors which were appropriated to this priory some notice is taken in the history of the various parishes in which they occur.

It is observed by Hals, that "in the third treasury, being in the old chapter house of the abbie of Westminster, as I was informed, under a door with three locks, put into a fair chest with locks, are in bags several records, temp. Richard I. king John, and Henry III. concerning the abbie of Tywardreth. This prior of Tywardreth leased some tenements of land, for lives and years; as appeared from some of these old deeds lately extant, on condition of providing for him yearly in lieu of rent, *Concubinam, sive nitidam puellam.* Several other priors in those parts granted leases to the same end and purpose, though not in those very words." The dominion of this priory over St. Austell has been recorded in the history of that parish.

But notwithstanding the wealth and dominion of this ancient house, it was nothing more than an alien priory as already noticed; and as such it was suppressed by the parliament held at Leicester in 1414. But when the commotions which occasioned its suppression subsided, it was again restored, and it continued to retain its riches and power until the Reformation, when it received its final overthrow. At that time its possessions were estimated at £123 9*s.* 3*d.* clear yearly income. Religious houses being suppressed in England, the site of this priory, with its manor and grange, was granted in 1542 to Edward Earl of Hertford. In 1620, this manor was in moieties between the families of St. Aubyn and Pendarves. These moieties are again re-united in Lord de Dunstanville; one by inheritance from the family of Pendarves, and the other by purchase from Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Of this venerable building no parts are at present visible. But not many years since, as some workmen were employed in digging a foundation for a hedge, which divides the church yard from what still retains the name of *the abbey orchard*, they uncovered the foundations of the ancient buildings. These ruins consisted of some fragments of walls, and some broken pillars standing most probably in their original positions, together with various curiously wrought stones scattered among the earth and rubbish, in which the whole was buried. For a short season this discovery excited much attention, and several fragments of the stones were broken off and

AN ALMS-HOUSE AT EAST-POLMEER FOR FOUR POOR WIDOWS, FOUNDED BY THE RASHLEIGH FAMILY.

carried away by the visitors. But novelty being satisfied, where accident found these venerable ruins, curiosity was content to leave them. The hedge was accordingly repaired, and these memorials of antiquity were buried up, and consigned over to their undisturbed repose. Many antique stones, curiously carved, are still to be seen scattered throughout the village, and incorporated in the common walls, which preserve some fading memorials of departed grandeur. An ancient well, from which the inhabitants formerly drew their water, carries with it in its stones an indefinite appearance of antiquity. But of late years this has been nearly abandoned, and the villagers draw this salubrious fluid from another spring in its vicinity. All these circumstances unite in announcing the former existence of magnificence, which is now no more.

The existence, riches, and influence of this ancient priory, naturally drew around it the numerous habitations which once formed the town; and of which the present habitations constitute the scattered village of Tywardreath church town. Leland, who visited this county in the days of Henry VIII. speaks of this place, in the following language:—"Tywardreth, a praty town, but no market, lyeth a quarter of a mile from the est side of the bay. There is a paroch chirch, and there was a priory of blak monkes, cell sum tyme, to a house in Normandy. Sum say that Campernulphus was founder of this priory. Sum say that Cardinham was founder. Arundell of Lanhorn was of late taken for founder. I saw a tumbe in the west part of the chirch of the priory, with this inscription.

'Haec est tumba Roberti filii Wilhelmi.'

This Robert Fitz Williams was a man of fair landes, tempore Edward III. Reg. Ang." In the church of Tywardreath there is still to be seen a slab, with a cross florée, and an inscription for Thomas Colyno, prior of Tywardreath, who died in 1532. This church has also a richly ornamented screen, on the lower part of which are paintings of figures in white robes, holding symbols of the crucifixion. This church contains monuments also for Robert Harris, Esq. major general of his Majesty's land forces before Plymouth, who died in 1635; and another for Jane, wife of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, who died in 1795.

The tithes of this parish were originally appropriated to the priory; but after the dissolution, the great tithes were granted to the Kendalls, and the small tithes to the Cursons. The whole are at present the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, who is patron of the perpetual curacy. Of the chapel which has lately been erected by Mr. Rashleigh, on a tenement called Tregaminion, an account has been given in the preceding volume.

An alms-house was founded at a place called East Polmeer, by one of the Rashleigh family, for four poor widows. These had originally no settled pensions, but were

relieved by the bounty of the Rashleigh family, as their circumstances seemed to require. But to render their support permanent, the late Mr. Rashleigh made over in trust so much stock for these pensioners, as would ensure to them twenty shillings per annum each, without any deductions whatever.

A lay manor of Tywardreath passed by inheritance from Ricardus Dapifer, to the Cardinhams, which, towards the end of the thirteenth century, was sold by Isolda Cardinham to the Champernownes, for £100; who, as lords of this manor, became patrons of the monastery, from whence it is probable the idea arose of their having been its founders. From the Champernownes this manor passed, with Trelawny in Pelynt, to the Herles and Bonvilles; and it is not improbable that it came to the crown as Trelawny did, on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, who inherited Lord Bonville's estates. This manor was in the Rashleighs so early as 1620, and it is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P. of Menabilly. Another manor of Tywardreath which belonged to the Mohuns, now belongs to Lord Grenville.

It appears from an inquisition, which was taken in the reign of Edward IV. that Lancrowe and Penpilleck were then considered as manors belonging to the Copplestones. These, as manors, are at present unknown. Lancrowe is a tenement belonging to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall; and at Penpilleck there are several tenements which belong to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, and others.

The manor of Polhorman, which is only partially in this parish, belonged at a very early period to the Tresilians. But on the attainder of Sir Robert Tresilian, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, it was granted in 1388, to Sir Humphrey Stafford. This manor, which has been in the Kendall family for many generations, is now the property of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall. The manor of Lanestock, generally called Lanescot, which is partly in this parish, and partly in St. Blazey, belonged in 1620, to the Arundells. This is now the property of Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq.

Menabilly, the seat of William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P. is situated about two miles west from Fowey, on a rising ground, at a short distance from the sea. The mansion, though not modern, is large and elegant. It is encircled with trees—with lawns with gardens—with richly cultivated lands—with diversified scenery,—and commands an extensive prospect over the British channel. In a cabinet in this house is contained one of the richest and most magnificent collections of minerals, that Cornwall, or perhaps the whole kingdom can produce. The most rare and curious specimens are here preserved, and their number and variety are in all probability not exceeded by any cabinet now existing. Some idea of their extent may be formed, by observing that the varieties of copper alone amount to nearly one thousand.

A BEAUTIFUL OCTAGONAL GROTTO, BUILT BY THE LATE PHILIP RASHLEIGH, ESQ.

This collection also exhibits some other curiosities, which render it highly interesting, not only to the mineralogist, but also to the antiquary. Among its stores are several ancient British instruments found at Bennalack,—on opening some barrows on St. Austell downs;—and in the different stream-works in this vicinity. It also contains some singular curiosities imported from the south sea islands. Some models in glass are likewise preserved here, representing the remarkable hail stones, which fell in this neighbourhood on the 20th of October 1791, and of which an account was given by Mr. King in his Essay on stones fallen from the clouds. Among the most remarkable Cornish mineralogical specimens in this cabinet, are the following :—Green carbonate of lead and apatite, with quartz, from a mine near Helston. Blende in twenty sided crystals, and green fluor in crystals of twenty four sides from St. Agnes. Crystallized antimony, with red blende, on quartz, from Huel Boys near Port Isaac. Yellow copper ore with opal, from Roskeir. And arseniate of copper, in tubes of a bright green colour from Huel Carpenter.

About thirty years since, the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. built a most beautiful grotto near the shore, at a little cove called Polvedmouth, at the end of a narrow valley whose western side is decorated with a fine hanging wood, and terminated by a creek where the surges are almost incessantly dashing against the cliffs. The form of this grotto is octagonal. The materials employed in its decoration are crystals, pebbles, shells, and other bodies. Two of the sides internally are appropriated to the door and window, which front each other. The remaining six are disposed in niches. Four of these contain collections of ores found in the county, of tin, lead, iron, and copper, each kind being classed separately. The two others are filled by organic fossils, polished agates, jaspers, &c. The intermediate spaces are covered by shells, coraloides, specimens of quartz, fluors, and various other substances. Here are also preserved two links of a chain, which formerly stretched across Fowey Harbour, in which they were found. These are of a triangular form, incrusted with shells, corals, &c. The diameter of the link is about sixteen inches; the iron is nearly decomposed. The size and beauty of one of the specimens of chalcedony contained in this singular building excites the admiration and wonder of every beholder. In the middle of the grotto is a table, with polished specimens of thirty-two species of granite, all found in Cornwall.

Kilmarth, from which an extensive view of the chancel opens, and which commands diversified prospects in various directions, belongs also to the Rashleigh family, of whom it has been a seat. This was for some time the principal residence of William Rashleigh, Esq. before he removed to Menabilly, on the death of his late uncle. Kilmarth is at present the abode of the Rev. Mr. Pearse, the minister who officiates in Mr. Rashleigh's newly erected chapel at Tregaminion.

MANY ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE PARISH OF TYWARDREATH.

Treveryon-house and barton in this parish have been for many generations the property and occasional residence of the family of Thomson. This is now the property and abode of their representative H. Thomson, Esq. a captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia. Treveryon-house occupies an interesting situation, and claims something more than the mere mention of its name. In its front, it has four pillars of the Ionic order, cut from Cornish granite, of which they exhibit beautiful specimens. The front of this building displays much architectural elegance. The whole house is neat and commodious, and as a genteel residence according to its magnitude, it is deservedly to be reckoned among the abodes of gentility in this county.*

Mr. Carew speaking of this parish says, that about three years since, as certain hedgers were dividing a close on the side, they chanced in their digging to descend upon a large stone chest, the parts of which were artificially joined. Anxious to obtain a sudden booty, the cover was instantly broken in pieces with barbarous rudeness. This being done, they discovered a large earthen pot which was gilded and graven over with letters. This shared the common fate; but instead of finding hidden treasure—the object of their pursuit,—they were rewarded with black earth, the ashes no doubt, as that was the urn, of some famous personage.

Dr. Borlase takes notice of many Roman coins having been taken up in this parish, but of the circumstances attending their discovery he has given no account. These coins, many of which are preserved in the cabinet of Menabilly, were of the emperors Valerian, Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius, Aurelian, and others.

About 260 years since, when the tides at Parr apparently rose much higher than they have of late years, and regularly covered certain portions of the green, which, through the accumulation of sand and rubbish washed from the hills, they now rarely reach, it was observed by a gentleman named Peter Bevill, that many young bass and mullet were frequently left in the little pits, when the tide retired. These fishes continuing to live in these pits for several weeks, without any re-visitation from the sea, suggested to him the idea, that the tides which reached this place must be strongly impregnated with saline particles, which if improved, might be rendered an article of commerce. Full of these thoughts, he began by making a salt water pond, hoping in time to establish a manufactory of salt. But his experiments not answering

* In the history of Boyton it has been stated, that "the great tithes of that parish, have been lately sold to the different landholders." This is an inaccuracy which we have now an opportunity of correcting, in connexion with the name of their proprietor. The parsonage, tithe sheaf, rectory, and garb, instead of being sold, are the property of H. Thomson, Esq. of Treveryon-house. The barton of Court also in the parish of Lanreath belongs to this gentleman, and to H. P. Andrew, Esq.

his expectations, the works were abandoned,—to be resumed no more. Some remains of these works are still visible on a part of the green which lies near a place called Little Parr.

ST. VEEP.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of West. Its distance from Lostwithiel is five miles in a direction that is nearly south-east, and three miles north-north-east from Fowey. The principal part of Lerrin is in this parish, which, exclusively of the church town, is its principal village. St. Veep has no market, but it has a fair for horned cattle and sheep on the first Wednesday after the 16th of June. During the civil war the cavalry of king Charles were quartered in this parish, not long before the surrender of the Earl of Essex.

From what source this parish derived its present name, is a point that is involved in some obscurity. About the time of the Norman Conquest, it had a little priory dedicated to St. Juliett and St. Cyric, founded by William Earl of Moreton. Its situation was on the northern side of St. Cyric's creek, and it was considered as a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, The site of this little priory is still well known by the name of St. Cadix, and some ruins of the ancient chapel still remain. The ground on which it stands is the property and residence of Mrs. Ann Wymond, widow of Richard Wymond, Esq. lately deceased. Hals says, that "St Veep was the church of the abbot of St. Caroc monastery in this parish, endowed by William Earl of Moreton." The abbey house, however, and the chapel are quite dilapidated. The cemetery is turned into a garden, and many of the stones are incorporated in some adjoining buildings. It appears from the union of St. Juliett with St. Cyric, that they were a married pair, like Probus and Grace; but of their personal history very little or nothing with certainty is known. In some accounts St. Syriac is identified with St. Cyric, but in others St. Syrus is said to have been a priest who officiated here, and who, according to William of Worcester, was interred in the church of this cell. Walter de Exon, who wrote the life of Guy Earl of Warwick in the fourteenth century, is said to have been a monk of this house.

The manors of Manely Durnford, Manely Fleming, Langunnett, and Polvethan have been for many generations in the family of William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

In 1620, Manely Durnford was in moieties between the Carews and Rashleighs. But the share of the former was conveyed to the latter by Sir Coventry Carew, together with the manor of Langunnett, which in the days of Henry VIII. had belonged to Sir. Peter Edgcumbe. It is probable that Manely Fleming belonged

originally to the ancient family of Flemings, since they bear one common name. This, in 1620, was in moieties between Glynn and Upton. The moiety which was in Glynn was exchanged by E. J. Glynn, Esq, with the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. for a moiety of Treheire in Lanreath.. Polvethen, which extends into the parishes of Lanteglos and Lansalloes, was formerly the property of Treffry. This was purchased by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of John Treffry, Esq. who died in 1730.

The manor of Lanestock and Tregenna was long the property of the Sawles, by whom it was sold in 1760. This is now the property of David Howell, Esq. The manor of Manely-Coleshill is understood to have been formerly in the ancient family of Chaworth. But so early as the reign of Richard II. it belonged to Sir Robert Tresilian, after whose attainder it was granted to Sir. John Coleshill, who married Tresilian's widow. In 1620, it was in a divided state between the St. Aubyns, who were decended from the Coleshills, and some others who had obtained their title by purchase. The whole is now the property of J. Tillie Coryton, Esq. in whole family it has been for some considerable time.

Trevelyan, or Trevilian in this parish, was the original seat of an ancient family of this name. There are still some traces of their large and magnificent mansion house, and part of this property still belongs to this family. The Trevilians, on a marriage with the heiress of Whalesborowe, removed to Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, which was acquired by this match. This marriage and the consequent removal took place in the fifteenth century. John Trevilian, who lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, resided chiefly at Trevilian; but Nettlecombe, being rebuilt by his son, has ever since been the principal residence of this family. Trevilian is at present nothing more than a farm house, and the estate belongs partly to Sir John Trevilian, Bart. and partly to Mrs. Avent. Hay was formerly a seat of the Dodsons, or Dotsons. This is now in a divided state between Nanjulian and others. Collon is now the residence of Mr. Simon Irving, which he holds on lease under Lord Grenville.

The parish church contains memorials for the family of Avent; and also a tablet commemorating a benefaction of William Bastard, "Utter barrister of the middle Temple." This gentleman gave the tenement of Nethercombe, lately let at £6 15*s*. per annum, to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe for ever.

The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, which had been appropriated to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, continued in that connexion until the Reformation, when they were granted by Henry VIII. to Peter Courtenay of Ethy; since which time they have passed through the families of Wrey, Tingcombe, Baker, and St. Aubyn. From this latter family they descended to Mrs. O'Brien, daughter of the late Francis St. Aubyn, Esq. by whom they were lately sold to the trustees

under the will of the late David Howell, Esq. for his son who was then a minor, in whom they are still vested.

VERYAN.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, about four miles south from Tregony, and eleven from Truro. The church town and Portlooe are its principal villages; both of which contain many houses and inhabitants. Portlooe is a cove which in former years was much frequented by smugglers; but since the decline of that contraband traffic, the inhabitants have turned their attention more particularly to the fisheries, for which its situation is conveniently adapted. The situation of Veryan church town is by no means unpleasant. The dwellings, which are scattered over an extensive area, occupy the declivities which lead to an easy vale, in which the lands, that in many directions bound the prospect, appear fertile. Within this circle the church, the residence of its minister, and a public school are included; and, taken in the aggregate, the whole seem to represent "sweet Auburn," before it became a "deserted village."

The original name of this parish, according to Mr. Whitaker, was the same that was primitively given to an ancient manor, still well known within its precincts, by the appellation of Elerky, but called in Doomsday Survey, Elerchi. The mansion belonging to this manor, which was the property of the Archdeknes, stood on a rising ground nearly opposite the church, and on the west of it. This spot is now covered with several houses of mean condition, but is marked as something considerable to the eye by a grove of tall trees upon it. The great house, which the ancestors of these trees shaded, has been long down, and the mean houses have been constructed on the ground with the poorest remains of it. It was bounded on the south by the lane leading down to its own mills, and distinctly noted as Higher and Lower; and on the east and north by its lively brook without a name, which divides the glebe from the manor, then environs the house, and finally runs to the two mills below. And the house thus environed by the brook could not have been very small, as it was the manor of a district, which in the twelfth of Edward I. was reckoned at forty-two acres, when so many are valued in much less, and when so few are valued in more.

"But whence is the original of this house derived? Mr. Tonkin derives it from Elerk a swan, and makes Elerky to signify 'the swanery,' adding that there are remains of a large pool under the house, which seems to have been designed for that end." On the whole, continues Mr. Whitaker, I think Mr. Tonkin's etymology

of Elerky to be the only one which is easy and natural, and his reference to 'the remains of a large pool under the house' as sufficiently grounded. There has evidently been something of the kind there. A little dam below would easily make one now. The remains were probably more in Mr. Tonkin's time than they are now; and these corroborating and corroborated by the positive import of Eala in Irish, Alarch in Welsh, and Elerk, Elerchy in Cornish, a swan, and the undoubted signification of the latter when thus combined, Elerch Chy, for a swan's house, compel us to adopt the etymon.

"This manor of Veryan and Ruan united was one of the many manors, which William the Conqueror found in, or took into, the possession of the crown. The Earl of Cornwall had been in arms against him no doubt. His lands were forfeited by the act in that severity of feudal principles which considered rebellion as ruin, and bound all the parts of the kingdom in a strict tie of allegiance to the governing part, for the sake of the whole. And William was too resolute and revengeful in his purposes, not to seize the forfeitures; and too generous in his spirit, not to reward his adherents with them. He accordingly gave these and all the possessions of the earldom, along with the title, to his half-brother Robert. Hence in the third of Henry IV. William Stanley and John de Ripariis, Earl of Rivers, are said to have held in this manor one knight's fee, as having been a part of the possessions belonging to the united earldoms of Moreton and Cornwall."

But William, when he took away the possessions of the earl, took not also the estates possessed by his capital tenants under him. Though equally engaged in opposition to William, perhaps, with the earl himself, yet their lands were not equally forfeited. The very same spirit which punished the lord, absolved the tenant. The duty of obedience which the lord had broke, the tenant had discharged. In this manner I apprehend, would the Archdeknes escape with their possessions, when the earl had forfeited all. The Archdeknes had settled on the acclivity of Lanyhorne I suppose, when they were put in possession of the manor of Elerky, by Athelstan in 936, on the extinction of the Cornish family, and by his paramount prerogative over the crown demesne. They then deserted the old house of the Cornish lord, and chose a new situation for themselves. The manor house of Elerky was thus left to the ravages of time, and the dilapidations of plunder, for all the ages in which Lanyhorne Castle was inhabited.

This ancient manor of Elerky, together with Ruan Lanyhorne passed from the Archdeknes by coheiresses to the families of Lucy and Vaux. At a later period a moiety of this manor was held by the Tregians, and the other was in the family of Wallop. Of these moieties the former was sold in severalties, and the latter passed first by sale to Maynard, then by marriage to Hobart, then by sale to Morice, and

then by gift to Molesworth. In 1790, this was purchased of Sir William Molesworth by the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick; by whom it was sold to the several tenants together with the manorial rights.

The parish of Veryan, according to Mr. Whitaker, originally included a district which at present comprehends several of the adjoining parishes. "We have seen the parish of Gerans," says he, "laid out about the year 650, and the church of it taking the name of a religious king, who died in the district under the year 596. We have also seen the parish of Philley laid out about the same year. The latter, however, was originally a member of another parish, Ruan Lanyhorne adjoining, and this was therefore prior to that, as the parent to the child. Yet it was but just prior I believe. Originally itself a part of the parish of Veryan, that mighty polypus, from which have been produced so many successively by the mere act of abscission, as it is plain to the examining mind from several circumstances,—the extension of Veryan upon two sides of it,—the separation of Veryan from it by two lanes in general, the interposition of Veryan in a narrow tongue of land betwixt it and Tregony,—and even to the actual incorporation of Veryan into one manor with it to the present moment. It then became emancipated, when he, who held Veryan under the king, retired from the immediate vicinity of the king at Gwendraith there, and transferred his manor house from the church town of Veryan to that of Ruan Lanyhorne. The whole royalty is now denominated the manor of Elerky and Ruan Lanyhorne conjointly, the primary site of the house is still known by the appellation of Elerky."

The church of Veryan, when erected, is said to have been dedicated to St. Simphorian, which, on dropping its first syllable for ease in pronunciation, became Phorian. This name being established in popular language became the rival of its secular appellation Elerky, and finally triumphed over the ancient term. "The two names contended for pre-eminence through several ages, the saintly endeavouring to rank with the seigniorial, and even to supersede it. From a principle of religious reverence for the memory of the saint, his name became popular in conversation for that of the parish; while the other was retained in all formal writings, out of a proper adherence to ancient and original appellations. But the popular name was sure to prevail at last from the continual recurrence of it in conversation. Accordingly, we find the title of Elerky completely sunk in conversation at present for that of Veryan," or Phorian, from St. Simphorian, to whom the church was dedicated.

In the parish of Gerrans we have spoken of Gerennius, a Cornish king, from whom it is said to have derived its name. His place of residence and his place of death were at Dingerin, already noticed in the parish of Gerrans. "His body was afterwards removed by his son assuredly, and interred in the parish of Veryan; the son living there in a castle constructed nearly on the same model as Dingerin, and

therefore placing his father in a most dignified monument near him. In that parish, and within an estate called Gwendraeth, is a field denominated Borough-Close, from an oval intrenchment there, reputed by tradition, and reported by remains to have been a castle; the side of a hill having been reduced to a sloping level for the area of it. The whole is about an acre in extent, having its avenue winding cautiously in a fosse about a great part of it, before it presumes to enter. This fortress has even assumed all the importance which Dingerin itself once possessed, of communicating its own name to the port under it, the last being denominated even to these later days, 'Gwindraith, or Gwendreath Bay,' which signifies, 'the bay of the white sand.' Here, therefore, I apprehend the son of Gerein to have resided at the death of his royal father; and hither I believe him to have transferred the remains of the king, in order to bury them in that great barrow near the Borough-Close, which is so apparently from its size the sepulchre of a king. It is one of the largest barrows in England, being about 372 feet in circumference at the base; while that amazing mass of accumulated mould, Silbury Hill, is only 500. It was originally called the Carne, as the estate enclosing it is still denominated Carne, and as it is popularly styled itself at present from a beacon erected on it, Carne Beacon; the appropriated term for a barrow being still carn in Welsh."

The manor of Treburrows in this parish has belonged for many years to the family of Trevanion, with whom it still remains, being the property of J. T. P. B. Trevanion of Carhayes. Trenonna, which passed with the heiress of Tresteane to the Pawleys, is now a farm house, which belonged to the late John Lemon, Esq. as devisee of the late Col. Willyams.

The church of Veryan, with the history of whose patron saint we are but little acquainted, consists of a very long nave and a south aisle that equals it in dimensions. The length of the whole building exceeds the proportion of its height; but in other respects the whole fabric is calculated to command regard. The pillars have an horizontal inclination, which seems to indicate that they have been dislodged from their primitive perpendicularity. This is said to have been occasioned by the numerous graves which through a succession of ages, have been sunk near their bases. Of late they have been secured by iron bars passing through them, by which their opposite inclinations are made to counteract each other. Within a few years past, this building has received from its present vicar a new floor, which is laid down with much order, and formed of durable materials. In many other respects it has lately received considerable embellishments from the same hand, which gives it neatness without gaudiness, and furnishes an example of decency, both in its own appearance, and that of its cemetery, from which many, who have given to their edifices more splendid decorations, might learn a lesson of improvement.

A FREE-SCHOOL ERECTED BY THE REV. MR. TRIST FOR POOR CHILDREN.

This church contains a monument for Richard Trevanion, son of the governor of Pendennis Castle, dated 1712. It also contains another for the late John Kempe, Esq. of Crugsillick, and some other tablets. A few remains of ancient paintings decorate some of the ancient seats; but these are gradually retiring from the eye, and approaching towards their final exit. By William Earl of Moreton, the church of Veryan, then named Lerchi, was given to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, but the Reformation caused it to change its masters. The dean and chapter of Exeter have at present the appropriation, and are patrons of the vicarage.

Behan-Park, the residence of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, vicar of this parish, is delightfully situated on a rising ground, that affords a prospect which is rather pleasing and diversified than extensive. A beautiful lawn stretches before the house, which is encircled by shrubs of various kinds, separated by an effectual barrier, which art has concealed from the eye, except to those who inspect it more nearly. The gardens, walks, and appendages, are all appropriate, and characterize the same taste that is conspicuous in the decency which the church exhibits. A small piece of water lying at some distance, enlivens the variegated scenery. The field in which this house now stands, was formerly denominated in vulgar language, *the bowling green*, but in some ancient legal records, Parc Behen, which in the Cornish language signifies *little field*. Its primitive name is therefore retained under a transposition, with only a trifling alteration in the orthography.

A convenient school house has lately been erected by the Rev. Mr. Trist for the instruction of poor children belonging to his parish. This house is so contrived, that the children during their hours of relaxation may find shelter on the outside of their seminary when the rain prevents their further excursions, without feeling the inconveniencies of confinement. This school is founded on the principles of Dr. Bell, and receives some assistance from the central school in Truro, with which it is connected. From the society for promoting Christian knowledge some books have been procured by the interest of £200 given by the late Rev. Richard Thomas and John Kempe, Esq. Some other assistance has been derived from subscriptions; but the principal weight of the expense is sustained by the present vicar. The number of children in this school is about fourscore. These in general are marked by a decorum in their behaviour, which reflects an honor on the institution, and the manner in which it is conducted.

Veryan church town has two public houses, one of which is distinguished by the sign of the Swan, commemorative of the ancient Swan-pool which was formerly in its vicinity; to which, with its downy inhabitants, both the manor and parish called Elerky, were formerly indebted for their name.

WARBSTOW.

The situation of this northern parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. Its distance from Launceston is about eight miles nearly west-north-west, and much the same from Camelford, bearing north-east. Its principal villages are Downniney, Trelask, and Trengune; but neither of these is large, as the whole population of the parish does not amount to 400 souls.

The true name of this parish is St. Warburgstow, St. Warburgh's place, from St. Warburg alias Werburg, a holy virgin to whom Leofrick dedicated a church in Chester, which Hugh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester of Norman blood, repaired and granted to the monks, and which is now the cathedral there. St. Warburgh seems to have been a Saxon saint, introduced into Cornwall by the Saxons on their early settlement in the eastern part of this county. She was the daughter of Wolpher king of Mercia, and son of the famous Penda. Her memory is celebrated on the 21st of June. This church is consolidated with Treneglos, and included in the same presentation. The great tithes, which, prior to the Reformation, were appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, are now vested in the Hon. William Eliot, M. P. having been bequeathed to him by the late John Eliot, Esq.

Tonkin, the celebrated but unfortunate historian of Cornwall, speaking of this parish, introduces the following observations:—"In the parish of Warbstow is a noble fortification, which, perhaps, might give occasion of dedicating it to such a saint, as carried with it a warlike sound, or as the fact assuredly is, the fortification was called Warborough, and the parish from it Warboroughstow, or Warbstow."* Hals speaking of the dimensions of this fortification says, "It contains about four acres of land. Here the Britons or Saxons posted themselves against their enemies."† This fortification, which others have denominated "a Roman camp in good preservation, (a vestige probably of the triumphs of Agricola, who in his fifth campaign in Britain, seems first to have reduced Cornwall under the yoke of Rome,") lies about one mile to the south-west of a place called Wainhouse-corner in the parish of St. Gennys.

The manor of Fentrigan, or Ventrigan, belonged previous to the Reformation to the priory of Tywardreath; but in 1540, it was annexed to the dutchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. So early as 1466, the manor of Donnery, or Downniny was the property of Oto Colyn, who died, seized of it in that year. In 1620, it was in

* Tonkin's MSS. Vol. IV. p. 237. † Hals MS. in Warbstow.

the Champernownes. It was afterwards in the Arscotts, from whom it passed by inheritance to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart. the present proprietor.

The barton of Trevilian or Trevilan, was until lately the property of George Francis Collins Browne, Esq. of Tredidon but it has very recently been purchased of this gentleman by Mr. Daniel Bayley of North-Tamerton.

WARLEGGON or WARLEGGAN.

This parish, situated in the deanery and hundred of West, is about eight miles north-west from Liskeard, and about six almost due east from Bodmin. Its extent is not considerable, and its population but small; the whole not amounting to 250 souls. Besides the church town it has only one village, the name of which is Bofindle.

The name of this parish War-leg-gon, War-ly-gon, or War-ly-gun, signifies according to Dr. Pryce, "The high place on the common." Tonkin says, "as for the name I take it to be an abbreviation of Warth-la-gan, the higher place on the downs, or the higher downy place, which will agree very well with the situation of this church and parish, that lies high and is mostly coarse ground, though some of it be now much improved." "War-le-Gun, upon the downs," says Mr. Whitaker, "forms a nearer etymon. The manor of Warlegan gave name to the parish, and took it from its own house built upon a down."

One manor of Warleggon, to which is annexed the advowson of the rectory, has long been in the family of Gregor, and is now connected with the property of the late Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick. Another manor of Warleggon belonged to the family of Coryton, of whom it was purchased in 1680 by John Trengove otherwise Nance, Esq. by whose decendant, James Wyard Gooch, Esq. who formerly resided at Trengoffe from whence he removed to Suffolk, it was alienated in 1803, to Edward Angove, Esq. This gentleman also at the same time purchased the barton of Trengoffe, which had formerly been esteemed a manor. This barton had previous to this purchase been successively in the families of Molins, Hungerford, and Hastings. Trengoffe, or Trengove, was originally the seat and property of an ancient family, to whom it gave its own name. By this family it was sold to the Tubbs. In Norden's time it was the seat of John Tubb, Esq. by whose descendant, after continuing in this family for several generations, it was sold to the Parkens, and by the latter to John Trengove alias Nance, who is said to have descended from a younger branch of the same family who sold this barton to the Tubbs.

STREAM WORKS FOR TIN IN THE PARISH OF WARLEGGON.

The manor of Carburrow, and the barton of Trevedoc, have been for a considerable time in the family of their present proprietor Arscott Bickford, Esq. of Dunsland in Devonshire. The old mansion still remains; but it is no longer the abode of grandeur. Part of this house is occupied by a farmer, and the remainder is reserved for the purpose of holding the manor courts.

In several parts of this parish tin has been procured, particularly in stream works. The ore is of a peculiar quality, and exhibits an appearance distinct from most other obtained in the county. Some mines have also been opened, but these have been much less productive than those in the more western districts. To adventurous speculation it has long held forth many flattering prospects in this department; but for a re-imbursement of their expenses the adventurers are still compelled to derive assistance from the promises of hope.

WEEK ST. MARY alias ST. MARY WEEK.

This parish, which is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton, lies about seven miles south of Stratton, about ten north-north-west from Launceston, and about the same distance west from Holsworthy in Devonshire. It was formerly a place of more importance than it can at present boast. In all ancient records, the church town is stiled "The borough of Week St. Mary," and the occupiers of certain fields still retain the name of burgage-holders. The custom of electing a mayor is still annually kept up; but the office is merely nominal, as it is not connected with any power. It has no market, but it has two fairs, which are held on the 6th of September, and the 10th of December, chiefly for horned cattle and sheep. Its principal villages, besides the church town, are Bakesdown, Lower Ex, Kitsham, and Week-Orchard.

In Doomsday Survey, the manor of Week St. Mary is denominated *Wich*, which name was extended to the parish, and by which appellation, or that of Wike, it continued to be known, until the erection of the church which was dedicated to St. Mary; from this period both appellations were incorporated in one common name, when it assumed the title of Week St. Mary, or Mary-Wike, which name it still continues to bear.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the manor of Wich, or Wike, was included in the 288 manors, given by William to the Earl of Moreton. In the time of Henry I. Henry Pomeroy was lord of this manor. He was the descendant of Ralph de Pomeroy, who came into England with the Conqueror, and was such a favourite of his, that he conferred upon him 58 lordships, of which Wike and Tregony were two.

It is probable, that the lordships thus conferred consisted of such lands as fell to the crown by virtue of their lords or owners rebelling against him, perhaps in an insurrection at Exeter, which happened in the second year of his reign. This insurrection took place in the year 1067; and in it, it is probable the Cornish were so deeply involved, as to furnish by their forfeitures the means of his private liberality in this county. At a subsequent, but still very early period, this manor was possessed by the Blanchminsters, from whom it passed to the Coleshills. Ralph de Blanchminster, who died in the year 1348, was seized of this manor and borough, together with the advowson of Week St. Mary, to which were appendant as members of the said manor, Swannacot, and other tenements. In 1461, Week St. Mary was possessed by Sir William Bonville. From the connexion of this ancient manor with Swannacot, the manorial rights in process of time were transferred from the former to the latter. Hence, in 1620, Week St. Mary Burgh was held only as a parcel of the manor of Swannacot by Sir Warwick Hele the proprietor, although Henry Compton, Esq. then claimed the fee of Week St. Mary. The manor of Swannacot, including Week St. Mary, is at present the property of the right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville by inheritance from the Heles. At Week St. Mary it is said that there was formerly a castle; and in a field adjoining the church, yard still called Castle-hill, some traces of extensive buildings are visible, which seem to point out its original site.

The advowson of this parish, which was connected with the manor of Week St. Mary, and belonged to the Blanchminsters, appears to have afterwards passed with the manor of Stratton to Lord Carteret. It was afterwards exchanged with Lord Carteret by the masters and fellows of Sidney Sussex college in Cambridge, for that of Whitehamsted in Bedfordshire, which joins the parish of Hawnes in which is his lordship's seat. In consequence of this exchange, the advowson of Week St. Mary now belongs to the master and fellows of Sidney Sussex college above mentioned.

The manor of East Orchard Marrais in this parish, and that of Markham church, belonged to an ancient family of this name, whose heiress married an ancestor of the Rolles. By the late Dennis Rolle, Esq. this manor, with other considerable estates, was sold to the late Sir John Call, Bart. from whom it decended to Sir W. P. Call, Bart. the present proprietor. The old mansion which was formerly the seat of the Marrais family is now occupied by a farmer. For the Marrais family there is an ancient memorial in the church. Their old house belongs at present to Mr. Richard Burden Bray, together with the barton, which were purchased by his father of the late Mr. Rolle. The manors of Pigsden and Nethercot extend into this parish. There was formerly a chapel at Goscote in this district dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Carew speaking of this place says, "St. Mary Wike, standeth in a fruitful soil skirted with a moor, coarse for pasture and cumbersome for travellers. Wic by Mr. Lambert signifieth a town." He then relates the following anecdote of a poor girl advanced from poverty to affluence without forgetting the condition of those who stood in need of her assistance, in the place of her nativity. "This village was the birth-place of Thomasin Bonaventure; I know not whether by descent or event so called; for while in her girlish age she kept sheep on the forementioned moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, heeded her, liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her home. In process of time her mistress was summoned by death to appear in the other world, when her good conduct no less than her seemly personage so contented her master that he advanced her from a servant to a wife, and left her a wealthy widow. Her second marriage befel with one Henry Gall, and her third and last with Sir John Percival, lord mayor of London, whom she also overlived. And to show that virtue as well bore a part in her desert, as fortune in the means of her preferment, she employed the whole residue of her life and last widowhood, to works no less bountiful than charitable; namely—repairing of highways, building of bridges, endowing of maidens, relieving of prisoners, feeding and apparelling the poor, &c. Among other acts of charity, she founded at this St. Mary Wike, a chantry and free-school, together with fair lodgings for the schoolmasters, scholars, and officers, and added £20 of yearly income, for supporting the incident charges: wherein, as the bent of her desire was holy, so God blessed the same with all wished for success; for divers of the best gentlemen's sons of Devon and Cornwall were there virtuously trained up in both kinds of divine and human learning under one Cholwel, an honest and religious teacher, which caused the neighbours so much the rather, and the more to rue, that a petty smack only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole, by the statute made in the reign of Edward VI. touching the suppression of chantries."

It appears from the last will and testament of this fortunate and charitable lady, that the name of her first husband was Thomas Bumsby, and that her maiden name was Bonaventer. By this will, which is dated 1512, she bequeathed £20 to her brother, and appointed her cousin, John Dinham, who married her sister's daughter, to act as residuary legatee, and to his discretion she also committed the management of the chantry and grammar-school which she had founded in her lifetime. To the vicar of Liskeard she bequeathed a little gilt goblet, containing a blue flower in the bottom, in order that he might pray for her soul after death. She likewise gave twenty marks towards the building of St. Stephen's tower, near Launceston,

WENDRON.

This parish has been distinguished by the names of Gwendrane, Gwendrone, and Wendron; and sometimes it has been honored with the prefix of a saint, of whose history even the legends of popery know nothing. Its first appellation, according to Hals, signifies "white, share, part, or division;" while its second and third imply "white, clear, strong, straight, or stable matter," referring to the church wherein Helston is consolidated, or the white strag of rocks and stones still extant almost over the whole parish above ground; and by the name of Wendrone it was taxed in Doomsday Roll, 20. William I. 1087." Dr. Pryce says, "Wendron, Gwendron, the white hill; Draen, white thorn."

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Kirrier. Some parts of Helston are included within its precincts; but the church stands from this ancient borough at the distance of about two miles and a half, in a direction that is nearly north-north-east. Wendron contains many acres, and an extensive population; but its principal villages are Porkellis and Trevonnack. The great body of the inhabitants are scattered over its extensive surface.

At a place called Merther in this parish, to which a deer park was formerly annexed, an ancient church, or chapel, is still well known to have stood. This was dedicated to St. Uni, or St. Uny, which name was frequently applied to a portion of the parish. The situation of this edifice was near the village of Marooney, and its tower remained until of late years. A man named Francis Gill, lately residing in this parish, remembers to have often gone up and down its winding stairs. He says, that when it was taken down many of its stones were used in the building or repairing of Helston tower; and that others were carried to Truro for similar purposes. It appears also that some were used in the building of Marooney grist mills. The earth was carried out on the farm, and it is said the font was put for a pig's trough. The family who occupied the estate were persons of respectability; but, after this, were reduced even to parochial relief. Merther, or Merther-Uny, on which this church formerly stood, retains no traces of its former greatness. It is now a farm, and belongs to Mr. Chilcot of Truro.

Another chapel formerly stood at Bodilly, which was dedicated to St. Heury; and there was one at Trefulla, dedicated to the nominal St. Wendron; but of these very little is at present known. Bodilly was for some time the seat of a branch of the Tresilian family, from whom it passed by purchase to the Glynns. This is now a farm house, and is said to be the property of Mrs. Harris of Trelil. Hals says, "In the ground of one Tresilian, or Carne, I have seen tin made of that excellent nature

and goodness, that it was little inferior to silver, if not pure silver itself, for colour, toughness, and hardness; so that neither the buyer nor seller understood the worth or riches thereof until it was too late, when sent up and sold at London to a pewterer, who comparatively made the price of silver of it, as afterwards he confessed to me and others."

In this parish, by the post-road, or highway, are set up in a perpendicular manner, about ten feet asunder in a line, nine moorstones, commonly called *the nine maidens, or virgin sisters;* probably to commemorate so many sister nuns who were interred there.

According to one account, the great tithes of Wendron were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Rewley, to which monastery the church was given by Edmund Earl of Cornwall; but according to another, the patronage was formerly in the hospital or priory of St. John the Baptist near Helston, or in the college of regular canons at Glaseney near Penryn, or the abbot of St. Michael's Mount. The patronage of the vicarage is now vested in Queen's college, Oxford, having been purchased not long since for the Michell foundation. In the days of Hals, the rectory was in the Boscawens; but about the year 1800, the great tithes were sold in lots by the late Lord Falmouth to John Rogers, William Harris, Thomas Grylls, John Borlase, and Christopher Wallis, Esqrs. in which divided state they still remain. The church contains the tomb of Warin Penhallinyk, who was rector of St. Just, vicar of Stithians and Wendron, and prebendary of Glaseney college. His figure, decorated with his robes, is preserved on a brass plate, but the date is too much obliterated to be distinctly ascertained.

The manor of Boskenwyn in this parish is at present in moieties between Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and the Hon. Mrs. Agar. The barton of Trenethick was at an early period the property of the Seneschalls, from whom it was carried by an heiress to the family of Hill. About the year 1700, John Hill, Esq. leaving no issue, bequeathed this estate to a gentleman of his own name, but supposed not to be related to him, who lived at Carwhythenick in Constantine. This is now the residence of the Rev. Thomas Wills, vicar of Wendron, but the property of William Robinson Hill, Esq. The barton of Nansloe is the property of the representatives of the late Rev. William Robinson. Higher Trelil was the property and the occasional residence of the late William Harris, Esq. of Camborne, in right of his wife, the heiress of J. Rowe, Esq. and Lower Trelil belongs to the Rev. Robert Usticke.

The barton of Trenere, or Trenear, on which are now only some small cottages, is said to have been a place of considerable fame in former ages. This is at present the property of the representatives of the late Richard Johns, Esq. of Helston, by

purchase from the Vyvyans. Tonkin speaking of this place says, "At Trenere in Wendron is an arched vault of moorstone near the house, said to have been a cellar of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall, and this one of their hunting seats. This vault, which is very entire, indicates a place of of some distinction."

From a train of concurring circumstances it has been argued by Dr. Borlase, that the Romans during their abode in England were well acquainted with this parish. This fact he infers from some sepulchral barrows—some urns containing human mould deposited in them—some coins containing Roman inscriptions on them—some curious instruments bearing the Roman characteristics—and some chequered pavement furnishing evidence not less decisive. Of these discoveries an account has been given in page 376 and 377 of the preceding volume of this work. To this place Dr. Borlase supposes they were allured by the hopes of discovering tin. "There are, he observes, some mines in the higher parts of Wendron parish, which being a wild of barren hills that never appears to have been cultivated, it is not easy to imagine what could draw the Romans here to live, and bury their dead, but the plenty of tin. Yet here they were; for above the old heaps of workings there stands a stone barrow called Golvadnek-Burrow, in which some Roman coins and other things of the same nation were found in the year 1700." The rivers which take their rise among the hills of Wendron, have been already described under their respective names.

This parish has been for ages famous for tin, which it produces in large quantities. The present mines now worked are, Wheal Trumpet, Wheal Foster, including in its extensive and promising set the ancient rich mines of Ruby, Bullreath, and Garlidna, tin and copper mines; and Wheal Union with several other small mines.

In this parish there are several chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, the Independents, and Baptists.

St. WENN.

The parish of St. Wenn seems to have derived its name from one of the large sainted family that came from Wales into Cornwall and Devon, and from whom so many parishes in each county have obtained their respective denominations. "Whenna," says Mr. Whitaker, "equally a daughter, rested behind all her sisters, as I suppose the landing to have been made at Padstow, the old port of passage from Ireland, the most commodious too from Wales, and set up her pilgrim's staff a little to the east of St. Columb. There in the deanery of Pyder, one valor points out

Ecclesia Sanctæ Wennæ, as the other gives us Wen alias Wenman, that is Wenn's place; *mann* still signifying place in Welsh, once signifying it therefore in Cornish, and this church at Wenn's place being actually dedicated to St. Wenne."

The parish of St. Wenn is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It lies eight miles north from St. Austell, about the same distance west from Bodmin, about seven miles south of Padstow, and four miles east-north-east from St. Columb. Its principal villages are Rosemannon and Treganetha, or Tregonetha. At this latter place there are two annual cattle fairs, held on the 25th of April and the 1st of August. These fairs belong to Richard Vyvyan, Esq. of Trewen, having been originally granted to his ancestor by Oliver Cromwell, during his protectorate.

The ancient manor of Codiford Farleigh, alias Cotford Farlo, alias Lancorla, belonged at a very remote period to the priory of Bodmin, under which it was held by Bristitius, during the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of Doomsday Survey, Bristitius held it under the Earl of Cornwall. At a subsequent period, this manor was in the family of Bottreaux; but it has long since been dismembered. The barton of this name was afterwards in the Trelawnys; but at present it is the property of Mr. John Tom. Hals speaking of this manor says, that "in one of the books of the exchequer for Cornwall, the jurisdiction of a cucking-stool, of which some account has been given in the preceding volume, was granted, or rather at an inquisition was declared to belong, to the manor of Cotford Farlo, in the parish of St. Wenn." And he adds, that "there was a walled pool for this purpose by the highway side, and that the cucking-stool had been in existence within the memory of man." He also says, that "in the parish of St. Wenn stands Damelsa Castle."

"In this parish," says Walker, "on the north downs, is still extant part of the walls, rubbish, and cemetery, of an ancient free chapel, and consecrated well, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; of public use before the church of St. Wenn was erected. From this well, or fountain, at the first gush issueth forth, at all seasons of the year, the greatest confluence of pure chrystaline water in one spout, that ever mine eyes beheld. This chapel is also called in respect of its guardian and patroness, Karensy worthy chapel, i. e. worthy love, or affection chapel; with regard to her extraordinary love and affection to our Saviour. There is also in this parish another consecrated well of water, dedicated to St. Wenn, from whence formerly water was fetched to the font for baptizing infants."

The manor of Borlase Burgess was an ancient lordship, given by William Rufus to a Norman, who was lord of the castle of Palfer, or Talfer in Normandy, whose posterity, upon this acquisition, assumed the name of Borlase, and came hither to reside, and flourished here and at Treluddra in Newlyn for a succession of generations. They became extinct in the days of Henry VIII. Mr. Whitaker, alluding to this

family, observes as follows:—"This is a singular, perhaps a single instance of a Norman family assuming a name. Indeed I suspect it not to be true. And what is more certain, that species of apples which in Cornwall we call a Borlase, and more commonly a Treluddra Pippin, appears plainly to have taken its name from this family and that place, and serves as a good opening for explaining all those other names of apples, which are merely Cornish in themselves like this."

The last male heir of the Borlase family sold the manor of Borlase Burgess in 1559, to John Hender, Esq. whose heiress carried it in marriage to the ancestor of Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart. the present proprietor. The barton house is occupied by a farmer.

In the reign of Edward IV. the manor of Cransworth belonged to the family of Bonville. This is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. There was formerly a manor of Tregonetha in this parish; but this has been dismembered for many generations. The manor of Lower Borlase is the property of Mr. Richard and Mr. George Sandy.

Great Skewish gave name to a family, one of whom called John Skewish, compiled in the reign of Henry VI. an abridgment of the chronicles and the wars of Troy. John Skewish, the last male branch of this family left two daughters who, in the sixteenth century, married Mohun and Courtenay. But this estate which was inherited by the former passed successively to the families of Renfrey, Parkin, and Vivian.

Tregurra, or Tregurtha, was at an early period the seat of a family of the same name, of whom Michael de Tregurry was Archbishop of Dublin, and died in 1471. The last male heir of the elder branch who died in the reign of Henry V. left three daughters, by whom conjointly this barton was sold to the family of Bottreaux. From these it passed either by inheritance or sale, successively, through the families of Hungerford, Hastings, Edgcumbe, Parkin, and Vivian, to Mr. William Hals, who wrote the parochial History of Cornwall, and resided here during the latter part of his life. This estate is now called Tregotha.

Killignock was the seat of an ancient family of this name, by whose heiress it was carried in the reign of Henry VIII. to Nanskevil alias Typpet, with whom it remained until the reign of Charles II. when it was sold by Matthew Typpet to Mr. Joseph Hawkey. This is now the property of Mr. Richard Vincent. The barton of Damelsa is in a divided state.

The great tithes of this parish, prior to the Reformation, were appropriated to the abbey of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. These, in a subsequent age, belonged to Mr. William Hals, who held Tregurra. They are now vested in William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, who is also patron of the rectory.

WHITSTONE.

"The name of this parish," according to Mr. Tonkin, "is derived from a white rock on which part of the church is founded. It is a large white stone in the south side of the church; the part which appears is an oval form." This fact, however, is contradicted by Mr. Whitaker, who traces its origin to another source. "The name of this parish," says he, "is not derived, I apprehend, from any white stone on which the church is founded. It is a large white stone in the south side of the church; the part which appears is of an oval form. From this very description it could never have given name to the church itself. No part of the church is actually founded *on it*. There is only a large white stone *in* the south side of it; and this is plainly built up in the side, and it is said to be of an oval form. The reference of the name to the stone, therefore, has been merely the idle play of intellect in those, who in antiquarian matters did not know how to exert their understandings seriously. The real name of the church is St. Petnel, St. Petronel I suppose. The church then could not give name to the parish. And the parish actually received its name from the manor, as the manor received it from its manorial house, this being built upon a white rock, that very rock assuredly from which the white stone in the wall of the church had been brought."*

The situation of this parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It is seven miles south-south-east from Stratton, and ten north-north-west from Launceston. Exclusive of the church town it has only two villages, East and West Balsdon; but these are small, though the population of the parish is by no means inconsiderable.

The manor of Whitstone, to the house of which, according to Mr. Whitaker, the parish is indebted for its name, belonged at the time when Doomsday Survey was taken, to the Earl of Moreton, and was one of the 288 manors which he enjoyed from the bounty of the Conqueror. At a subsequent period it belonged to the family of Cobham. It was afterwards in the family of Good, with whose heiress it passed in marriage to the Badcocks. Of this family it was purchased by Thomas J'Ans, Esq. of Bideford, grandfather of Wrey J'Ans, Esq. the late proprietor, who during many years resided in its mansion. This gentleman, who paid the debt of nature, September 16th, 1816, was formerly a major in the 28th regiment of foot; after which, on retiring from public life, he took up his abode in Whitstone-house, and acted as justice of the peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall; which station

* Whitaker's, Tonkin's, MS. Vol. IV. p. 242.

he filled with credit to himself, and advantage to his neighbours. His property has been bequeathed by him to his four illegitimate daughters.

The manor of Nethercot, which has its site in this parish, though it extends into that of Week St. Mary, belonged to the Rolles of Heanton; from whom it passed to Lord Clinton, the present proprietor. Froxton, which in some old deeds is called a manor, belonged so early as the reign of Edward II. to the Giffords; from which family it passed by successive female heirs to Downe, Rouse, and Spoure. This, though no longer deemed a manor, is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. and passes under the same title with the Trebartha estate.

The manor of Wadfast belonged to a family named L'Engleis, or English, so early as the reign of Edward III. At a latter period it was in the Marquis of Exeter, as heir, it is somewhat probable, to the Bonvilles. When Norden visited this county, it was the seat of George Grenville, Esq. In 1620, this manor was in moieties between Hardye and Peirce. At a future period, it belonged to the Rolles of Stevenstone; of whom it was purchased by the Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville, the present proprietor. The barton of Bennets was for many generations a seat of the family of Hele; from whom it passed by inheritance, about the year 1673, to the ancestors of Lord de Dunstanville. The barton of Bennets is now the property of this nobleman, who makes it the place of his occasional residence.

The Rev. John Kingdon, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which belonged not many years since to the family of Arundell. The church contains some memorials of the Heles and Bennets; and on the outside wall the name of Edgcumbe appears. In the registers of the see of Exeter, some mention is made of a chapel having existed in this parish, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and according to tradition, a chapel formerly stood at Froxton which was probably the same.

It is well known that many of the valleys in Cornwall abound with Woodcocks at particular seasons of the year; but what is singularly remarkable, no parish has ever been so famous for them as Whitstone. Hence, under the late act of 1812, for granting certain duties on licences for killing game, in which woodcocks were included, nearly forty nets or roads in this parish, employed in taking them, were exempted from the operation of its clauses. The quantity, however, taken of late years bears only a small proportion to that of former times, when the capture of woodcocks yielded a considerable profit to the cottagers who ensnared them.

Whether these birds actually migrate, or conceal themselves in some unexplored recesses, when they become invisible, is a point which has given rise among theorists to much dispute. But whatsoever opinions may be entertained by speculative men, no doubt of their general annual migration is entertained by the

inhabitants of Cornwall. Many of our peasants and fishermen, when the season of the year arrives, can calculate with a tolerable degree of certainty, from the state of the atmosphere, the time when they may be expected; and while the elements remain without undergoing a change of temperature, it is not often that their calculations are disappointed. As they make their first appearance on our western shores, and seem much exhausted by hunger and fatigue on their arrival, they furnish strong indications of having come from a considerable distance; and that their flight has been directed across some portion of the Atlantic, but from what retreats it is in vain to inquire. Recruiting their strength among the bushes and rocks near the Land's End, where they become an easy prey, they spread themselves over the interior parts of the county, taking up their principal abode in such districts as they find most congenial to their natures.

Not many years since, while these birds, directed by instinct, and favoured with an auspicious breeze, were on their passage to the Cornish shores, the wind suddenly shifted to the north-east, and blew with such violence from this quarter, as to retard their flight. Exhausted by fatigue and hunger through the length of their voyage, multitudes of the poor birds fell into the ocean and were drowned. Their bodies afterwards drifted on shore, and were picked up in vast numbers by the peasantry. Alluding to a casualty to which migratory birds are frequently exposed, similar to this which has just been noticed, a modern poet of this county thus expresses himself:—

" Ill fares it with him then,
On stormy seas midway surprised: no land
Its swelling breast presents, where safe reclined
His panting heart might find a short repose;
But wide around, the hoarse resounding sea
Meets his dim eye. Should some tall ship appear
High bounding o'er the waves, urged by despair,
He seeks the rocking masts, and throws him down
Amid the twisted cordage:—thence repelled,
If instant blows deprive him not of life,
He flutters weakly on, and drops at last,
Helpless and floundering in the whit'ning surge."

Fowling, a poem in five books, by Vincent, 1808.

ST. WINNOW.

The situation of this parish is in the deanery and hundred of West. Its distance from Fowey is about four miles by water, and six by land, and nearly two from Lostwithiel, which is its post town. The principal villages in this parish are,

Bofarnell, near Resprier Bridge; Bridge End, which is an appendage of Lostwithiel; Lerrin, on a creek of this name; Polmenow, and Polscoe.

The church of St. Winnow seems to have derived its name from an ancient manor, which has its site in this district; and the manor, the church, and the parish derive their common appellation from a saint of Bretagne, who about 582 went into this part of France, then a distinct kingdom, and into that part of Flanders which is now incorporated into France, equally with Bretagne. Here he established a monastery at a place near Dunkirk, since denominated Berg St. Vinoc, and was adopted as a saint by the Cornish. In an ancient record it is said that "Godefrid holds under the bishop *Sanwinuec*. In the time of king Edward, it gelded for *i* hide. The land is *v* carucates. In demesne is *i* carucute, and *ii* servi, and *v* villani and *vi* bordarii, with *ii* carucates. There is a pasture half a mile long and so much broad, a wood half a mile long and one quarter broad. Formerly it was worth xl shillings, now it is worth xx shillings." This, says Mr. Whitaker, is apparently the manor of St. Wynnow, originally we see belonging to the bishop; but even at the Conquest held under him, with a reservation of rent merely half as much as the manor used to pay; merely twenty shillings when it used to pay forty; and from the same power of violence that took it out of the bishop's own possession, never raisable afterwards. The manor was then possessed by a family that from it adopted the appellation of *De San Wynnoko*. Thus Philip de San Wynnoko was one of those who are specified in the 25th of Edward I. as holding twenty pounds a year in lands and rents within this county. Leland calls "S. Winnous an abbate chirch," as appropriated to the abbey of St. Peter, in Exeter, now to the dean and chapter there; then adds, that "by the chirch of old tyme inhabited a gentilman, Joannes de S. Winnoco," and finally subjoins, that "there is much good wood at S. Ginoke's."

The manor of St. Winnow, after continuing in the family of Winnoko several generations, was carried by an heiress to Upton. Leland indeed says, that "after the St. Winnokos, the Lords Hastings had this manor, and that the great grandfather of Sir William Lower, who was then living, purchased it of them. It appears, however, that so early as the reign of Henry VI. this manor was possessed by Bottreaux, whose Cornish property was carried by successive female heirs to the families of Hungerford and Hastings. If this statement be correct, it is not improbable that the St. Winnokos and Uptons held this manor under the families of Bottreaux and Hastings, and that the fee of the manor was purchased by Lower's maternal great grandfather. The two co-heiresses of Upton, about the year 1500, married two brothers of the Lower family, John and Nicholas; the latter of whom possessed St. Winnow. By the heiress of Lower of St. Winnow, this manor was

BEAUTIFUL DIVERSIFIED SCENERY AT ETHY HOUSE, THE SEAT OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES PENROSE.

carried in marriage to Sir William Drummond. The co-heiresses of this family married Trevanion and Roper of Eltham in Kent, the latter of whom inherited St. Winnow. By the heiress of Roper this manor was carried in marriage to Edward Henshaw, whose co-heiresses married Sir Edward Dering, Bart. William Strickland, Esq. and Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. About the year 1700 this manor was purchased of the representatives of these co-heiresses by John Rashleigh, Esq. of Penquite, whose son, John Colman Rashleigh, Esq. sold it about the year 1807, to the Rev. Robert Walker, vicar of St. Winnow, who is the present proprietor. A younger branch of the Lower family, of whom the late Mrs. Hitchens was the last survivor, continued to retain an interest in the barton, which for some descents was in the immediate occupation of the Robins family. This was also purchased with the manor by the Rev. Mr. Walker, who holds it in his own hands; the house being occupied by a bailiff. The Lower family were of Polscoe in this parish, before they acquired the manor and barton of St. Winnow.

The manors of Bridge End, Polmawgan, Ethy, and Polmenow, belong at present to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The two former belonged to the family of Lower, of whose representatives they were purchased in 1771 by William Masterman, Esq. of Trinity, or Restormel. These afterwards became the property of Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick, in right of his wife, who was one of the co-heiresses of Masterman. In 1791, they were sold to the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The manor of Ethy, (which in Exeter Doomsday is described as an honor) and that of Polmenow, belonged successively to the families of Stonard, Cayle, and Courtenay. In 1634 Francis Courtenay, Esq. sold these manors to Stephen Treville, Esq. of Plymouth; two of whose co-heiresses married Arscott and Buthogge. By marriage and by purchase these manors became vested solely in the former. John Arscott, Esq. who died in 1788, possessed of these manors, devised these estates to trustees for sale, of whom they were purchased in 1789, by the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Ethy, which is called by Leland Teuthey, and by some writers Tethe and Tethy, was for many years the seat of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Powderham. This is now held by lease under the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe by Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, rear admiral of the blue, who in 1814 commanded the English fleet on the coast of Spain. Ethy house, the seat of Admiral Penrose, is situated on the margin of Lerrin creek, on some elevated ground, from which the command is extensive, and the prospects are diversified. The house is well adapted for a genteel and retired residence, being surrounded by gardens, trees, a woody scenery, and a fertile soil, which add charms to this pleasing retreat. From some walks contiguous to the house, the river, which communicates with Fowey harbour, and stretches towards Lostwithiel, opens its bosom to the view, skirted on each side with trees and

shrubs, which give a pleasing solemnity to the scene, while they enliven the senses with their picturesque diversities.

The manors of Bawdah, or Bodowe, and Dawnet, belonged at an early period to the Courtenays Earls of Devonshire, after which they were the property of the Mohuns, and became united to the Boconnoc estates. These are now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville in right of his lady. The manor of Resprin, was formerly the property and seat of a family of this name. From these, it passed by a female heir to a younger branch of the Carminows; and from these in a similar manner, to Prideaux of Thuborough. Norden describes it as a seat of the Prideaux family. At a subsequent period, it was in the family of Michell, from whom it passed to Bradlick. About the year 1750, Mr. Titus Chappel purchased it of Mr. Bradlick, and it is now the property of Mrs. Joice Chappel of St. Breock.

Trevegoe, now a farm house to Lord Grenville, was a seat of the family of Knapman, whose heiress brought it to the Hawkeys. Not many years since it was occupied by Nicholas Harley, Esq. and afterwards by his widow. Newham, now a farm house, belonged to the Mohuns in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1651. the Sawles were possessed of it either as lessees under the Mohuns, or successors of them. It now belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

The east window of the south isle in St. Winnow church is nearly filled with painted glass, containing many portraits of knights in plate armour and surcoats, with various figures of saints over them. The dean and chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes of the parish, and are patrons of the vicarage. It appears by the subsidy roll of 45 Edward III. that Resprin in St. Winnow was formerly deemed a separate parish; and St. Nighton, in an act of parliament passed in the reign of James I. is distinguished by the same honorary appellation; but no record of remote antiquity appears to confirm the fact. Of the chapel of ease at St. Nighton we have already spoken. There was formerly a chapel at Respin dedicated to St. Martin, which was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, and confirmed in that appropriation by Robert de Cardinham in the reign of Richard I. which seems to confirm the account that Resprin was formerly a parish. There was also a chapel at Bodvalgan dedicated to the same saint, of which the history is almost wholly forgotten and unknown.

WITHIEL.

This parish is situated in the deanery and hundred of Pyder. It is about six miles east-north-east from St. Columb, and about five nearly west from Bodmin.

THE BARTON OF BRYNN FAMOUS FOR HAVING BEEN THE RESIDENCE OF SIR BEVILLE GRENVILLE.

It has three villages namely Retire, Tregawen, and Withiel-goose; but neither of these contains many inhabitants, as the whole population of the parish does not exceed 300 souls.

The name of this parish, though bearing no apparent sainted appellation, seems to have been derived from one of this character, belonging to a colony of Irish saints, who came into Cornwall about the year 460. "In that colony from Ireland came undoubtedly some who are not to be regularly traced up to it at present, and therefore cannot be positively incorporated into this catalogue. Such a one we find in Leland's brief notice of *Withel, an Yrisch Sainct*, who certainly gave name to the *Ecclesia de Withiel* of the first valor; the Wythioll alias Withel of the second, a parish in our deanery of Pyder; because the name is pronounced by the Cornish exactly as it is written by Leland, not Wythioll or Withiel, but Withel. This church therefore is not dedicated in reality, however it may be in report, to an unknown St. Uvell, whose name has little or no correspondency of sound with the appellation of the parish, but to this Irish saint, who echoes the name of the parish with so just a tone in his own."

The manor of Withiel, now generally denominated Withiel-goose, to which is annexed the advowson of the rectory, belonged, previous to the Reformation, to the priory of Bodmin, after which it fell into the hands of the crown. In 1539, it was leased out to Richard Kendall, and afterwards in 1588, granted in fee farm to Richard Branthwayte and Roger Bromley. At a subsequent period it belonged to the ancient family of Coswurth, from whom it passed in marriage to the Vyvyan family, where it has ever since remained, together with the patronage of the rectory.

On a place called Trenance in this parish formerly lived a family bearing this name, until, upon marrying the heiress of Lyttelton, they removed to Lanhydrock. This estate was however kept by the Trenance family until the reign of Charles II. when it was sold by a younger branch to the Mapowders. From this family it passed by successive transfers to the family of Bone, Harris, and Hawkins. It is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. of Trelowarren.

The barton of Brynn, which has of late years been in a divided state, was formerly a seat of the family of Beare, from whom it passed, first, to the Bevilles, and secondly, to the Grenvilles, of whom it became the occasional place of residence. The name of Brynn will continue to be remembered from being connected with these renowned families, and more particularly so for being the birth place of the famous Sir Beville Grenville, whose heroic deeds direct us to place him among the bravest of the brave.

The ancient parsonage house retains a window in which the arms of Thomas Vyvyan, the celebrated prior of Bodmin, are still to be seen. This furnishes an

additional evidence that the prior had dominion over this district, and a presumptive proof which confirms the tradition of its having been built at his own expense. A new parsonage house has been lately erected near the site of the old one, which for convenience and comfort may vie with any of that description in the county.

It is asserted by Carew, by Norden, and by Hals, that some human remains of great antiquity were discovered in a barrow within this parish. "In Withiel parish," says Carew, "one Gidly not many years since, digged down a little hillock or barrow, called Borsneevas, in English cheapful, therewith to thicken his other ground; in the bottom of which he found three white stones triangle-wise as pillars, supporting another flat stone some two feet square, and in the midst between them, and, under it, an earthen pot half full of black slime, and ill savouring substance, which doubtless, was once the ashes of some notable person, there committed to that kind of burial."

Although many of our Cornish barrows have been opened, a great number still remains unexplored. These, no doubt, were they to undergo an inspection, would present many memorials of antiquity to the eye, and render considerable assistance to antiquarian researches. Such as have been hitherto examined have in general furnished some vestiges of human remains, and so far as analogy may be taken for our guide, we may conclude that all were originally depositories of the dead.

ZENNOR.

The situation of this last parish in Cornwall, according to our alphabetical arrangement, is in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith. I lies on the north-west coast of Cornwall, about four miles south-south-west from St. Ives, and about seven north from Penzance. Its principal villages are the church-town, Boswednack, Treen, and Trewy.

The name of this parish is said to imply *the saint's earth, or holy land.* It therefore claims no particular patronage from any tutelary saint, but becomes characteristic for giving residence to individuals renowned for sanctity in ancient times, but not of sufficient fame to transmit their names to posterity.

A considerable portion of this parish si little more or less than a mass of moorstone; and, consequently, the greater part is unfit for cultivation. Towards the sea there is a small portion of land about half a mile in length, which is exceedingly fertile, and particularly noted for its abundant produce of barley, when cultivated for this grain.

GREAT TITHES OF ZENNOR BELONG TO GEORGE JOHN, ESQ. OF PENZANCE.

The manors of Boswednack and Treen are the property of William Arundell Harris, Esq. by whose ancestors they have been possessed a considerable time. The manor of Trewy belongs to Messrs. Grove and Cornish. A tenement called Treveglos, and which belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Gerveyses, is now the property of their representative the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls.

The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the rich college of Glaseney near Penryn. These are at present divided between George John, Esq. of Penzance, and the vicarage, which is endowed with a portion of them. Of this vicarage the Bishop of Exeter is patron. In a field still known by the name of the Chapel Field, within the barton of Kerroe and Cornelloe, which belongs to the representatives of the Rev. Anthony Williams of Treneere, in the vicinity of Penzance, there formerly stood a chapel, of which the ruins are still perceptible. Another of the same description formerly stood at Treen, of which also some vestiges remain. But of these chapels the history is forgotten, and little more is known of them than what their mouldering fragments exhibit.

Such are the more prominent features to be found in the parochial History of Cornwall. To more minute particulars, that might have gratified individual feeling, it would have been easy to descend; but this must have been done at the expense of general interest, and by violating the due proportions of the work. Some account of the Scilly Islands still remains to be introduced, to give completion to the original plan. To these islands we shall instantly repair, (after giving a list of the High Sheriffs of Cornwall,) and with their history the work will terminate.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CORNWALL.

1597	Barnadus Grenville, ar
98	Willus Bevill, mil
99	Willus Wrey, ar
1600	Franciscus Buller, ar
1	Haniball Vivian, ar
2	Anthonius Rowse, mil
3	Arthus Harris, ar
4	Franciscus Godolphin, mil
5	Nichus Prideaux, ar
6	Digorius Chamond, ar
7	Johes Arundell, ar
8	Johes Rashleigh, ar
9	Christopher Harris, mil
1610	Richus Edgcumbe, mil
11	Richus Buller, mil
12	Willus Wrey, mil
13	Willus Coryton, ar
14	Richus Roberts, ar
15	Johes Chamond, ar
16	Willus Code, ar
17	Francus Vivian, ar
18	Richus Carnsew, ar
19	Roskymer Bonython, ar
1620	Nichus Glynn, ar
21	Samuel Pendarves, ar
22	Johes Specot, mil
23	Richus Geddy, ar
24	Johes Moyle, ar
25	Thomas Wyvell, ar
26	Johes Trefusis, ar
27	Jonathan Rashleigh, ar
28	Georgius Hele, ar
29	Johes Rowe, ar
1630	Johes Trelawny, mil et bar
31	Johes Prideaux, ar
32	Nichus Lower, mil
33	Carolus Trevanion, ar.
34	Hugh Boscawen, ar
35	Johes Seynt Aubyn, ar
36	Richus Buller, mil
37	Francus Godolphin, mil
38	Francus Godolphin, ar de Tremeneage
39	Richus Trevill, ar
1640	Francus Wills, ar
41	Johes Grylls, ar
42	Francus Basset, ar
43	Francus Basset, ar
44	Richard Prideaux, ar
45	Johes Seynt Aubyn, ar
46	Edrus Herle, ar
47	Edrus Herle, ar
48	Edrus Herle, ar
49	Petrus Kekewich, ar
1650	Johes Lampen, ar
51	Andreus Trevill, ar
52	Richus Lob ar
53	Richus Trevill, ar
54	Jacobus Praed, ar
55	Edrus Nosworthy, ar
56	Edrus Nosworthy, ar
57	Anthon Nicholes, ar
58	Petrus Jenkyn, ar
59	Nichus Cossen, ar
1660	Nichus Cossen, ar
61	Pearse Edgcumbe, ar
62	Carolus Grylls, ar
63	Oliver Sawle, ar
64	Edmond Prideaux, ar
65	Josephus Tredinham, ar
66	Thomas Darrel, ar
67	Johes Seynt Aubyn, ar
68	Johes Vivyan, ar
69	Francus Gregor, ar
1670	Johes Connock, ar
71	Walter Moyle, mil
72	Johes Nicholas, ar
73	Richus Trivill, ar
74	Petrus Kekewich, ar
75	Nichus Glynn, ar
76	Samuel Cabell, ar
77	Francus Trefusis, ar
78	Willus Jennings, ar
79	Thomas Coke, ar
1680	Johes Cotton, ar
81	Willus Pendarves, ar
82	Christopher Bellot, ar
83	Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart
84	Sir Johes Coryton, bart
85	Richus Edgcumbe, bart
86	Jonathan Rashleigh, ar
87	Humphry Borlase, ar
88	Humphry Borlase, ar
89	Willus Bond, ar
1690	Johes Morth, ar
91	Johes Molesworth, mil et bart
92	Johes Buller, Jun. ar
93	Humphry Nicholls, ar
94	Willus Williams, ar
95	Johes Tregeagle, ar
96	Francus Wills, ar
97	Johes Barrett, ar
98	Richus Erisey, ar
99	Edmond Prideaux, ar
1700	Stephen Robbins, ar
1	Carolus Grylls, Jun. ar
2	Gregorus Peter, ar

1703	Johes Williams de Bodonick, ar
4	Richus Tregeare, ar
5	Johes Williams de Truro, ar
6	Hugo Pyper, ar
7	Emanuel Pyper, ar
8	Francis Basset, ar
9	Samuel Enys, ar
1710	Paul Orchard, ar
11	Johes Worth, ar
12	Johes Cole, ar
13	Edrus Herle, ar
14	Edrus Amy, ar
15	Jos. Silly, ar
16	Francis Gregor, ar
17	William Adis, ar
18	Dennis Arscott, ar
19	John Arundell, ar
1720	Erasmus Pascoe, ar
21	George Robinson, ar
22	Edward Hoblyn, ar
23	Richard Polwhele, ar
24	Reginald Haweis, ar
25	Thomas Long, ar
26	John Collins, ar
27	Samuel Phillipps, ar mort, et J.Phillipps resid
28	George Dennis, ar
29	John Saltren, ar
1730	John Hill, ar
31	Nicholas Donnithorne, ar
32	Samuel Gilbert, ar
33	Edward Crews, ar
34	James Tillie, esq
35	William Symons, esq
36	Ferdinando Wallis, esq
37	John Moyle, esq
38	John Hony, esq
39	Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart
1740	Francis Llewellin Leach, esq
41	John Fortescue, esq
42	William Lemon, esq
43	Nicholas Glynn, esq
44	John Hickes, esq
45	John Pearse, esq
46	John Tremayne, esq
47	Henry Peter, esq
48	Edmund Cheyne, esq
49	Henry Johns, esq
1750	Humphrey Prideaux, esq
51	John Enys, esq
52	John Trewren, esq
53	William Moreshead, esq
54	John Glanville, esq
55	Francis Beauchamp, esq
56	John Sawle, esq
57	John Luke, esq.
58	Swete Nicholas Archer, esq
59	Robert Lovell, esq
1760	Sir Christopher Treise, knt
61	Nicholas Kempe, esq
62	Philip Enouf, esq
63	John Harrison, esq
1764	Hender Mountsteven, esq
65	William Churchill, esq
66	Thomas Treffry, esq
67	John Carew, esq
68	Francis Kirkham, esq
69	John Blewett, esq
1770	Hugh Rogers, esq
71	John Call, esq
72	James Vivian, esq
73	William Harris, esq
74	John Price, esq
75	Peter Bown, esq
76	John Eliot, esq
77	Richard Gully, esq
78	John Stackhouse, esq
79	Thomas Vyvyan, Jun. esq
1780	Darell Trelawny, esq
81	Sir John St. Aubyn, bart
82	John Coryton, esq
83	Christopher Hawkins, esq
84	Joseph Beauchamp, esq
85	Weston Helyar, esq
86	Michael Nowell, esq
87	Samuel Thomas, esq
88	Francis Gregor, esq
89	Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq
1790	Richard Hichens, esq
91	Sir William Molesworth, bart
92	Davis Giddy, esq
93	Francis Glanville, esq
94	Edward Archer, esq
95	Ralph Allen Daniel, esq
96	John Enys, esq
97	William Slade Gully, esq
98	James Buller, esq
99	Edmund John Glynn, esq
1800	Matthew Michell, esq
1	Edward Collins, esq
2	Thomas Carlyon, esq
3	Thomas Rawlings, esq
4	John Trevanion Purnell Betteswarth Trevanion, esq*
5	Samuel Stephens, esq
6	Thomas Graham, esq
7	Sir William Pratt Call, bart
8	John Tillie Coryton, esq
9	Hon. Charles Bagnall Agar
1810	Richard Oxnam, esq
11	Wm. Lewis Salisbury Trelawny, esq
12	John Vivian, esq
13	John Colman Rashleigh, esq
14	Sir Rose Price, bart
15	Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart
16	Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, bart
17	William Arundell Harris, esq
18	Francis Hearle Rodd, esq
19	Joseph Sawle Sawle, esq
1820	William Rashleigh, esq
21	Richard Vyvyan, esq
22	David Howell, esq
23	Charles Trelawny, esq
24	John Samuel Enys, esq

* Sir L. Copley, bart. was first appointed for 1804, but refused to serve.

SCILLY ISLANDS.

THESE islands,—which lie in lat. 49. 56. north, and in lon. 6. 41. west from Greenwich; distant about seventeen leagues due west from the Lizard, and about ten in a direction nearly west-south-west from the Land's End,—were, at an early period, an object of research to the most remote and distinguished nations of antiquity. In the very infancy of navigation they were visited by the Phenicians, who traded there for tin, lead, and hides; in exchange for which they imported articles of brass, salt, and pottery-ware. For some centuries, it is probable, the Phenicians exclusively enjoyed the advantage of commercial intercourse with them; but in process of time they were discovered by the Greeks and Romans, who had long wished to share in so gainful a traffic. The name of *Cassiterides*, by which they were anciently distinguished, appears to have been given by the first adventurers who gained a knowledge of them. They were called *Hesperides* by the Greeks, and by the Romans *Sigdeles*, and *Sillinæ Insulæ*. Like the coasts of England they were occasionally subject to the incursive ravages of the Danes, till in the beginning of the tenth century, Athelstan, who seems to have been taught by the wise maxims of his grandfather Alfred, that the permanent security of this country lay in the strength of the royal navy, as its riches did in the extent of its commerce, perceived that neither could be ensured until these islands were placed under his dominion. It was with this view, probably, that after he had conquered the Cornish about the year 938, he undertook the conquest of Scilly, and annexed it to the crown of England. In the reign of Henry I. a grant was made to Osbert, abbot of Tavistock, of all the churches of Scilly, together with their appurtenances; and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was settled on his successors, under the Bishops of Exeter. After the dissolution of abbies and monastical estates, the civil government, which, from the reign of Athelstan, had been vested chiefly in certain officers called Coroners, was granted by the crown to lords proprietors on condition of receiving a certain rent. When the county of Cornwall was erected into a dutchy, these islands seem either to have been forgotten, or purposely omitted, as they are not mentioned in the general grant. This omission has given rise to some disputes, whether they belong to the dutchy or not. It is certain that some kings of England have made separate grants of them, when there have been Dukes of Cornwall; and when the dissolution of religious houses took place, the lands which belonged to the abbey of Tavistock fell

to the Crown; and hence it is presumed, that the dominion of these islands accompanied their destiny. If, therefore, Scilly be now considered as a part of the dutchy, it is rather permitted by favour, than given to be so by royal authority. In the fifteenth century these islands were held of the king at the yearly rent of *fifty puffins*, or six shillings and eight-pence; so that they must have been considerably reduced in value about this period. In the reign of queen Elizabeth they were granted by her to Francis Godolphin for 38 years, at the rent of £10 per annum;—in 1604, this lease was renewed to Sir William Godolphin for 50 years, at £20 per annum. And from that time the grant, though frequently renewed, has continued in the same family. The present lessee is the Duke of Leeds, the representative of that family. During the civil war, these islands were under the government of Sir John Grenville, Joseph Hankin, Esq. and Major Bennet. But with these exceptions, they have been invariably under the dominion of the proprietors from the time they were first granted to the Godolphins.

Queen Elizabeth appears to have been the first on the throne of England, who fully saw the value and importance of these islands; and being at war with Spain, the most powerful maritime nation at that time in the world, she encouraged Francis Godolphin, whom she knighted in 1580, to put his possessions in a respectable state of defence. Star Castle was accordingly begun and finished in the year 1593, and some other fortifications were constructed on the same hill. And though all was not executed that had been intended, yet so much was done at the time to give an appearance of security, that many houses were soon erected, and many new settlers induced to fix their habitation under the protection of the garrison. Indeed from the first grant of these lands to the Godolphins, they have been gradually improving in respectability and importance. Several of the islands, which, about a century ago, had no inhabitants, are now become populous; and enclosures have been made within the present age, which have been found highly advantageous in their various productions. Much, however, still remains to be done. Many acres of land are yet in a state of nature, which, with industry and care, might be rendered extensively valuable by the manure which may be taken from the shores, without any considerable degree either of trouble, or expence.

As a military station these islands have undergone but few vicissitudes, although it is uniformly admitted, that in times of war their being in the hands of England, or under the dominion of an enemy, would be of the utmost moment to this country. Inhabited by an enemy, they might afford shelter to frigates and privateers, which would intercept our trading vessels, whether sailing up the southern, or the northern Channel; for no ship could pass within the vicinity of the Land's End, without being exposed to continual annoyance. This fact was fully experienced by the parliament

ministry towards the conclusion of the civil war, when these islands were fortified and garrisoned by Sir John Grenville, for the service of Charles. Whitelocke says, that in consequence of the armed vessels which took shelter in these harbours under the protection of the fortifications, such were the depredations committed on the coasting trade, that complaints were made to the managers of affairs in London of the mischiefs that were done. To dislodge the royalists from this retreat an armament was fitted out under the command of Sir George Ayscough and the celebrated Admiral Blake.

Intent upon the reduction of the royal forces, these intrepid commanders landed their troops and made a vigorous attack upon the island of Trescaw, which was quickly abandoned by the king's troops, who retired in the night to St. Mary's. Thither they were pursued by the parliamentary forces, who so straitened the garrison, that they surrendered to the assailants upon the best terms they could make. Eight hundred soldiers were taken prisoners upon the capitulation, and with them an immense number of officers, among whom was Sir John Grenville, afterwards created Earl of Bath. This was one of the last rallying points, for those who espoused the royal cause. Previous to this time Lords Hopton and Capel, and Prince Charles had found a temporary retreat here; but when affairs began to wear a decided aspect, the Prince departed, and secured himself on the Continent.

Before these islands had surrendered to Blake and Ayscough, the Dutch who had suffered severely from the privateers and armed vessels which had been fitted out hence, sent their Admiral Van Tromp, with several ships of war to do themselves justice for the injuries they had sustained, by falling on them for satisfaction, (as it was pretended) but from the methods they took to accomplish their purpose it appears evident that their object was to get possession of them, and secure them for themselves. The Dutch admiral even made private overtures to the governor for surrendering them up, but he rejected the proposal with indignation. Since that time the Scilly Islands have had nothing of a military nature to recommend them to notice. We learn, however, that the Dutch saw their importance, and from the peculiarity of their situation that it will always be for the interest of this country to secure their possession.

The civil government of Scilly is presumed to be vested in twelve of the principal inhabitants, who constitute what is called a council. This court was established by the lord proprietor at an early period, and is in no small degree under his direction, since he can dissolve it and call a new one whenever he pleases. Among the members of this body, the military commander, the steward, chaplain, collector of customs, and comptroller, in general take their place, and express their opinions on all subjects of deliberation. The court meets once in every month to hear appeals,

to examine cases, to try plaints and suits, and to reconcile contending parties. The punishments they inflict consist of fines, whipping, and imprisonment. Offences of a graver and more serious cast are tried in the courts of justice in Cornwall; and persons accused of them are sent from the islands, and committed to the county goals, to take their trials at the assizes.

The ecclesiastical authority of these islands, from the time of Athelstan, has been under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Exeter, and they still constitute a part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; but it does not appear that they have been ever visited, or that the rite of confirmation has been at any time administered to the natives. Since the Reformation the tithes have been vested in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the donative, and pays his chaplain who officiates at St. Mary's an optional salary, now about sixty guineas per annum. Until of late years the minister of St. Mary's was the only clergyman on the islands; and he still receives the surplice fees and keeps the registers of the different islands. From St. Mary's he ventured to remove twice every year, preaching at Trescaw on Easter day, and at St. Martin's on Trinity sunday. The churches in the other islands were served by laymen, or as they are locally denominated, *island clerks*, who were, in general, fishermen. At present the venerable society for promoting Christian Knowledge employs two missionaries at its own expence, who officiate wholly in what are called the off islands. Several schools are also supported by the same munificence; and the whole sum annually expended by the society for those benevolent purposes amounts to between four and five hundred pounds.

On St. Mary's and Trescaw the Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have erected chapels, and they preach in several of the other islands, where their congregations, in proportion to the population, are numerous and respectable.

The inhabitants are exempt from all internal taxes, but not from duties on various commodities, such as are paid in the counties of England, with the exception of salt, which is used for the curing of fish.

The largest island—that which is most cultivated—contains the greatest number of inhabitants, and consequently, is of more value to the lord proprietor than all the others, is St. Mary's. Its dimensions are about three miles in length, and two in width; and its rents, nearly half a century ago, amounted to £300 per annum. About 100 years since it was supposed to contain two thirds of the whole population; but since that period, the families of the other islands have considerably increased, so that the same proportion is not now preserved.

In the eastern corner of a small creek, fronting the south, formerly stood a group of houses denominated *Old Town*. This was the principal dwelling in the whole island; and it is still occupied by a few poor cottages. Behind these, on an eminence,

stand some remnants of an ancient fortification, called *Old Town Castle*, said to have been built by one of the Earls of Cornwall. The view from the summit of the hill is extensive and interesting. At the western end of this creek stands the chaplain's house, which was first erected, and has been since re-built and repaired by the Godolphin family. The church, which is in the vicinity of the house, and is built in the form of a cross, measures in length about sixty feet, and in breadth eighteen. The cross-aisle is nearly the same length, but not more than sixteen feet broad. The burying ground, which bears no inscription worth copying, is over-run with weeds, and continually encroached on by the sea.

The creek at Old Town being small, rocky, and much exposed to the storms from the south, the inhabitants were led to begin a new one about a mile distant. To select this situation they were induced by a large pool having a sandy bottom which afforded good anchorage for vessels, and by the neighbourhood of a Peninsula commodiously formed by nature for a fortification. This pool will conveniently hold a hundred sail of ships ;—it communicates easily with the road between St. Mary's and Samson, where the largest ships are in general stationed, and has an easy outlet through all the four sounds which lie in various directions around this harbour.

On the summit of this Peninsula is a small fort denominated *Star Castle*, consisting of eight salient angles, in every point of which there is a small watch-room. Within is a house formerly the residence of the governor, and between this and the rampart a foss of considerable depth. From this castle down to the barracks there is a wide terrace on which 500 men may be drawn up in proper order. The barracks are built of moorstone and make a good appearance. This castle was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and is protected by a garrison consisting of 18 batteries and bastions, mounting from two to six guns, and well designed for the defence of the town and harbour.

The New Town which lies below the lines (the circuit of which is one mile and quarter) is denominated *Heugh Town*, and has long been the capital of these islands. It is situated on some low land, which joins the principal part of the island to the rising ground on which the garrison stands, and consists of one long street, and two cross ones. The houses are built chiefly of stone, which is found here in great abundance; but the walls are low, and many of them covered with thatch. These houses are occupied by mechanics, inn-holders, and tradesmen of various descriptions, such as the situation and exigences of the inhabitants may be supposed to require.

In the middle of the principal street stands the house of the collector, which was erected about the year 1696, and to which is attached a spacious and commodious custom-house. At no great distance is a building distinguished by the name of the Court or Council House, in which the councilmen meet once a month. Under

one part of this house is the common prison, and under the other part the butchers expose their meat for sale. The steward's house, near the end of the principal street, is a handsome and substantial piece of architecture, having a good garden behind.

At the west end of the town is a pier 430 feet long, 20 broad, and as many high from the foundation. It has 16 feet of water at spring tides, and 10 at neap tides, and will secure vessels of 150 tons burden.—For supplying the inhabitants with water there are several wells, but they are rather shallow and the water in general is fit only for ordinary uses. There is, however, a well in the garrison, and two others at a little distance from the town, of a superior quality.

Upon a lofty eminence, at the east corner of Giant's Castle Bay, which takes its name from the stupendous rocks above it, are the remains of an old fort, supposed to have been erected by the Danes, as a place of retreat, if, in case of any accident, they should be cut off from their ships by the brave defenders of the territory which they invaded. These ruins are situated on a promontory, which, towards the sea, presents to the eye a tremendous pile of rocks, nearly 100 feet high, exceedingly steep, and heaped promiscuously upon one another with wild irregularity. Although this romantic turret declines rapidly on each side, it is neither so steep, nor so rugged on the land side, as towards the sea. It has the name of the Giant's Castle, and seems to have been well calculated for security and defence.

Among the various memorials of antiquity to be found in these islands, there are some which are generally referred to the times of the Druids. These are logging stones, barrows, rock basons, circles, and pillars. One singular logging stone, of considerable dimensions stands on the south-west side of the promontory on which Giant's Castle is situated. This rock is about ten feet long, seven in breadth, and about five feet six inches in thickness. It bears upon another with a sharp edge, and is so nicely balanced, that it will vibrate with a gentle push, and continue in a state of oscillation for a considerable time. A child not more than six years of age has been known to put it in motion; but without the aid of some mechanical power, it has been calculated that a 1000 men would be unable to throw it off its centre. Several such logging stones of various dimensions may be found in these islands; but as they resemble those already described, they furnish nothing but what will lead to needless repetition. The barrows also to be found here are similar to those described in our History of Cornwall; and no doubt can be entertained that they were originally designed as repositories for the dead. Nothing has yet been discovered in those venerable monuments of ancient days to repay the curiosity of the explorer, but fragments of coarse urns, ashes, bones, and unctuous earth. One of these barrows, of a vast size, is to be met with on the summit of a rising ground

called *Ward Hill*, on *Sallakee Downs*, (a high tract of land about a quarter of a mile due north from Giant's Castle) and is surrounded by two stone circles, the diameter of one of them being 36 feet, and of the other about a dozen.

Some of the most remarkable of the natural curiosities that abound here, are the groups of rocks at *Peninis*, and a singular cave beneath them. In no part of these islands can those accumulated masses be compared with the sublime productions of this bold headland. Nature herself appears in this place to have sustained a shock. The enormous masses ride upon each other in sportive defiance as it were of the mimic efforts of art, exhibiting to the eye of the spectator a peculiar medley of crags, precipices, and caverns, in a greater variety of singular combinations, than the most romantic imagination seems to possess the power of associating.

At the base of this pile, and nearly level with the sea, there is a subterraneous cavern called *Piper's Hole*, which is said to communicate under the surrounding waves—a distance of about four miles—with the island of Trescaw, where another orifice is seen that goes by the same name. At the mouth of the cavern it is sufficiently high for a man to stand upright, but grows narrower as you advance, presenting obstructions which few have presumed to encounter. At a little distance from the entrance, several excavations in the rocks appear, resembling rock basons, which are continually running over with water incessantly dropping from the roof and sides. Many marvellous stories are related of this passage—of men having proceeded so far as to be seen no more; lost either through some intricacy in the unknown labyrinth—some frightful precipice over which they have fallen—some abyss of water, into which they have been plunged—or some unheard of monster by which they have been devoured! It has also been asserted upon the same venerable authority, that dogs have occasionally found their way through this Tartarean gulf, and that, entering at St. Mary's, they have actually come out in Trescaw with most of their hair off. Such are the tales which ignorance or superstition invents, which tradition propagates, and credulity receives.

In a north-east direction, and about half a mile from Giant's Castle, is Porth-Hellick Bay, a memorable spot, as being the place where the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was washed ashore, who had been wrecked on the Gilstone Rock. Returning from Toulon in company with many other ships of war, in which were several distinguished personages, he came into soundings on the morning of October 22d, 1707, and found his ship in 19 fathoms of water. The weather at his time was thick and foggy, and the wind blowing strong; which, with the supposition that they were nearing the land, induced him to make signal for the fleet to lay to. At six in the evening the admiral made sail again, and was followed by the rest of his fleet. This had scarcely been done before he hoisted signals of danger, which were

repeated by several other ships, as a warning to those at a distance to keep off to sea. Sir George Byng, in the Royal Anne, who was at this time about half a mile to windward of him, saw the breakers, and soon afterwards the rocks. His safety depended on the energies of a moment; for so near was his ship to a dangerous rock called the Trenemer, as to have it under his main chains, and as the ship passed, it knocked off the larboard quarter gallery, but happily he escaped without sustaining any further mischief.

About eight o'clock at night, the admiral's ship, the Association, struck upon the Gilstone with so much violence, that in about two minutes the vessel went down, and every soul on board, but one, perished. This man saved himself on a piece of timber, which floated to a rock called the Hellweathers, where he was compelled to remain some days, before he could receive any assistance. Besides the Association, the Eagle of 70 guns, Capt. Hancock, and the Romney of 50 guns, Capt. Cory, perished with all their crews. The Firebrand fire-ship was also lost, but Capt. Percy who commanded her, and most of his men were saved. The Phœnix fireship, Capt. Hansom, ran on shore, but was afterwards got off. The St. George, commanded by Lord Dursley, seems to have escaped miraculously. She struck on the same rocks with the admiral, but the very same wave that beat out the lights of the Association lifted the St. George from the rocks, and set her afloat again.

Besides the admiral, there perished on this occasion, Capt. Lodes of the Association, Sir John Narborough and his brother James, sons of Lady Shovel by a former husband; Mr. Trelawny, eldest son to the Bishop of Winchester, and about 2000 men.

On the day following this melancholy accident, the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was found among other bodies washed ashore near Porth-Hellick, entirely naked, where it was taken up by a common soldier and buried by him in the sand. The body was recognized by the ring he wore on his finger, which had been taken off prior to the interment, and preserved by the soldier, whom Lady Shovel rewarded with a pension. Another account states that he was found upon one of the ship's hatches, on which he had endeavoured to save himself, and that a little dog was by him. The body was afterwards taken from its sandy grave, and conveyed in a ship of war to Plymouth, where it lay in state, until Lady Shovel directed it to be removed to her house in Soho square, London. It was finally deposited with all due honors in Westminster Abbey, where the essence of this memorable but melancholy tale now appears on a costly monument erected to his memory.

From the northernmost point of St. Mary's, at a distance of two miles, is the island of St. Martin's. It is about two miles in length, and six in circumference. It contains 720 acres, and nearly 60 houses. In former years it appears to have been wholly cultivated, as the remains of hedges, or the site on which they stood may

CONSPICUOUS DAY MARK AT ST. MARTIN'S BUILT BY MR. EKINS.

be seen crossing the ridge from sea to sea. But at present some small portions only admit of cultivation, the greater part being overwhelmed with sand, which has buried the soil, and laid an embargo on its vegetative powers. About 150 years ago this island was wholly uninhabited; but a grant of it being made by the lord proprietor to Mr. Thomas Ekins, the first steward of the Godolphin family who resided upon these islands, this gentleman held out inducements for persons to settle there and cultivate the land, and by way of encouragement fixed his own residence among them. Many families accordingly came, and through their unremitting industry and application some of the ground was recovered which lies on the sides of the hill towards the sea; but all the higher parts are either an uncultivated common, with a soil too shallow, or too stony to be converted into arable, or so overwhelmed with sand as to promise nothing ample enough to reward exertion. Such parts as have been rescued from the general waste afford good pasture, however, and yield fair crops of corn and potatoes. The inhabitants keep many sheep, and on the common are vast numbers of rabbits.

On a rocky promontory called St. Martin's Head, at the east end of the island is a conspicuous *Day-mark*, built by the Mr. Ekins whom we have just mentioned. It is a circular tower, about 40 feet high, hollow within, and plastered on the outside with lime, so that its whiteness renders it an excellent mark for seamen, being visible at a distance of many leagues. On the inside is a stone stair-case, winding to the summit, from which there is an extensive prospect, and in clear weather the western parts of Cornwall as well as the whole of the Scilly Islands may be easily distinguished.

At the southern quarter of this island is a high hill called Cruther's, the sides of which are very steep, and covered with fern, moss, and coarse grass. From its base to its summit, which is more than 100 feet above the sea, large masses of granite are thickly scattered, lying so lightly on each other, as to make one apprehend they will not long preserve their resting place. On the top of this hill are some barrows, which are, indeed, as plentiful in this island as in any other.

Several vestiges of ancient tin works appear here, but the pits in general are of no considerable depth.

The church which was originally low and covered with thatch,—its side wall being only 7 feet high and 20 feet long,—was, some years since, considerably lengthened by the liberality of a gentleman of Dartmouth, and roofed with tiles. Notwithstanding these improvements, it appears to have been found in a very dilapidated state by the missionary who was sent there by the society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the year 1820; who, in consequence of its unseemly appearance as a house of worship, and as being too small to accommodate the increased population of the island, made application to the society for promoting

the enlargement and building of churches and chapels, and the sum of £200 was accordingly granted towards enlarging and beautifying it. The improvements were begun and completed in about four months, and both the church and burying ground have been considerably enlarged, and present a respectable appearance suited to the purposes for which they are designed.

Contiguous to St. Martin's, on the north west extremity, is White Island, the northernmost of all the Scilly Isles. It is computed to contain about 50 acres, but is so coarse and rugged, as to be wholly uncultivated,—consequently uninhabited; it, however, affords a scanty pasture to a few sheep and rabbits. At high water this island is completely detached from St. Martin's; but at low water it may be crossed by persons on foot over a narrow and stony isthmus; from which, and other appearances, it may be conjectured that the two were formerly united.

A group of crags, denominated the Eastern Islands, demands some notice here, rather from the geographical situation in which they stand, than from their internal or relative importance. They lie between St. Mary's and St. Martin's, just at the entrance into Crow Sound. The solitary rocks, and tufted surfaces which this group exhibits, form a motley and grotesque appearance. Some look like venerable castles, surrounded by the waves, and seem "majestic though in ruins;" while others, covered over with verdure, continue green until their sloping sides are buried in the tide. Several beautiful pools and diminutive lakes are formed by the sea having eaten out passages between them, which give diversity to the prospect, without furnishing materials to add variety to description.

Among those which pass under this general denomination, there are many that are nothing more than barren rocks, which lift their heads above the waves when the tide retires; while in stormy weather they add to the horrid sublimity of the tremendous breakers which foam around them. Many other islands, however, in this group, are of more enlarged dimensions, and bear evident marks of having been formerly inhabited and cultivated. One of these, named Arthur, still contains some remnants of ancient hedges; and three barrows are still visible on it. This island is nearly three furlongs in length, about a mile and quarter in circumference, and contains about 30 acres of surface. Menewithen is about three quarters of a mile round, and contains 15 acres. Great Ganilly is about 600 yards long, and contains 20 acres. It has also a fine spring of fresh water, which on some of the larger islands would be highly valuable.

The island now called Tean, properly Theon, is supposed to have derived its name from St. Theonus, Archbishop of London, A. D. 545. It is about a mile long, two miles and a half in circuit, and contains about 70 acres. At present it is uninhabited, but from the remains of numerous hedges, appears to have had many

inclosures. This island is rendered remarkable for having been the habitation of one Mr. Nance, from Cornwall, who introduced the manufacturing of kelp, for which Scilly has for more than a century been rendered famous. The descendants of this gentleman still hold the possession of this island, subject to the payment of a stated rent to the lord proprietor; but their residence is at St. Martin's.

St. Helen's island, about a mile and half in circumference, and containing nearly 100 acres, is also, at present, uninhabited, though it bears evident marks of former population, and still preserves vestiges of having been cultivated. On its higher ground, it furnishes little more than a kind of peat, or turf, which serves the inhabitants of the other islands for fuel. Towards the sea, however, it has some good land, and the people of Trescaw find here much pasture for their sheep and horned cattle, which they bring hither to graze. On the southern side there are some remains of an ancient church, supposed to have been the oldest building of the kind in all the islands. It consists of a south aisle, 31 feet 6 inches long, and 14 feet wide; from which two arches, low, and of an uncouth style, open into a north aisle 12 feet wide, by 19 feet 6 inches long. It is probable some priests or monks used to reside near the church, as there are still the remains of some houses built in the form of cloisters.

This island, in connexion with Tean and Northwethel, forms the harbour called St. Helen's Pool, which is appointed by act of parliament for vessels to lie during the time they perform quarantine.

The island of Trescaw, in extent and population next to St. Mary's, reaches two miles in length, and six in circumference, and contains about 830 acres, and between 6 and 700 inhabitants. Its ancient name was St. Nicholas, to whose patronage it was dedicated. Its principal village, which is called Dolphin, (probably a corruption of Godolphin, out of compliment to that family,) contains about a dozen houses, the walls of which resemble those of St. Mary's, being built of the same kind of stone; but they are nearly all covered with thatch. In various parts of the island there are, however, some good houses, built in a more modern style, and covered with tiles. The church, which stands in the middle of the village, is neater and more ornamented than any other on the islands; its length is 57 feet, its breadth 14, and its height 12. The minister who serves it is supported by the society for promoting Christian Knowledge; which, at the expence of £400 erected a house for his residence. Until of late the burying-ground was two miles distant from the church, near an ancient abbey to which the inhabitants attach no small degree of sanctity. This is indeed the most interesting object which the island contains, though, as the memorial of a venerable structure, it is gradually disappearing from the sight. In a lovely vale, in the vicinity of which these ruins stand, there is a most beautiful piece of fresh water, called the *Abbey Pond*, surrounded with a delightful green turf,

abounding in camomile flowers, and on which neither brier, thistle, nor flag appears. An evergreen bank, without rock or weed, rises high enough to keep out the sea, and furnish shelter to the abbey. This lake is about half a mile in length, and nearly a furlong wide. The water is quite clear and contains some very fine eels. The contiguous lands are cultivated down to the very margin of the pond, and the verdure, with which they are enriched, tends to heighten the beauty of the scenery.

From what remains of this venerable pile we discover two pointed arches of excellent workmanship, so placed as to make us conjecture that the church was originally built in the form of a cross. These arches are cased with a remarkably fine grit stone of a reddish colour, supposed to have been procured from Normandy. The abbey was founded in the tenth century, and was enriched by some of the Earls of Cornwall soon after the Norman Conquest.

Leland describes this as the largest of all the Scilly Islands; and mentions a forest, and wild boars as its inhabitants. Indeed the hill which adjoins the abbey on the north is still called the *Abbey-Wood*, and roots of trees have been dug up here in the memory of man. So that there is little doubt that a large proportion of land has been overwhelmed by the ocean.

On the side of Tregarthen Hill, which lies at the northern extremity of Trescaw, is a subterraneous cavern called *Piper's Hole*, which usually excites the curiosity of strangers visiting those islands. The approach to it over loose stones and rugged rocks is difficult, and somewhat enterprising, and this of itself gives a kind of interest to the object. This cavern at its entrance is about 8 or 10 feet wide, and nearly the same in height. It penetrates about 60 fathoms under the hill from the sea-shore. The roof and sides are formed of solid rock of granite, moist with continual droppings, which keeps the rocks below wet and slippery, and very troublesome to pass over. In order to explore it, it is necessary to have a guide with lighted torches. Near the middle is a pool of fresh, clear water, about 20 fathoms long, 2 fathoms wide, and nearly 3 fathoms deep. Beyond this pool is a fine sandy beach, and the whole is terminated by rocks; so that the vulgar report of this cavern communicating with that in St. Mary's of the same name is nothing more than an idle tale.

The channel between Trescaw and Brehar is called *New Grynsey Harbour*, on the east side of which stands *Oliver's Castle*, a circular stone tower about 160 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high. The walls are 12 feet thick, and raised on arches. The roof is flat, and has a battery for cannon of nine-pounders with a parapet wall about 6 feet thick. These might be employed with great effect in case of emergency, as the situation commands the harbour in every direction. At the foot of this building is a stone platform, next the sea, having also a good parapet wall, upon which some old iron guns are planted. This fortress was repaired in

1740; but since that time it has suffered all the consequences which flow from inattention and neglect.

Besides this, there are several other fortifications scattered over the surface of the island, of various forces, and in varied gradations from a state of defence to utter ruin. Nothing, however, (except in that we have just mentioned) of magnitude, or singularity is to be found in any to merit a distinct description; and of those which remain the greater part is fast verging to decay.

The island of Brehar lies on the west side of New Grynsey Harbour, and is about a quarter of a mile from Trescaw. It is the roughest and most mountainous of all the Scilly Islands, containing 330 Acres, upwards of 20 houses and more than 100 inhabitants. Troutbeck who wrote in 1794 says,—not many years ago, there were only two families residing in it. Yet even then a church had been erected, small indeed, being only 22 feet long and 14 broad, but affording ample proof of the pious disposition of our ancestors. Though built so lately as 1742, it has long been out of repair, and as it was also too small to accommodate the increased and still increasing population, the society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches granted in the year 1821, the sum of £250 towards rebuilding it. This church is served alternately with that at Trescaw.

Many remains of hedges are still visible on this island, which is a proof that what is now waste was in former ages in a state of cultivation; but through the violence of the spray arising from the waves, when wrought into a tempest, most of the soil has been beaten off; and of such as remained much has been cut up and carried away by the islanders for fuel.

From the furthermost hill of Brehar there is a promontary which seems to project towards a rocky turret called the *Castle of Brehar*. This rock is about half a mile from the shore, and nearly 60 feet in height. On every side many rocks discover themselves at low water, which plainly intimate that they were all formerly connected with this island, and that the whole group is reduced to its present condition, either by the fury of the ocean pressing upon its more vulnerable parts through the violence of the waves, or by undermining its invisible foundations by the same powerful, but more secret agency.

From Brehar to Trescaw the bed of the water is in general formed of sand, which may occasionally be passed over on foot at low water.

The island of Samson appears at a distance to rise from the waves like two pyramids, and is so clearly seen from the ocean as to be of essential service to sailors. In fact it consists of two high hills, one of which is in the shape of a cone, the other of a rounder form. It presents to the eye of the spectator little else than a pile of barren rocks; but, when approached nearer, the verdure of ferns is visible almost

to the water's edge. Though scarcely any part is now cultivated, yet there are evident indications of this having been the case, before it was so deeply covered with sand, which has been blown upon its surface by the violent winds proceeding from the northern shores. It is however inhabited, and contains six or seven houses. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing, making kelp, and acting as pilots.

There is no place of public worship here, so that the islanders attend the churches of Trescaw or Brehar; from the last of which it is distant about half a mile.

The isle, or rock, of Scilly, which is only half a mile in circumference, deserves notice here only as giving name to the whole group of islands that lie scattered round it. Its sides are steep and frowning, so that its summit is almost inaccessible, nor has it any thing to invite the dangerous enterprise of scaling it. Between this and Brehar is another uninhabited and uncultivated island called Guel, containing about 10 acres; but its condition has hitherto frustrated all attempts to improve it by cultivation.

St. Agnes, which is situated about three miles south-west from St. Mary's, is well cultivated, and fruitful both in corn and grass. Exclusive of the Gew or Gugh, which is connected with it by a sandy isthmus, passable as soon as the tide retires, it is about four miles in circumference, and contains 300 acres. The Gew, is about 90 more, but is uncultivated.

In Leland's days, this island contained no more than five families or householders, all of whom he says were drowned in returning from a marriage feast at St. Mary's. At present there are sixty dwelling houses, and a proportionable number of inhabitants.

The principal object which here excites the attention of strangers, is its singular light-house. This structure which is erected on a lofty eminence, is 72 feet high; at the height of 52 feet from the base, it is surrounded by a fine gallery enclosing a lantern 20 feet high. The whole fabrick measures at the base 100 feet in circumference, and gradually tapers towards the top to 64 feet. To distinguish this light-house from every other in the English Channel, and to inform navigators of their exact situation the instant this light appears in view, the lamps and reflectors are fixed on machinery, which, during the night, continues to move them in a circular revolution. By these means, a bright and very conspicuous body of light presents itself once in every minute and half in every direction; and this is followed by the darkened side in regular succession. This alternation of light and darkness, which so peculiarly marks and distinguishes those lights, has been found of the greatest benefit to mariners.

The church, which has been lately repaired and much improved, is 45 feet long and 35 broad. It is still, however, rather small for the population, who are said to

be very regular and punctual in their attendance on divine service. The origin of this church is somewhat singular. In the year 1685 a French vessel struck upon the rocks, and being found without any one on board by the inhabitants of St Agnes, who repaired immediately to her assistance, she was taken possession of, and with some exertion conducted to St. Mary's. Here she was claimed by the captain, who with the rest of his crew had safely arrived thither in their boats. For saving this vessel the islanders received a considerable sum, and being at that time without any place of worship they agreed, with a unanimity that did honor to their piety, to appropriate the money to the building of a church, which was accordingly done.

The only island that remains to be noticed is the little one of Annet lying to the westward of St. Agnes. It contains about 60 acres, part of which is covered with rocks; the remaining parts are used for pasturage by the inhabitants of the other islands, this being wholly unpeopled. Of the islets, or rather rocks, that are here thickly scattered to the south and west, as they are wholly uninhabited and uncultivated, no particular description can be expected.

The air which the inhabitants of these islands breathe is in general healthful; and the soil genial to all kinds of grain and potatoes.

Black cattle, as well as horses, reared here, are small. This may, perhaps, be accounted for in some measure from their provender; the former deriving a great part of their subsistence from the sea-weed which lies along the shore, and the furze which they find on the hills being the principal food of the latter. Sheep thrive here remarkably well. Rabbits are in great plenty; but there are no hares on the island, nor will any venomous reptile live here.

On a review of the whole it appears, that agriculture has not been sufficiently attended to in these islands, either from a want of due encouragement to inclose and cultivate the land, or from an ignorance of the true source of wealth. Engaged occasionally in the making of kelp,—attached to fishing,—and always looking out for the arrival of vessels demanding pilots, the inhabitants have not given that attention to the cultivation of the soil which their personal and mutual interest demand.

Neither has due attention been paid to the establishment of a fishery, though nature seems to have particularly pointed out this employment as the means of subsistence and of profit. Vast shoals of pilchards annually visit these shores, which have been suffered to approach and depart almost unmolested. In fact, in former years, the islanders derived almost their whole subsistence from the pilotage of ships in the channel, and the free course of barter they enjoyed with homeward bound vessels, particularly Indiamen. To these they carried out their little stores of eggs, milk, poultry, fish, potatoes and other vegetables, and received in exchange

tea, sugar, coffee, rice, rum, and tobacco. The articles they thus procured were worth a great deal more than those given in exchange; and when brought on shore, they were sold to advantage, and the produce served to provide them with clothes and other necessaries. But the entire suppression of this contraband trade by the Preventive-boat system has deprived the islanders of their chief means of support. About four years since, when, in consequence chiefly of the loss of this commercial intercourse, an extraordinary and most pitiable degree of privation and suffering endured by them had strongly excited the feelings of the public in England to step forward to their assistance, the improvement of the pilchard fihesry was pointed out to them as the only means to prevent a recurrence of such misery, and secure them in future an available and permanent support. At that period a general subscription was raised throughout the kingdom, and no less than a sum of between 8 and £9,000 was collected for the purpose of providing a future as well as an immediate supply for their necessities. From a judicious application of the funds thus raised, boats, nets, cellars, and every other article necessary for commencing and carrying on the pilchard and other fisheries, were provided; and the advantages which have already resulted from so humane and liberal an arrangement have been deeply felt, and gratefully appreciated. The prospect of *general* success which appears likely to favour their exertions in this employment, and the *particular* success of the year 1820, affords a cheering reflection, and holds out a pleasing anticipation of the benefits likely to result to these poor people from the aid so seasonably bestowed upon them.

I shall close this account of the Scilly Islands by stating, that their importance as a naval station having been pointed out to persons in authority, an order was issued in the year 1808, to Mr. Tucker, surveyor-general of the dutchy of Cornwall, to make a report on the subject. This he did most satisfactorily in favour of Scilly, having shewn the disadvantages which attach to every port in the channel to the westward of the Isle of Wight, during the prevalence of certain winds, and the great superiority which these islands possess as a station for vessels bound to the westward. He then observes that by building two piers, or breakwaters, they might be made a safe anchorage for at least ten sail of the line, a much greater number of frigates, and 500 sail of transports or merchantmen; and adds "that ships can be taken from thence to sea with the wind blowing from any point of the compass." Notwithstanding the favourable report made by Mr. Tucker, no further measures have been adopted; a circumstance much to be lamented, not only for the sake of the individual islands, but for the welfare of the country at large.

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